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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.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.

Almighty God, to You all hearts are open, all desires known, and from You, no secrets are hid. Strengthen all who put their trust in You.

Empower our lawmakers to glorify You by following your precepts. May they please You both in their desires and deeds. Lord, grant that the words they speak and the thoughts they think will be acceptable to You as You pour upon them the abundance of Your mercies.

Prosper Your providence through their efforts, according to Your holy will.

And, Lord, we continue to intercede for Ukraine.

We pray in Your mighty 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.

The Senator from Nevada.

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

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

AMERICA CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANUFACTURING, PRE-EMINENCE IN TECHNOLOGY, AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH ACT OF 2022—MOTION TO PROCEED

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 4521, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany H.R. 4521, a bill to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota.

ENERGY

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, from the beginning, the Biden administration has displayed a hostility to fossil fuels.

President Biden set the tone on day 1 of his administration when he canceled the Keystone XL Pipeline, an environmentally responsible pipeline project that was already underway and that was to be paired with \$1.7 billion in private investment in renewable energy to fully offset its operating emissions. He almost immediately froze new oil and gas leases on Federal lands and is only now making new onshore leases available for sale after being ordered to do so by a Federal judge. His first budget contained a series of tax hikes on conventional energy production, and his budget this year, released in the midst

of an energy crisis, calls for hiking taxes on fossil fuel companies to the tune of tens of billions of dollars. And the list goes on.

Perhaps even more troubling, however, is the more insidious campaign the President has been conducting against conventional energy production, using the long arm of financial regulation and government pressure to directly or indirectly discourage investment in fossil fuels and other industries disliked by his political base.

The Securities and Exchange Commission recently issued a completely unworkable proposed rule requiring publicly traded companies to disclose information not only about their own greenhouse gas emissions but about those of their suppliers and even their customers—clearly attempting to make companies diminish or outright cut ties with traditional energy. Never mind whether this expanded environmental, social, and corporate governance—or ESG, as it is called—desired by the far left can be accurately or consistently measured, much less proved to have a positive impact on the economy or for the climate.

But the administration doesn't stop there. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission established a so-called Climate Risk Unit that potentially seems designed to pressure industries into making certain investment choices. The Federal Reserve, which has zero business inserting itself into debates over climate policy, is suggesting that it should provide "supervisory guidance" to large banks on so-called climate-related risks. Similarly, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency recently issued draft principles for banks on "climate-related financial risk."

President Biden's climate envoy, former Secretary of State John Kerry, has actively—actively—pressured banks not to invest in fossil fuels. And disturbingly, the original draft of the National Credit Union Administration's Draft Strategic Plan for 2022 to

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



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2026, though it has since been revised, went beyond discouraging investment in conventional energy production and actually suggested that investing too heavily in agriculture—agriculture—could be problematic for climate-related reasons. Now, I am not sure where the National Credit Union Administration thinks our food is going to come from if banks and credit unions don't provide capital to their farms and ranch clients.

All of these measures, as I said, are designed to directly or indirectly discourage investment in conventional energy production and other industries that the far left believes interfere with its unrealistic environmental agenda. And that is a problem. While I am a longtime supporter of clean energy and come from a State that in 2020 derived 83 percent of its energy generation from renewables, the fact of the matter is that our country is nowhere close to being able to eliminate our reliance on fossil fuels. Clean energy technology has simply not advanced to the point where we can replace all conventional energy production with renewables.

And cutting off investment in clean, responsible oil and gas production will do nothing but drive up energy prices for American consumers and increase our reliance on energy from unstable or unfriendly countries, which, I might add, often extract energy in far less environmentally friendly ways than do U.S. producers.

Americans are already struggling with high energy prices, thanks, in part, to the Biden administration's hostility to domestic oil and gas production, and I don't think too many Americans are eager to see energy prices rise even further. In the worst-case scenario, limiting investment in U.S. conventional energy production could not only drive up prices but contribute to fuel shortages here at home, as we may end up seeing with countries that are overly reliant on Russian energy. And I am pretty sure there aren't many Americans who are eager to wait in line at gas stations for a rationed amount of gas.

And it is not just high energy prices that Americans could have to worry about. If Democrats take their climate hysteria as far as discouraging lending to certain sectors of the agricultural economy, like livestock, which now seems possible, Americans could also see food prices rise sharply. I think it is safe to say that it is the last thing American families need in an economy that is already beset by 8.5 percent inflation, not to mention the fact that agriculture should actually be regarded as a good investment when it comes to climate change considerations. American agriculture should be leveraged as part of environmental and conservation policies, and our farmers have a vested interest in our land and water.

Add in the biofuels industry, and our agriculture sector can responsibly provide food, fuel, and fiber for the Nation. In fact, the Department of Energy has

found that ethanol derived by increasingly higher crop yields has a more than 40 percent lower lifecycle carbon footprint than gasoline.

Beyond all this, Mr. President, is the fact that the President's attempt to dictate investment by privately owned banks and credit unions and companies is a misuse of the financial regulatory system. The President's use of the financial regulatory system to pressure companies on energy investment has all too familiar echoes of the Obama administration's Operation Choke Point initiative, which used the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Department of Justice to target companies whose activities the Obama administration didn't like.

The question also becomes, Where does this end? The government is already pressuring companies on firearms and energy investment, and now there are dangerous signs that agriculture could be targeted on perceived climate-related grounds.

Well, what is next? Is the Biden administration going to pressure banks not to lend to companies who don't espouse the Biden administration's extreme abortion agenda or who donate to causes the Biden administration doesn't support? Is it going to pressure banks not to lend to States with laws the administration doesn't like?

These are legitimate questions. As we have seen more than once, the Biden administration doesn't have a lot of tolerance for those who disagree with its far-left policy goals. Concerns like these are one reason why I led 10 of my fellow Republicans earlier this month in sending a letter to the President expressing our alarm with his administration's use of the financial regulatory system to attempt to choke off lending to conventional energy production and potentially target American agriculture. And I will continue to work with my colleagues to ensure that the Biden administration and its regulators are not making improper use of executive power to discourage investment in essential production and to pick winners and losers among American industries.

Americans should not have to suffer because Democrats' climate agenda is out of control.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. 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.

INFLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, runaway inflation is crushing working American families on Democrats' watch. The share of Americans who say the economy is our most important

problem hasn't been this high since the last time Democrats controlled the White House.

Just this morning, we got a devastating quarterly GDP report. The economy actually shrank 1.4 percent over the last 3 months. No longer are Democrats just presiding over a disappointing recovery. Now they have thrown the recovery into reverse, and we are actually going backward. We haven't seen inflation this bad in more than 40 years—month after month of skyrocketing prices.

It is exactly what everyone knew would happen if Democrats dumped \$2 trillion in printed money on an economy that was already ready for a comeback. But Democrats rammed through the far-left spending. So working Americans are paying dearly.

This week, the same Washington Democrats who drove this inflation have finally figured out their response. They want to raise taxes on the American people. The Democratic leader said this Tuesday:

If you want to get rid of inflation, the only way to do it is to undo a lot of the Trump tax cuts and raise rates. No Republican is ever going to do that. So the only way to get rid of inflation is through reconciliation.

Said the Democratic leader. Now, remember, Senator SCHUMER is the same person who said in March 2021:

I do not think the dangers of inflation, at least in the near term, are very real.

Now the same person who predicted that inflation would not happen is saying we have to fight inflation by dramatically raising taxes on the American people.

The answer for Democrats hurting families once is for Democrats to hurt families twice. This is literally the Democratic economic agenda for your family: high prices and less money.

Republicans' 2017 tax cuts just about doubled the standard deduction for households. We created a brandnew zero percent tax bracket for the first \$24,000 that a married couple brings in. Repealing that law would cut that in half and raise your taxes. That is what repealing the 2017 tax bill actually means.

Republican tax cuts also double the child tax credit from \$1,000 to \$2,000, a tremendous help for working families. Repealing the 2017 tax law would slash those credits in half, but that is what Democrats say they want to do because of the inflation that they created.

This is Senate Democrats' position: Because their bad decisions have hurt Americans once, the solution is to hurt Americans twice. First, they hurt you with inflation, and now, they want to hurt you with tax hikes.

We will see what our citizens have to say about that later this year.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. President, now, on another matter, yesterday Secretary Mayorkas testified: "We will not lose operational control of the border." But, of course, the truth is they already have. The Secretary's own Customs and Border

Protection personnel are struggling to keep up with the massive, massive numbers. Only halfway through the fiscal year, they have already encountered a million people trying to enter our country illegally, and that doesn't count all the people they actually never caught.

But now President Biden wants to rip away the one remaining bandaid preserving any semblance of law and order. He is canceling the pandemic authorities that let CBP immediately turn people around and actually send them back home.

This week, the administration put out a laughable excuse for a new border security plan. In this new memo, Secretary Mayorkas says he aims to have a total capacity to hold 18,000 illegal immigrants in custody at one time. But here is the problem: That is the number of illegal immigrants that some CBP officials fear we could soon be seeing every single day. Let me say that again. The administration hopes they will soon be able to hold 18,000 people total in custody, while the experts warn we could soon have 18,000 coming in every single day.

So perhaps that is why the second main point in this Mayorkas memo is this: "moving with deliberate speed to mitigate potential overcrowding at Border Patrol stations." So if you translate that from Washington speak into plain English, it means they want to speed up catch-and-release a whole lot faster. They don't have a plan to secure the border. They have a plan to keep the turnstiles greased up and spinning as fast as possible—a total abdication and the opposite of what the American people expect.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. President, now, on one final matter, the free world has rallied behind Ukraine, including by supplying lethal aid that Ukrainians need to actually fight and win this war. But it is not enough for Americans and our allies to help arm Ukraine; we need to modernize and grow our own defenses at the same time. After just 2 months, our aid to Ukraine has drawn down a quarter—a quarter—of our entire stockpile of Stinger anti-air missiles and a third of our Javelin antitank missiles. Our eastern flank allies' stockpiles of similar weapons have also shrunk as well.

So this is a wake-up call and not just about our ability to support the current fight; Ukraine's expenditure rate of critical munitions should cause us to question whether our own wartime requirements for weapons systems and munitions are sufficient.

This would be less of a problem if we had a robust defense industrial base to quickly refill our armories. But defense manufacturers have admitted that the production lines for some critical components have actually dried up, and it could be years before they could replace the weapons that we have already sent to Ukraine.

We live in a dangerous world. Whether it is the prospect of escalation by

Russia against NATO today or the threat of aggression by China, Iran, North Korea, or some other adversary tomorrow, America must be prepared to project power all over the globe.

We cannot assume our adversaries will give us time to prepare for battle or to restock in the middle of one. For the sake of deterring the next conflict or winning it if deterrence fails, we must invest in our military readiness.

For 2 years in a row, the administration has submitted budgets that do not adequately resource our military. They have failed to even keep pace with President Biden's inflation, meaning a net cut in funding. And with prices soaring, it won't just take longer to build new Stingers and Javelins; it will cost more for them as well.

Congress has already given the administration significant tools and authorities to help America's defense industry address the urgent and growing demand for critical munitions and weapons systems. This is precisely—precisely—the situation the Defense Production Act was designed to address. But instead of invoking the DPA as intended, this administration has entertained far-left schemes to use it for unrelated liberal goals like environmental policy.

But I am glad to hear President Biden will be traveling to Alabama next week to visit a facility that manufactures Javelins. While he is there, I hope he will reconsider what his administration is doing to ramp up production of other critical munitions and weapons systems.

I hope he will recognize what is needed to enhance America's security and that of our NATO eastern flank allies and Asian partners threatened by China. The President should use the powerful tools he already has—he already has—to fix this shortfall before it is too late.

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. Mr. 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 MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it has been a good week in the Senate because two important things happened. First, we finally confirmed every single U.S. attorney that had been blocked by Republicans, making the country safer. And today, the Senate is taking the next big step toward enacting major legislation to create jobs, bring back American manufacturing, strengthen supply chains, and unleash another generation of American innovation.

Later today, we will vote to enter into a conference committee with the House on the competition and innova-

tion legislation, and we will work with the House to finalize this jobs competitiveness bill. We will also vote next Tuesday and Wednesday on 28 motions to instruct—8 from Democrats, 20 from Republicans.

There is still a lot of work to do before we send this competitive jobs bill to the President's desk. Not everyone is going to get what they want, but even so, this bill is going to be just what the doctor ordered to boost our economy, bring back manufacturing jobs, and lower costs for American families.

Let me say it again. Today, the Senate is moving forward on legislation that is awash with good news for American jobs, American families, American innovation. It is great news for American families who want to see lower costs on daily essentials. It is great news for workers who want to see good-paying manufacturing jobs brought back from overseas. It is great news for our businesses, especially our chip manufacturers that need help strengthening supply chains. And it is great news for our innovators, scientists, workers at universities, and creators who will help us create new technologies and generate the next wave of good-paying jobs in this century.

Now, we Democrats have bent over backward to get this bill done. We allowed a very long list of motions to instruct. In fact, it is the most votes on motions to instruct of any bill in decades. And it is a sign of both the immense good will we have shown to our Republican colleagues and the fact that many Members on both sides of the aisle have a stake in seeing the bill finalized.

Frankly, it shouldn't have taken us so long to get to this point of forming a conference on the USICA legislation, but, once again, it is good news that the bill is moving forward.

I thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who worked in good faith to help us reach this point. I give a particular shout-out to Chairman CANTWELL, as well as Senator YOUNG, my cosponsor on this legislation.

CONFIRMATIONS AND NOMINATIONS

Mr. President, as I also mentioned, we got more good news yesterday after the Senate confirmed every single U.S. attorney who had been blocked by a handful of Republican obstructionists.

It was about time that Republicans finally relented on their dangerous and indefensible blockade on Federal prosecutors. I don't think it has ever happened before. These U.S. attorneys are vital to keeping Americans safe. They are not political positions; they are entirely dedicated to preserving public safety and protecting our communities.

It was totally reckless for a very small band of Republicans, who claim to care about public safety, to have halted these Federal prosecutors for so long just to score political points.

Still, after months of unnecessary delay, Americans in Georgia and Michigan and Ohio and Nevada and

Minnesota and New Hampshire and other States can breathe a sigh of relief that the Republican blockade on Federal prosecutors has broken.

Now, there are many other very important and uncontroversial nominees who are still being blocked by a handful of Senate Republicans. Many of them deal with national security. Many of them would help our country find ways to lower costs. Republicans should drop their holds on these uncontroversial nominees at once or else we are going to have to keep Members here in the Chamber for late night and weekend sessions to get them through.

Finally, I want to say it was egregious for Republicans to similarly prevent the nomination of Lisa Cook to go through this week. Make no mistake, we are going to get her confirmed through the Senate as soon as we can.

Lisa Cook is a historic and highly qualified nominee. She will be the first Black woman ever to sit on the Federal Reserve Board of Governors. Her family, literally, fought segregation growing up in rural Georgia. And despite personally facing immense discrimination, she is now professor of economics at Michigan State, a former adviser to President Obama's Council of Economic Advisers, and is on the Chicago Fed Board's academic advisory board.

A historic Federal Reserve nominee who accomplished as much as Lisa Cook deserves far, far better treatment than what Republicans have shown. But, nevertheless, the Senate will vote on her confirmation as soon as we can.

FEDERAL FUNDING

Mr. President, on Ukraine and COVID, this morning, President Biden has sent Congress his request for \$33 billion in emergency funding to support the Ukrainian people. This is a big but critically necessary package. I will make sure the Senate prioritizes this important funding package so we can get help to the Ukrainian people fast—ASAP.

It was also good to see the President call for legislation to get tough on Russian oligarchs. This must be done. I will ask the Senate to arm the Federal Government with the tools necessary to put further pressure on Russian oligarchs and Putin's cronies. I will expect we will include authorities that expand existing forfeiture laws to achieve that end.

We need to go after these crooked oligarchs who have gotten rich off Putin's regime. The war in Ukraine is on their hands, and the Federal Government should be fully empowered to make sure their moment of reckoning comes.

Two months into the war, Putin's hopes for a quick takeover of Ukraine have all but extinguished, thanks to the bravery of the Ukrainian people and in addition to the aid that the United States has provided in the forms of Javelins, Stingers, armed carriers, tanks, and so many other critical weapons.

This is a fight against democracy—this is a fight of democracy against authoritarianism.

So every penny we approve for Ukraine is money well spent. And the fight is far from over. We can't stop now. We must make sure that the Ukrainian people will continue to have the help they need for as long as they need it.

The Senate must also work in a bipartisan way to pass another round of time-sensitive COVID funding. On both Ukraine funding and COVID funding, Republican obstruction will not serve the American people.

The administration has made clear it needs more COVID money right now in order to secure the next round of vaccine doses, testing, and the new life-saving therapeutics, which are so good that if you get a positive test and you take the therapeutic, the likelihood of getting any kind of COVID, particularly the more severe kind, is virtually—is minimal. These are amazing drugs. But what is happening? Since we don't have the money to purchase them, other countries are going to the companies—American companies, American innovation that has made them. And God forbid there is another variant. We may not have them—all because of delay and political games on the other side stopping the COVID legislation.

The administration has made clear they need this money right now, and, as I said, if we wait, other nations are going to beat us to the punch, and America might be left waiting for months before more supplies are made. This is a risk. It may be a few months away but very real. It is a risk that the American people simply can't afford.

Of course, there is a very simple way we can prevent another closure of schools and churches and businesses. Republicans should work with Democrats to pass another COVID funding bill ASAP. No political games. No poison pills. No dithering about.

In short, we must get both Ukrainian emergency relief and COVID funding relief done quickly.

OIL COMPANIES

Mr. President, finally, on gas prices and the FTC, earlier this morning, I joined with Senator CANTWELL, Speaker PELOSI, and Chairman PALLONE to detail some of the ways Democrats are helping Americans ease the pain they are feeling at the pump. We are focused like a laser on developing and passing legislation to lower costs and improve Americans' daily lives.

Nowhere else are Americans feeling the hurt as viscerally and as repeatedly as they are when they fill up their tank at the gas station. We are thus working on legislation to fight bad actors who may be using COVID and Ukraine to jack up prices on consumers to pad their profits, and I intend to put that legislation on the floor.

Oil is basically an oligopoly. A few small companies dominate it. And that means supply and demand doesn't

work. That means, for instance, that the biggest 25 energy giants in America reported a breathtaking \$205 billion in profits in 2021. If there were real competition, they would fight to get the price lower to get some market share, but with very little competition, they just keep the price up, and the consumer is strangled. One executive even bragged to shareholders about the benefits of "capturing value from high prices."

What are the oil companies doing with all this cash? They are helping their CEOs and their biggest, wealthiest shareholders. The amount of buybacks is skyrocketing. Buybacks do no good. They don't help the worker. They don't help the consumer. They don't even produce more oil, for those who believe that is the way to go. They simply line the pockets of the CEOs and the biggest shareholders, and then they can go back and say: I got the stock price up—but not the way you are supposed to in capitalism by making your company sell more, be more productive, but, rather, by this horrible buyback, which has become endemic in corporate America and is very harmful to America. Yet we are seeing it in oil more than anywhere else right now.

So it is high time—we need somebody to look under the hood, see what the problem is, and give them the tools to fix it. That somebody is the FTC. It is high time for the FTC to roll up their sleeves and drill down on what is going on at the big oil companies.

Very soon, the Senate will confirm Alvaro Bedoya and return the FTC to full strength. But Congress needs to do more to beef up the FTC's ability to crack down on potential gas price manipulation and price gouging, so we will work on legislation to that end, among other proposals to lower gas prices.

Once again, as we reach the end of this week, let me say that I intend to put legislation that eases the pain of gas prices on the floor for a vote when it is ready.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from the State of Montana.

RURAL AMERICA

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I could hardly hear you, but thank you very much for that recognition.

I am about to talk about an issue that the man in the Chair, the good Senator from New Jersey, I know is passionate about. It is certainly something that I know Montanans are passionate about, and, quite frankly, it is what I do every day when I am not in this body, and that is, talk about rural America and talk about the issues that are facing working families and communities across our State, across our country, those issues being inflation and rising costs and market consolidation and depopulation and drought.

Last year about this time, I made a quick trip to the town of Great Falls, which is about 75 miles away from my

farm, to pick up some tires, and I was shocked about not only the price but the availability. Prices had gone up, and availability was—well, they were high in demand, and there wasn't a lot of inventory.

When I got back home, almost the same moment in time, I got a call from my equipment dealer—and this was the first time this has ever happened to me in my 44 years on the farm—and the equipment dealer said: We are going to have harvest in about 60 to 90 days, and if you have any repairs that you need to be done on your combine, we need to know what those are today so we can get the parts ordered. Otherwise, we can't guarantee you those parts will be here.

That was the second shock about the supply chain issues that I was dealt with.

So when I came back here to DC, I rang the alarm about the rising costs that were occurring in rural America and impacting producers in rural America caused by this pandemic. I had a manufacturer in my office a few weeks ago saying how this pandemic has made it so they can't supply America with what they were making. He said: You know, during the pandemic, we told folks to go home, and the 40- and 50-year-olds have forgotten to come back.

So, quite frankly, this pandemic has created some challenges in business, in manufacturing, and in agriculture that we need to be paying attention to.

Then we have Putin's war in Ukraine, which has made things worse, particularly in the areas of energy and, from a farm standpoint, fertilizer. It has also put a strain on our family farms across this country, which, by the way, have already spent years under the gun where things have not been that cheery.

Even before the pandemic upended supply chains and the global economy, we had the previous administration's unnecessary, needless, and, quite frankly, stupid trade wars, which disrupted critical ag markets for the family farmers across this Nation and the family farm ranchers across this Nation who depend upon trade to make ends meet. In the years since, we have seen the price of grain rise because this administration has done a much better job on trade policy than the last one, but the fact is, we have also seen increases in fertilizers, in chemicals, in housing, and in retail food.

But the reality is that rural America truly is in crisis today, and it has been a growing problem for decades under both Democratic and Republican administrations here in Washington. Ag producers have become so reliant on the Federal Government that in the year of 2020, the last year of the Trump administration, 39 percent of net farm income was provided through subsidies by the American taxpayer. That is a big problem, and it is not something that farmers and ranchers want either.

The reason for this is because of market consolidation, because of farm gate

prices being artificially low, requiring this government's support. To further contribute, whether it is buying inputs or selling our products—our grain, our cattle, our postcrops, or whatever it might be—consolidation in that marketplace, whether it is on inputs or in the market itself, has made profitability at the farm gate a huge challenge, to the point where we have been driving folks out of business for decades and decades and decades, and it is getting worse.

As most folks know here, I have a real life, and that real life is as a farmer. My wife Sharla and I took over our family operation in 1978. This operation is the same operation that my grandfather and my grandmother homesteaded in the early 1900s and that my folks took over from them and farmed through the forties, the fifties, the sixties, and a good portion of the seventies.

In many ways, the little community in which I live is much the same as when my parents lived there. There is a big difference, though: The farms now are bigger, and they are fewer.

This is an aerial shot of our place, and the arrows point to farms that, quite frankly—farmsteads where—when we came to the farm, there were families who lived there. There were people who sent their kids to the school who lived there. Now, those places—those farmsteads and those farms that go with those farmsteads are farmed by other people.

In fact, in my home county of Chouteau County, which is a big county—it is a big agricultural county—since 1987, we have lost nearly 35 percent of our farms. The numbers have gone from 752 farms down to 477 farms. This is from 1987 to 2017, a 30-year period, which is the last that we have data for.

In the State of Montana overall, operations over \$2,500 have gone from 20,000 basically to 17,000, as this chart shows—once again, the same 30-year period from 1987 to 2017.

Across this Nation, operations with more than \$2,500 in sales have dropped from nearly 1.6 million farms down to 1¼ million farms in 2017, as this chart shows.

So, look, if these charts show you nothing else, they should show you that, from a rural America standpoint and a food supply standpoint and a food security standpoint, we are not healthy. We are heading in the wrong direction.

You know, there has been a lot of talk about agriculture and its impact on mental health. So try to imagine for a second that you are a farmer or a rancher. You are working nearly every day on the land that was your grandparents or your great-grandparents, potentially your great-great-grandparents. The land is literally a history of your family and the generations before you who did basically the same work—feeding people—in the same place to make the same living, except

that, over time, the numbers, they don't work out anymore. The amount of money you have coming in when you sell your product isn't that much different than it was years before, but yet input costs have gone up.

By the way, I might add, they are not that much different than they were before because we have some serious consolidation in the marketplace, which I am going to talk about in a second, but yet inputs go up. Look, in the last 44 years that I have been on the farm, I have seen many boom-and-bust cycles in agriculture, and I can tell you, every time the price of grain or cattle has gone up, the input costs have risen more than what you are getting in the marketplace, and then when those marketplace numbers drop, the input prices never go down.

But getting back to that farmer that you imagine yourself to be like, I want you to think about what it would be like to take over the farm that your grandfather or great-grandfather or great-great-grandfather homesteaded and it has been successful for generations, and now, all of a sudden, the books don't balance. You don't have enough money to pay the bills. And it is not because you are a bad operator. It is not because you don't know what you are doing. It really is through no fault of your own that you can't make it work anymore.

And we wonder why we have a challenge with mental health in rural America.

So the question is, is why did we lose 345,000 farms in the last 30 years, many of them generational farms?

It is because folks can't make the numbers work anymore. And that main culprit is consolidation in the corporate ag world. No competition means you don't get fair prices.

So I have listed four companies up here that in the—or four industries, I should say—in the poultry business, 54 percent of the poultry processing is controlled by one company. Sixty-six percent—or by four companies, I mean. Sixty-six percent of the hog processing is controlled by four companies. Four commodity traders control 70 percent of the global market for grain, and four companies control over 80 percent of the beef processing in the United States.

Now, any one of these sectors—truthfully, any one of these sectors, those four companies could go out on a golf course and set the price that my neighbors are getting for their products and that the consumer is going to pay for their products when it is on the retail end.

And this happens while they continue to pull in record profits. And the ultimate effect of all this consolidation on rural communities is it has pushed family farming and ranchers to the brink of extinction.

And so you ask yourself: Why should I care?

Well, for one, the American taxpayer is paying a pretty penny because of

this consolidation. In recent years, we have averaged well over \$10 billion a year to help keep American farmers in the business across this country. I believe it is money well spent, but the truth is that there is not a farmer or a rancher out there that doesn't want to get their check from the marketplace; they do not want it from the Federal Government. But without it, we would see even a bigger mass exodus out of rural America. They want their markets to work. They want to make it so it benefits them and it benefits the consumer, and, quite frankly, right now it is not working because we have four companies that control 54 percent of the food supply in chickens, four companies that control 66 percent of the supply in pork, 70 percent in the grain markets, four companies, and over 80 percent when it comes to beef.

There is no competition, folks. There is no competition. And this is also bad not only for the taxpayer, but also for our food security.

What this pandemic has taught us is when you have big processors with thousands of people that work in these plants and you get an incidence of COVID, for example, it shuts the entire plant down because you literally have people in these plants that are working shoulder-to-shoulder processing meat. So COVID goes through these plants like that. So they shut them down.

Or you end up with a fire like we had at a processing plant in Kansas, which, obviously, a fire shuts the plant down.

Or we have a cyber attack that happened on one of these big four, JBS, which shuts them down.

So you say: What the heck? It is just one plant.

Well, these plants individually make up a large portion of these percentages that I talked about.

And so what happens? The marketplace goes away once again for the producers, the farmers, the ranchers; and on the other end, it limits supply and the family—the working family that goes to the grocery store sees their prices go up and they say what do we want? Well, we can't do this. I mean, we can't afford to eat because the prices are jacked up.

So it is bad for producers; it is bad for the consumers.

And the fact is, is these packers are doing pretty darn well. The last quarter of 2020, Tyson Foods increased their year-to-year profit over \$469 million to \$1.13 billion. That is a 140-percent increase in profit.

Now, I am going to tell you something. I don't think there is anything wrong with making a profit. In fact, I think if you are going to have a business that is successful, you have to make a profit. But the fact of the matter is, if we are making a profit—these kinds of profits—and it is killing our folks in family farm agriculture, I don't think that is quite right. And I don't think that is good for rural America, and I don't think it is good for the consumers that live in this country.

So bottom line is, we have got to put some guardrails on the system if we are going to make this marketplace work because it is not working today.

So we have got some legislative solutions. Congress has the opportunity to do something, and I have worked very closely with a number of my colleagues, including the man that is sitting in the chair today, on bipartisan legislation that can put guardrails on consolidation and puts some sunlight on this industry.

I particularly want to thank Senators GRASSLEY, FISCHER, WYDEN, and ROUNDS, as well as Senator BOOKER, for their good work.

In the case of GRASSLEY, FISCHER, WYDEN, and ROUNDS, we have put forth the bipartisan Cattle Price Discovery and Transparency Act. That is a long name for a bill that is going to increase transparency in the marketplace and set regional mandatory minimum thresholds for negotiated cattle purchases. This is going to ensure that the ranchers get a fair price, but it won't ensure it alone. We have to do more.

We have to also pass the Meat Packing Special Investigator Act, which will put teeth back in the Packers and Stockyards Act, which was passed back in 1921 because of consolidation in the packing industry, and we are more consolidated today than we were in 1921.

So this will give the Department of Ag a team of investigators within the USDA, with subpoena power, dedicated to preventing and addressing anticompetition practices in the meat and poultry industry and enforcing our Nation's antitrust laws that are currently on the books.

And I am asking my colleagues, when these bills hit the floor—and I believe they will hit the floor, hopefully this work period—to pass these bills, get them to the House so we can get them to the President's desk as quickly as possible.

If you take these two bills, the meat packing special investigator bill and the bipartisan cattle price discovery bill—by the way, they are both bipartisan—and you combine that with the dollars that the administration has put out to loan to small meat packers, to expand and start up meat packers, we will infuse more competition into this marketplace and that will be good for producers and it will be good for consumers and we will not continue to see this decline in rural America.

Look, a well-fed citizenry is essential if a democracy is going to survive. With the consolidation that we have seen over the last many decades, we see the potential for food to become a serious problem in this country, and potentially even weaponized.

Rural America is going to dry up if we don't fix this problem. It is going to continue to see this diagram where we could see fewer folks on the land and we see bigger corporations manipulating for their prices, because, quite frankly, they have already found out—"they" being the big packers—that

they can have it their way because they have had it their way for a long, long time. And because they have had it their way for a long, long time, consumers are paying higher prices because there is no competition, without any regard to what people can afford. It is all about the profit margins, which—I will show you that one again too.

It is all about record profits. It is not about making sure that we have food security. It is about how we can maximize our money at the expense of families.

And by the way, the same is true on the agriculture side of the equation. We will maximize our profits, and we don't care if these generational ranchers go broke. We don't care. Somebody else will buy it. We will still get the cattle. It will be some big hedge fund in New York City. It is OK.

So we need to do something because our citizenry needs to have access to food that they can afford. These two bills are going to help capitalism work for farmers and it is going to help capitalism work for consumers because, I am telling you, when capitalism works, everybody does better.

I said this problem has been around for over 100 years since the Packers and Stockyards Act was passed in 1921. So there will be some in this body who say: Look, we don't need to do this. This is government intervention. It is not necessary. Things will be just fine.

I can guarantee you one thing for sure: If you look at where we have been and predict where we are going, if we do nothing, there will be very, very, very few people living in rural America. Family farm agriculture will be dead in this country. And if we lose family farm agriculture, this country will change for the worse in a major way for all the reasons I have already put out.

So I am going to tell you what. Folks serve in this body because they want to do right by the next generation. They want to make sure our kids and our grandkids have the same opportunity that we had. They want to make sure this country remains the greatest country on Earth. I implore the Members of this body: When these bills come to the floor, and they will come to the floor because I think they are going to come out of Agriculture probably in the next week to 10 days—no pressure, Chairman STABENOW, but that is what I hope happens—and we can get these bills to the floor, I hope that you put your shoes—put your feet in the shoes of those people that are involved in agriculture, and I hope you put your feet in the shoes of the consumer, because if we do these bills, we will be putting the country back on the right track for food security for the long term.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. WARREN). The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to complete my remarks prior to the vote.

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

Ms. CANTWELL. If the Senator—first of all, I want to associate myself with the comments of the Senator from Montana, and I wanted to ask a question because I—look, I hear from my cattlemen about this all the time.

I think the issue is, they think they are going to get a price, they think they are going to grow beef, they think that they are going to have some certainty in this marketplace, only to find, at the last minute when the beef is about to be delivered to the packing house, the packing house comes up with a scheme or scenario to drop their price after our growers have made these investments. Is that right?

Mr. TESTER. Yeah. So, look, you have a situation where you have got four companies who control 82 percent of the meat in this country. There is no secret. When you don't have any competition—and that is not competition—that you are not going to get a fair price.

And, by the way, these ranchers all have fixed costs. It is not like they can just cut their costs. They have fixed costs.

And right now, because of the drought west of the Mississippi, hay prices are at an alltime high. So all this stuff exacerbates the problem.

What we need is more competition. We will get more competition. And when we get more competition, it will be fair for everybody, both the producer and the consumer.

Ms. CANTWELL. Well, I thank the Senator from Montana for articulating this issue.

Too much market control, not enough transparency, and our growers basically get stuck with having invested costs never to recuperate them because somebody used that market power to basically lower those costs. And, you know, we have seen this a lot. We have seen them import a ton of Canadian beef right at this very moment, right when they are about to deliver U.S. product into the meat packing plants: Oh, we just dropped the price because we got so much supply because they just let a lot of supply in from Canada.

So this—the gentleman from Montana is talking something that is existing in other aspects of our economy too. So I am very glad that we are trying to better police these markets and do a good job. And I know you and the Senator from Mississippi have focused on this issue, and we very much appreciate you doing that.

Well, Madam President, we are about to go to conference on the United States Innovation and Competition Act and the House America COMPETES Act. Boy, this is a long time coming. I want to thank Leader SCHUMER and my colleague Senator WICKER, also Senators YOUNG and CORNYN and other Members who worked hard to help us reach an agreement so that we can have this process today.

Obviously, I hope my colleagues will vote yes to compound this motion and go to conference and allow for these various motions to instruct.

It has been 324 days since the Senate passed this bill on June 8, 2021, and it has been 488 days since we authorized the CHIPS Program. I am here to implore my colleagues to get this done today and to say that we need to move faster.

We just heard yesterday from Commerce Secretary Gina Raimondo, who said even in Ukraine, weapon replacement is being hindered by a lack of chips. We know that we are facing other problems. I am talking about Beijing with further lockdowns. What does that mean? It means fewer people producing products. It means more serious supply chain issues. So if you are serious about America's competition, Americans being allowed to build more and invest more in the United States, onshoring of our manufacturing supply chains, our competitiveness, then you want to vote yes and go to conference.

We have had so many letters in the last month—the American Society of Engineering Education, tech companies that believe in the competition and the opportunity that we have seen—writing us and saying to please get this legislation done. We have seen used car prices shoot up 40 percent because semiconductor shortages have basically created havoc in the automotive market.

And it is clear that our European and Asian counterparts aren't waiting. They are moving ahead trying to deal with this supply chain shortage because as the Secretary also told us yesterday, the shortage is well defined. We know that it is going to last well into the future; that is, there is demand.

So the question for the world economy is, Are you going to try to meet that demand? And the answer is, there are a lot of people who are going to try to meet that demand.

The question is, Are we going to try to meet that demand? The longer we wait, the longer we take to meet that demand, the more the investment is attracted to go somewhere else.

Now, the United States of America believes in having the leading edge in semiconductor production, and we are excited that the next generation of chips can do so many things for the smart appliances; smart tools; clean energy economy; obviously, the communications economy; the next generation of all sorts of technology as it relates to our telecom sector. But we need to get this bill done. We need to resolve the differences between the House and the Senate. And we need to have bipartisan support to show that the U.S. Senate can function legislatively on an issue that is not a mandatory or annual bill but a process by which an issue, presented to us as a nation—supply chain, competitiveness, manufacturing issues—that we can get the job done.

We in the United States pride ourselves on being a nation of inventors.

We are a leader in global technology. We know that we can solve our problems by solutions that we, together—business and labor and government and R&D investment—can bring the best ideas to fruition and help us as a nation.

But we have to show that we, Democrats and Republicans, House and Senate, can master the next step in the innovation process. That is what these underlying bills do. It basically allows us to dust off our R&D skills and say: Let's do more translational science.

So we have had lots of letters from people supporting tech hubs—investments of universities working with business in a centralized location to solve engineering problems and move ahead. We have the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program. And many of our small and medium-sized businesses that need access to technology and supply chain data to better compete in a global economy and provide security want this legislation.

So the risks of inaction are too great to ignore. The U.S. Innovation and Competition Act is clearly part of our supply chain solutions. I urge my colleagues to not only help us by invoking cloture and going to conference but help us resolve these issues in a timely fashion so we can send a price signal about the investments that we want to make in the United States of America to make our Nation and our manufacturers more competitive.

With that, I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to insist on the Senate amendment to H.R. 4521, a bill to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology, agree to the request from the House for a conference, and authorize the Chair to appoint conferees on behalf of the Senate.

Charles E. Schumer, Michael F. Bennet, Tammy Baldwin, Richard J. Durbin, Patty Murray, Margaret Wood Hassan, Gary C. Peters, Mazie Hirono, Tina Smith, Alex Padilla, Debbie Stabenow, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Mark R. Warner, Tim Kaine, Tammy Duckworth, Brian Schatz, 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 motion to insist on the Senate amendment to H.R. 4521, a bill to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology, agree to the request from the House for a conference, and authorize the Chair to appoint conferees on behalf of the Senate, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 68, nays 29, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 141 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Baldwin	Hassan	Risch
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Rounds
Brown	Kaine	Sasse
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Capito	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Lujan	Smith
Cassidy	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Sullivan
Coons	McConnell	Tester
Cornyn	Menendez	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Toomey
Crapo	Moran	Van Hollen
Daines	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Feinstein	Padilla	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wicker
Graham	Portman	Young
Grassley	Reed	

NAYS—29

Barrasso	Hagerty	Marshall
Blackburn	Hawley	Paul
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Burr	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Cramer	Kennedy	Shelby
Cruz	Lankford	Thune
Ernst	Lee	Tuberville
Fischer	Lummis	

NOT VOTING—3

Blunt	Murphy	Wyden
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 68, the nays are 29.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about the Biden border crisis. Right now, our Nation is facing a dangerous national security crisis at the border, and it is all because of the policies and the actions of President Joe Biden.

Now, there are a lot of crises that we are facing. There is the border crisis; the crisis of high gas prices; there is a crisis of inflation, which is at a 40-year high; and there is the crisis of the issue of international affairs with Vladimir Putin on NATO's doorstep having invaded Ukraine.

When you take a look at all of these, the two that I hear about most at home in Wyoming are that of inflation and that of illegal immigration. The thing that is really bringing this to the fore today and why I am coming to the floor to talk about Biden's border crisis

is the announcement that on May 23, distressingly, the crisis is going to get a lot worse.

On May 23, the experts tell us, including people from this own administration, that the number of people illegally coming to this country could double or even triple overnight. Since Joe Biden took office, there have been millions and millions of illegal crossings from our southern border into the United States. The Border Patrol estimates that more than 700,000 illegal immigrants got away from them since Joe Biden has taken office. This includes 62,000 people just last month. It works out to about 2,000 illegal immigrants vanishing into the United States every single day. These are the ones who got away. These aren't the tens and tens of thousands who are coming through the process and being registered and released into the United States. Once they get in, most likely, they will never leave.

Under Joe Biden, we are breaking record after record, and these are the wrong kind of records to break. Last year, the number of illegal immigrants who came to the United States was the highest ever recorded. At the same time, America's immigration enforcement is the least amount ever. And to that point, the Biden administration seems to think everything is going just fine.

Yesterday, the Secretary of Homeland Security testified before Congress. I was on a conference call with him the day before, where he met with a number of the Members of the Republican leadership. What the Secretary said yesterday is this. He said:

We have effectively managed an unprecedented number of non-citizens seeking to enter the United States.

"Effectively managed?"

To me, this is an early candidate for the fact checkers' 'lie of the year.' They haven't effectively managed anything. The only thing they have effectively managed to do is erase the border completely.

The men and women on our Border Patrol are working around the clock. They are heroes, although they have been vilified by the President of the United States. This crisis is happening because Joe Biden's policies have tied the hands of the border agents. They are being both abused and disrespected by this President and this administration.

On Joe Biden's first day in office, he stopped all construction of the border wall. He ended the successful "Remain in Mexico" policy. In fact, just last week, his lawyers were pleading a case before the Supreme Court to eliminate a policy that protects the national security of our Nation.

Joe Biden is now ending title 42. People at home say: What exactly is this title 42? Well, it is a section of our laws that deal with public health. At the start of the pandemic, the Centers for Disease Control closed our border to people from coronavirus-impacted

areas. So this title 42 decision by the administration likely, at that point, saved thousands of American lives; it protected our public health; it helped our Border Patrol bring down illegal immigration.

Last July, Joe Biden tried to end title 42. He said coronavirus was over; it was behind him. He was patting himself on the back for the great job he had done. And then the Delta variant hit the country like a sledgehammer. Joe Biden and the administration were caught by surprise. People looking for testing were running into long lines, empty shelves. He and the administration were caught completely off guard as has this administration on so many things—on the border; on the failure in Afghanistan; on inflation, which they said was going to be temporary and transitory, month after month after month.

The administration showed they have no core competence to run this Nation. By September of last year, the Biden administration was forced to admit that one in every five illegal immigrants coming to this country was bringing disease with them. That is tens of thousands of illegal immigrants bringing disease into a country each month.

But now Joe Biden wants to end title 42 forever and do it on May 23. If it ends, we are told and believe that this will cause a tidal wave of illegal immigration like this Nation has never seen before. Right now, Homeland Security is preparing for up to 18,000 illegal immigrants each and every day after title 42 ends. That is half a million people a month. That is a population equal to the entire population of the State of Wyoming. Mr. President, I assume the State of Maine—I don't know the exact population—but if you bring in half a million people a day, it doesn't take too many days to add up to the population of the State of Maine.

So what are Democrats saying about this? Well, Barack Obama's Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson, whom we met with regularly when he was in that position—he once said 1,000 a day would overwhelm the system. Joe Biden seems pretty happy with 18,000 a day. Right now, we are at 6,000 a day.

We have a system that is overwhelmed and it is going to get a lot, lot worse. Joe Biden could triple the number of illegal immigrants overnight to 18,000 a day come May 23.

Earlier this month, former Secretary Jeh Johnson, whom I alluded to earlier—this is what he said. He said the current crisis trends are unsustainable. He said it overwhelms communities in Texas and Arizona; it overwhelms the Border Patrol. This is Barack Obama's Secretary of Homeland Security saying that. I believe Secretary Jeh Johnson is right.

Recently, the head of the Del Rio, TX, Border Patrol union—and my colleague from Texas is on the floor here, the senior Senator—this head of the

Del Rio, TX, Border Patrol union spoke here on Capitol Hill. He said there are some days in Del Rio when officers are so busy with transportation and processing of these illegal immigrants that no one is patrolling the border, the southern border of the United States.

And I am certain that the senior Senator, the distinguished Senator from Texas—Senator CORNYN, who is on the floor—will address this issue after I get finished speaking because he sees this every weekend, as he is home in Texas and talks to people from Texas every day, the crisis that is hitting his home State and is hitting this entire Nation.

So this Del Rio sector covers an area of 240 miles of border. And the head of Del Rio, TX, Border Patrol told us no one is patrolling that section of the border because the personnel are too busy filling out paperwork and moving illegal immigrants from location to location.

In Yuma, AZ, up to 90 percent of Border Patrol agents are busy with transportation and caretaking duties. Ninety percent of their agents cannot spend their time guarding the border. As a result, large portions of the southern border in Arizona are wide open, which is why I believe the junior Senator from Arizona is so vehemently opposing the President of his own party for a reckless move by a President, who seems to disregard the importance of even having a border to our Nation.

Media reports show that 60,000 people right now are waiting at our southern border. They are counting down the days until title 42 is over. Some of them will bring in drugs, some will be human traffickers, some of them may even be on the Terror Watch List. If you are a foreign terrorist on the Terror Watch List, this is a dream come true if you are trying to get to America.

On May 23, we will face a humanitarian crisis, a public health crisis, and a national security crisis all in one greater—much greater than the one we are facing today and is already terrifying Americans in every State because with an open border, every State is a border State, every city is a sanctuary city, and people are subjected to the drugs and the crime that is coming with it and the deaths that are coming as well.

Now, many Democrats are asking and telling Joe Biden: Keep title 42 in place. Yet these same Democrats, they voted in lockstep with CHUCK SCHUMER and Joe Biden the last 15 months. They understand today that Joe Biden's policy is unwise and very unpopular. But these are the same Democrats who came to the floor and voted to stop building the border wall; the same Democrats who in this very Chamber voted to give stimulus checks—send out checks to illegal immigrants when they voted last year. Not one of those Democrats joined us in supporting title 42 last summer.

Democrats can run for reelection, but they cannot run from their records.

They voted for the Biden border agenda, and every Democrat shares the blame for this crisis.

What happens if the border doesn't stay at the border? No, it makes each one of us less safe. Border Patrol tells us they have caught, so far, 42 terrorists trying to cross the border since Joe Biden took office. How many got away? We are hearing the numbers getting away is 60,000 a month—getaways. How many of those are terrorists who are now living in our midst?

Federal narcotics agents say that the vast majority of illegal drugs in this country came here over our southern border. That is how they are getting in. Drug overdoses have never been higher than they are right now. One hundred thousand Americans died of drug overdoses last year. People are dying every day in every State because of drugs being brought in across the southern border by the lax border policies of Joe Biden and the Democrats.

If title 42 ends, it is going to mean more drugs, more crime, more death in all of our States. Even the Washington Post newspaper—their editorial board, that is not known for being conservative or lining up with conservatives—this is what they recently said:

A migrant surge is coming at the border—and Biden is not ready.

All of America knows that. They know Biden is not ready. He is not ready to be President, not ready to run the economy, not ready to help with the military, not ready on any level, and at the border, the Washington Post points out he is not ready.

The article went on and said:

The predictable effect of lifting Title 42 is a new influx of migrants . . . which would compound an existing surge at the . . . border . . . for weeks or much longer.

The Washington Post points out and predicts:

Absent progress on [addressing the root causes], the Biden administration . . . will surely face more chaos at the border.

This is an administration of chaos. The Washington Post—that was my addition. They ended by saying “more chaos at the border.” I am adding “an administration of chaos.”

Look, the Post is exactly right. This crisis is 100 percent preventable. It is a crisis of Joe Biden's choosing and Joe Biden's making. It is a crisis that is entirely the result of Democrats' reckless open border policies. We need to go back to policies that work.

I ask the President to keep title 42 in place. Listen to the Democrats who are talking to you in addition to us, Mr. President, who say keep title 42 in place.

And enforce the laws on the books, close the loopholes that encourage illegal immigration, finish the wall, bring back the “Remain in Mexico” policy; we know it works.

The American people in every State are pleading with Joe Biden. Only about one in three Americans support the President's policy at the border, two-thirds don't. Overwhelming num-

bers oppose what this President is doing to this country in terms of how he is affecting the economy, inflation, energy prices, and the border. This is a President with record low numbers on all of those areas, and it is all of his own doing and his own making. Mr. President, do not make this, your own border crisis, even worse.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, let me start by expressing my gratitude to the Senator from Wyoming, Senator BARASSO, for laying out the nature of the border crisis that we are experiencing and have experienced at the highest levels in 20 years, during the year and a half—or year and a quarter, I guess, of the Biden administration.

But I want to come to the floor and talk about an aspect of the border crisis that has not been sufficiently discussed or noticed, and that is the connection between the flood of illegal drugs coming across the border—not just with the 100,000 drug overdose deaths we experienced in America last year, but also with crime and gangs and guns in every community across the United States, from Maine to Texas, from Virginia to California.

A Gallup poll published earlier this month found that 80 percent of Americans are worried about crime and violence. It seems like there is a new headline every day about acts of violence in cities across our country.

Two weeks ago, for example, a gunman set off smoke grenades and opened fire on a crowded New York City subway car. Chicago just experienced its most violent weekend this year, with 8 people murdered and 42 others shot.

Earlier this month, a gang shootout in Sacramento killed 6 and wounded 12. The American people aren't just noticing this trend; they are demanding solutions. Rising crime rates have caused many leaders to change their tune on this idea, this crazy idea called “defund the police.”

New York City, Oakland, and Baltimore are among the cities to reverse their previous cuts in police funding. And that is for a very simple reason. It is because defunding the police is dangerous.

There is no question that law enforcement plays an important role in stopping crime, but we have to remember that this crime surge is tied to far more than just police departments. I am reminded of a quote by H. L. Mencken:

For every complex problem, there's a solution that is simple, neat, and wrong.

So when looking at the factors that fuel this upsurge of violence and crime in our cities across the country, we can't ignore a big contributor of that, which is the crisis occurring along our southern border. Some of the numbers are familiar to all of us. For example, Customs and Border Protection encountered more than 200,000 migrants along the southern border last month

alone, the highest number in more than two decades.

The total number of migrant encounters over the last 12 months exceeds 2.2 million. You might be tempted to ask what in the world is going on; why are things changing? I want to make one thing clear, though. I am in no way suggesting that all of these individuals coming across the border are dangerous criminals. Many of them are economic migrants looking for a better life. Something we all understand.

But there are definitely people coming across the border who are dangerous criminals, primarily associated with the drug cartels, who threaten public safety in every city in America every day.

We need to acknowledge that a human flood of people, even people potentially associated with legitimate asylum claims, but that flood of humanity, just the—having to deal with that many people, opened gateways for truly dangerous criminals and the drugs that are smuggled across the border undetected.

I will give you an example of how that happens. Last fall, more than 15,000 migrants, primarily Haitians who had been living in South America, arrived at the small border town of Del Rio, TX, a town of a population of 35,000 people.

So all of a sudden, 15,000 migrants show up in a town of 35,000 people. It is not by accident. To state the obvious, the Del Rio Border Patrol Sector did not have the capacity to process and care for that many migrants at a given time. But that was part of the plan of the drug cartels and the criminal organizations associated with them. But in response, the administration moved Border Patrol agents from other checkpoints to the Del Rio sector to try to help. But, of course, that is exactly what the cartels hoped for.

Taking people off the frontlines in other sectors to handle the surge of migrants in Del Rio opened up avenues for the drug cartels to smuggle their poison into the United States.

Administration officials later told Congressional staff that this massive surge of migrants was, they acknowledge, part of a coordinated effort by the cartels. They directed the Haitian migrants to show up at a single location in a small town on the border to make sure that other paths into the United States would be cleared for their illicit contraband of drugs.

Talk to any Border Patrol agent and they will tell you that this happens all the time. The cartels are very sophisticated. They know how to game the system. They watch, they wait, they coordinate, and at the right moment, they bring their poison into our country.

In many cases, they are moving drugs—everything from marijuana to methamphetamine to heroin. But in recent years, Customs and Border Protection has seen an alarming increase in synthetic opioids, fentanyl coming across the border.

As we all have learned, fentanyl is a uniquely dangerous drug because it is so potent, a lethal dose can fit on the tip of a sharpened pencil.

In the first 3 months of this year, Customs and Border Protection seized nearly 1,200 kilograms. Now, a kilogram is 2.2 pounds, so that is 2,640 pounds of fentanyl were seized at the border, enough to wipe out the entire U.S. population.

Cartels and criminal organizations aren't just trying to smuggle their product into the United States, they have to have a way to distribute those drugs across our country. And that is where the criminal gangs come into the picture.

Last Tuesday, agents from the Rio Grande Valley Border Patrol Sector arrested an MS-13 member. MS-13 is one of the most violent gangs on the planet. The following day, agents arrested an 18th Street gang member, and, over the weekend, agents arrested four additional gang members. This all happened in one Border Patrol sector in less than a week's time.

What we need to remember when we look at all this data is that these are just the ones we know about. We have absolutely no idea how many drugs and criminals have slipped through the cracks. Now, the Border Patrol has a name for this, they call it "the getaways," but the truth is we don't really know how many people have gotten away, undetected, to smuggle drugs or dangerous criminals into the United States.

By one estimate, 385,000 getaways came across the border in 2021. And there is a reason they didn't turn themselves in to the Border Patrol; they are not seeking asylum. They are not saying: I have been persecuted in my home country, and, thus, eligible for asylum potentially in the United States.

These people, these getaways, are the ones that don't want to be detected by law enforcement because they are up to no good.

I think this chart shows the network of gangs and criminal organizations operating within the United States.

You know, most of the time we all think, well, the drugs come across the border, and we forget what happens next. But as you can see, cartels—this is a DEA, a Drug Enforcement Administration, chart—as you can see, the cartels in transnational criminal organizations have a presence in most major cities across the United States.

Many of these are members of dangerous gangs who want to make money, so they sell drugs in their local community, and they fight for territory, for market share. They commit other property crimes, other crimes of violence, carjacking, larceny, armed robbery, in order to fuel their need for money.

So once cartel members and their gang associates get drugs across the border, where do they go? Well, they go to Chicago. They go to Detroit. They

go to Atlanta. They go to New York. They go to San Diego. They go to virtually every community in our country where they are then distributed to people to feed addictions, which result in overdoses and death. It is not just a border problem. This affects every single community in our country.

Last year, the special agent of Chicago's DEA office spoke about what happens when these drugs and criminals reach your backyard. He said cartels use every means possible to get drugs from Mexico into the United States and then to local markets. In Chicago, that means predominantly to the gangs that control the drug markets in Chicago.

But it is not just Chicago. It is literally every community in America. These are the same gangs that fuel the overdose epidemic, the same ones that perpetuate crime and gun violence. These are the same gangs that engage in deadly fights over control for territory and market share. And the cruel reality is, this is happening on a daily basis in every community in our country, which is contributing to the spike in violent crime and the public's reasonable concerns that they have expressed about it, including boneheaded ideas like defunding the police.

A Drug Enforcement Agency report from 2017 acknowledged that drug trafficking profits "increase the staying power of both street gangs and drug trafficking organizations." The more money they make, the more drugs that are manufactured and brought into the country and spread throughout our communities.

No community in America is safe. A rural, an urban, a suburban community, none of them have been spared the pain and suffering of the drug overdose epidemic, drugs which predominantly come across our southern border by these criminal cartels.

I mentioned it before, but it is worth noting that last year we hit a grim milestone in America. For the first time on record, more than a hundred thousand Americans lost their lives to drug overdoses in a 12-month period.

Now, I remember what happened when Al Qaeda hit the United States and killed 3,000 Americans on 9/11. We declared war, and we committed ourselves to rooting out these terrorists that exported this terrorist plot to hit our homeland.

When 100,000 Americans die of drug overdoses, what do we do? Well, we throw up our hands. We say there is not much we can do about it. Supply meets demand. And there is some truth to that, but it is not the whole story.

As I said, in recent years, the number of drug overdose deaths caused by synthetic opioids, including fentanyl, has skyrocketed, and so have the seizures of fentanyl at the border, virtually all made from precursors from Asia, primarily China, shipped to Mexico, manufactured there in an industrial operation which can make a fentanyl tablet look a lot like some other medication

that you might take. Many people—too many people—have died thinking they were taking a drug for some condition, only to find out it was laced with fentanyl, resulting in their drug overdose death.

The alarming increase in the supply coming across our border foreshadows even worse overdose statistics in the months to come.

Fentanyl isn't the only dangerous drug—methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin. According to the DEA—the Drug Enforcement Administration—threat assessment, 92 percent of the heroin that comes to the United States comes from one place: Mexico. Ninety-two percent.

So when you zoom out and get a broader perspective and quit looking through a soda straw at what is happening at the border, you see it is not just an immigration issue. The drugs pouring across our border make this a public health crisis as well.

The criminals sneaking across our border who are distributing these drugs in our communities all across the country are a public security crisis, a public safety crisis. The unlicensed guns that the gangs use to protect their territory makes this a gun violence crisis as well.

Every single American should be outraged by what is happening at the border, but if you don't care about 2.2 million people showing up on our front doorstep, if you don't care about the 100,000 Americans who died of drug overdoses, do you care about the spikes in violence and crime in your neighborhood, in your local community? All of these are inextricably intertwined.

I don't care if you are a liberal Democrat or an Independent or a conservative Republican, this failure of the Federal Government to deal with our border crisis is absolutely appalling, and it hurts us all.

I have heard someone say that every city is a border town these days, and this makes that point. This state of chaos is dangerous for the migrants who turn themselves over to human smugglers who care nothing about them, only the money they can generate from smuggling them into the United States. I have seen the bleached bones of migrants left behind, injured or sick, because the coyotes, the smugglers, care nothing about them but just the money they can garner from smuggling them into the country, not to mention the girls and women who are sexually assaulted on the long trip from their home country into the United States.

It is unfair to the border communities I represent. We have 1,200 miles of common border, Mexico and Texas. My Governor, my State legislature, the people I represent are outraged that the Federal Government is not living up to its responsibilities. It is unfair to those communities, most of which are Hispanic majorities by large majorities, who are sympathetic to the desire of people for a better life, fleeing no

jobs or violence, but they are having to pay the price now, not just with the flood of people coming across the border, for which the Federal Government is completely unprepared, they also have to deal with the opioid abuse and the criminal organizations that are flooding our communities with fentanyl, heroin, and other dangerous substances.

But it is not just the border. Cities all across this country are combating violent crime at numbers that we have not seen for decades. This is directly tied to the drug business at the border because the criminal gangs are the ones who distribute those drugs in our communities.

The status quo is deeply unfair to the dedicated men and women of law enforcement, including the Border Patrol, who put their lives on the line to secure our border and protect our communities.

Last week, Texas lost a 22-year-old soldier who was doing a job that the Federal Government should have done, but he was there at the southern border as part of a State National Guard effort called Operation Lone Star.

Texas Army National Guardsman SPC Bishop Evans was attempting to rescue two migrants who appeared to be drowning as they were crossing the river from Mexico. He disappeared into the treacherous waters of the Rio Grande and, tragically, did not survive. Making matters even worse, initial reports from law enforcement indicate that the two migrants whom Specialist Evans was trying to save are suspected of drug trafficking.

There are a million and one reasons why President Biden should want to address this border crisis, and it is absolutely inconceivable to me that his administration has done nothing to make this better, and I would argue that through some of the policies promulgated by Director Mayorkas, he has actually made it worse. He has made it more attractive for more people to come and attempt this dangerous journey from their home into the United States. He has made it easier, given the business model of the cartels, to get more of those drugs across the border and into our communities, contributing to the crimewave that is shocking so many people.

As we head into the summer months, which are traditionally the busiest times for border crossings, the Biden administration needs to do something. And let me just say, I am prepared—I know a lot of us are prepared on a bipartisan basis to do what we need to do to end this crisis. If the Biden administration doesn't want to lead in the effort, at least they could allow those of us here in the Congress to come up with ideas, like my bipartisan, bicameral Border Solutions Act, to try to address this crisis that we cannot tolerate any longer.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON COMPOUND MOTION

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

If there is no further debate, the question is on agreeing to the compound motion.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 67, nays 27, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 142 Leg.]

YEAS—67

Baldwin	Hassan	Risch
Bennet	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Rounds
Brown	Kaine	Sasse
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Capito	King	Schumer
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Lujan	Smith
Cassidy	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Sullivan
Coons	McConnell	Tester
Cornyn	Menendez	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Crapo	Moran	Warner
Daines	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murray	Warren
Durbin	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Padilla	Wicker
Gillibrand	Peters	Young
Graham	Portman	
Grassley	Reed	

NAYS—27

Barrasso	Hagerty	Lummis
Blackburn	Hawley	Marshall
Boozman	Hoeben	Paul
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cotton	Inhofe	Sanders
Cramer	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Kennedy	Shelby
Ernst	Lankford	Thune
Fischer	Lee	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—6

Blunt	Murphy	Toomey
Burr	Scott (SC)	Wyden

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN).

On this vote, the yeas are 67, the nays are 27.

The compound motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I would note Maryland is in the House.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 4521

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motions to instruct at the desk, which may be made with respect to the message to accompany H.R. 4251, be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

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

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. PAUL moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include the provisions contained in section 6107 of the Senate amendment (relating to prohibiting funds made available to any Federal agency from being used for gain-of-function research conducted in China).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. BARRASSO moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that require immediate development of a 2022–2027 Federal oil and gas leasing program on the outer Continental Shelf, which shall be finalized not later than June 30, 2022, and which shall provide for a minimum of 10 region-wide oil and gas lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and Alaska Regions of the outer Continental Shelf, with a minimum of 2 oil and gas lease sales per calendar year, not fewer than 1 of which shall be in the Gulf of Mexico Region each calendar year.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. CRUZ moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include section 3258 of the Senate amendment, which requires a report identifying “major areas of diplomatic, energy, infrastructure, banking, financial, economic, military, and space cooperation . . . between the People’s Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Iran”, regarding the policy of the United States to limit such cooperation through terrorism-related sanctions imposed on the Central Bank of Iran and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, as such sanctions are necessary to limit such cooperation.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. MENENDEZ moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist upon the provisions contained in section 73003 of the Senate amendment (relating to establishment of an Inspector General of the Office of the United States Trade Representative).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Senator RISCH moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that take actionable steps to address the risks of and counter malign or undue influence and activities in the United States and abroad by the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People’s Republic of China, or individuals or entities acting on their behalf.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. KELLY moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include incentives to support investments in semiconductor manufacturing and innovation in the United States, including investments in the fabrication, assembly, testing, advanced packaging, and research and development of semiconductors.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. LEE moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the

disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report not include the provisions contained in the following sections of the bill (as passed by the House of Representatives):

(1) Section 30609 (relating to building United States economic growth and technological innovation through the Green Climate Fund).

(2) Section 30607 (relating to addressing international climate change mitigation, adaptation, and security).

(3) Section 30601(b)(7)(E) (relating to the sense of Congress on implementing the Paris Agreement).

(4) Section 30610 (relating to ensuring a whole-of-government response to climate action).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mrs. BLACKBURN moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include a provision that requires the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and consistent with information security requirements designed to address any national security risks, to develop guidance for executive agencies requiring adequate security measures for any transfer, storage, or use of digital yuan on information technology.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. COTTON moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist upon rejecting the authorization of appropriations for contributions to the Green Climate Fund under section 30609(b) of the text of the bill as engrossed by the House of Representatives and insisting upon including an authorization of appropriations of \$8,000,000,000 within section 2118 of division A of the Senate amendment (relating to funding for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) for Department of Defense research, development, production, and procurement of weapon systems needed to compete with China.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Ms. MURKOWSKI moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include the text of each of the following:

(1) S. 3245, 117th Congress, as introduced on November 18, 2021.

(2) S. 140, 117th Congress, as reported to the Senate on December 17, 2021.

(3) H.R. 1447, 117th Congress, as referred in the Senate on May 19, 2021.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. SULLIVAN moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that prohibit a renewable energy project receiving Federal financial assistance, a subsidy, or any other financing mechanism authorized

under the final conference report, such as a grant or tax credit, from purchasing materials, technology, or critical minerals mined, produced, processed, or refined in the People’s Republic of China or the Russian Federation.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. RUBIO moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include a Federal Government-based counterintelligence review to certify recipients of grants, funding, awards, or other resources provided, and intellectual property developed, as a result of the conference report, have national security protections in place to prohibit misappropriation and theft of Federal resources.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. JOHNSON moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to reject any proposals to prohibit the possession, acquirement, receipt, transportation, sale, or purchase of mink raised in captivity in the United States for fur production.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. SANDERS moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that require each beneficiary of Federal financial assistance for semiconductor manufacturing to be banned from purchasing the stock of the beneficiary, from outsourcing employment opportunities of the beneficiary to any country outside of the United States, and from repealing any collective bargaining requirements of the beneficiary, and that require each such beneficiary to issue warrants and equity stakes in the enterprise of the beneficiary to the Federal Government and to remain neutral in any union organizing effort of the employees of the beneficiary.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. SCOTT of Florida moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that ensure that any taxpayer funds spent in the bill, including those provided to universities and private sector corporations, are subject to comprehensive return on investment analyses and claw back provisions, and corresponding timely reports on the use of such funds to Congress and the American public.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Ms. HASSAN moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that expand the research and development tax credit for small businesses and preserve full and immediate expensing for research and development investments.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Ms. ERNST moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to reject the provision as agreed to by the House of Representatives that would reauthorize the Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer programs under section 9 of

the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 638) without authorization to prevent the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China from acquiring technology critical to national security developed through programs of the Small Business Administration and participating Federal agencies.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. LANKFORD moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions requiring that any agreement negotiated by the United States with the Islamic Republic of Iran addressing Iran's development of nuclear weapons—

(1) also includes provisions addressing the full range of Iran's destabilizing activities, including development of the means of delivery for such weapons (such as ballistic missiles), support for terrorism, and evasion of sanctions by individuals, entities, and vessels in the trade of petroleum products with the People's Republic of China;

(2) does not lift sanctions on the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps; and

(3) does not revoke the designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. SANDERS moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to recede from the provision contained in section 2614(c) of the Senate amendment (relating to contract redundancy and funding for the human landing system program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which would likely go to Blue Origin).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. CASSIDY moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that require the President to directly address troubling developments in Mexico's energy sector that intentionally cause harm to United States jobs and economic interests, business and investor interests, and climate goals through the use of consultations under the USMCA (as defined in section 3 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4502)).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. BENNET moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions to strengthen the resilience, capacity, and security of critical supply chains to reduce costs for United States consumers and businesses and to avoid supply chain shocks that increase prices and jeopardize the national and economic security of the United States, including provisions that—

(1) reinvigorate United States semiconductor manufacturing and promote the research and development needed to regain and maintain the ability to manufacture, test, assemble, and package advanced semiconductor products in the United States;

(2) strengthen supply chains in critical industries and improve the availability of critical goods important to the national and economic security of the United States, including by identification and mapping of those

supply chains and sharing data and best practices;

(3) support investments that strengthen the diversity, security, resilience, and reliability of critical supply chains, which may include working with allies and partners of the United States to reduce reliance on countries of concern, consistent with international trade agreements to which the United States is a party;

(4) expand and strengthen United States manufacturing, mining, shipbuilding, transportation, and logistics capabilities, while enhancing environmental sustainability, safety, and equity; and

(5) support United States manufacturers, including small- and medium-sized enterprises, to improve their resilience to supply chains shocks, train their workforce, and adopt new technologies to make them more globally competitive.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. WARNOCK moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that fully fund programs to build institutional research capacity at historically Black colleges or universities that are developing research institutions.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. DAINES moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to reject provisions that weaken the energy security of the United States, prohibit the development of an all-of-the-above energy portfolio, or direct funds to foreign entities for international climate objectives.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Ms. WARREN) moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include the provisions contained in section 90306 of H.R. 4521, as agreed to by the House (relating to college transparency).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mrs. CAPITO moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include provisions that—

(1) emphasize that, under current law, the President may not—

(A) declare, on the basis of climate change—

(i) a national emergency under the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.);

(ii) an emergency or major disaster under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.); or

(iii) a public health emergency under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d); or

(B) invoke, on the basis of climate change, the authorities of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.); and

(2) provide that nothing in H.R. 4521 grants the President the authority to make a declaration or invocation described in paragraph (1).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. TOOMEY moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on

the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist upon the provisions contained in section 73001 of the Senate amendment (relating to establishing a process for exclusion of articles from duties under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974).

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist that the final conference report include a requirement that any new legislation providing for new mandates on greenhouse gas emissions should not be enacted unless similar mandates are enacted in the People's Republic of China.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. LUJÁN moves that the managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 4521 be instructed to insist on provisions supporting the work of the Department of Energy, user facilities of the Department of Energy, and National Laboratories, including work in microelectronics and across the key technology focus areas (as defined in section 2002 of the amendment).

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 546.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Joshua Frost, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 546, Joshua Frost, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles E. Schumer, Brian Schatz, Alex Padilla, Benjamin L. Cardin, Jack Reed, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tammy Duckworth, Angus S. King, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, Chris Van Hollen, Catherine Cortez Masto, Gary C. Peters, Elizabeth Warren, Jacky Rosen, Ben Ray Lujan, Cory A. Booker, Christopher A. Coons.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

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

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 674.

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

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Elizabeth de Leon Bhargava, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 674, Elizabeth de Leon Bhargava, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

Charles E. Schumer, Jacky Rosen, Cory A. Booker, Elizabeth Warren, Benjamin L. Cardin, Patty Murray, Brian Schatz, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Margaret Wood Hassan, Alex Padilla, Amy Klobuchar, Tina Smith, Jeff Merkley, Jack Reed, Angus S. King, Jr., Tim Kaine, Chris Van Hollen.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, April 28, be waived.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: 507, 778, 803, and 842; that the Senate proceed to vote on the nominations in the order listed, without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nominations; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the following nominations en bloc: Brad John Crabtree, of North Dakota, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy and Carbon Management); Frank Calvelli, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Sec-

retary of the Air Force. (New Position); Paul Monteiro, of Maryland, to be Director, Community Relations Service, for a term of four years; and Kristyn E. Jones, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 242, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, and 884; and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Space Force; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE ARMY

The following named Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Steven M. Rowe

IN THE SPACE FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Space Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Douglas A. Schiess

The following named officer for appointment in the grade indicated in the United States Space Force under title 10, U.S.C., section 716:

To be brigadier general

Brig. Gen. Douglas A. Schiess

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. 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. Larry E. Gardner
Col. Ian J.M. Gillis
Col. Troy D. Havener
Col. Matthew E. Henry
Col. Richard D. Hunt
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 named officers for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Kirsten G. Aguilar
Col. Jason E. Bartolomei
Col. Paul R. Birch
Col. Heather W. Blackwell
Col. Peter M. Bonetti
Col. Maurizio D. Calabrese
Col. Daniel C. Clayton
Col. Richard R. Dickens
Col. David A. Doss
Col. Jon A. Eberlan
Col. William C. Freeman
Col. Lance R. French
Col. Jesse J. Friedel
Col. Jeffrey T. Geraghty
Col. Richard A. Goodman
Col. Douglas D. Jackson
Col. Jason M. Janaros
Col. Ryan P. Keeney
Col. David R. Lopez
Col. Gavin P. Marks
Col. Roger R. Messer
Col. Patrick G. Miller
Col. Nathan L. Owendoff
Col. William S. Rogers
Col. Jocelyn J. Schermerhorn
Col. Jeffrey T. Schreiner
Col. Travolis A. Simmons
Col. Melissa A. Stone
Col. Geoffrey F. Weiss
Col. Michael J. Zuhlsdorf

The following named officer for appointment as Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Air Force and appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 9037:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Rebecca R. Vernon

IN THE ARMY

The following named officer for appointment as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army and appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., sections 7034 and 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Randy A. George

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Andrew P. Poppas

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Sean C. Bernabe

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Duke Z. Richardson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Mary F. O'Brien

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the

grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Brian S. Robinson

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Randall Reed

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. David S. Nahom

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., Section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Tom D. Miller

The following named 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. Amy D. Holbeck

The following named 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. David N. Unruh

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Marine Corps to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Dimitri Henry

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN1732 AIR FORCE nominations (60) beginning MICHAEL A. ARMSTRONG, and ending JOHN S. WU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 31, 2022.

PN1917 AIR FORCE nominations (7) beginning JONATHAN P. DIETZ, and ending JORDAN C. TREMBLAY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

PN1918 AIR FORCE nominations (3) beginning ALAN K. CHAN, and ending BENJAMIN R. PEREUS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

PN1920 AIR FORCE nomination of Alec S. Williams, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

IN THE ARMY

PN1922 ARMY nomination of Derwin Brayboy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

PN1927 ARMY nominations (383) beginning YONATAN S. ABEIE, and ending D011475, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

PN1928 ARMY nominations (461) beginning DAVID H. AAMIDOR, and ending D016442,

which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

PN1929 ARMY nominations (245) beginning MICHAEL S. ABBOTT, and ending D015907, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

PN1930 ARMY nominations (27) beginning RACHELL H. BACA, and ending D014087, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

PN1931 ARMY nomination of Charles J. Bulva, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

PN1932 ARMY nomination of David L. Armeson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN1433 MARINE CORPS nominations (315) beginning JEREMY D. ADAMS, and ending JONATHAN S. ZASADNY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of December 1, 2021.

PN1631 MARINE CORPS nomination of Jon C. Peterson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 5, 2022.

PN1633 MARINE CORPS nomination of Andrew E. Cheatum, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 5, 2022.

PN1636 MARINE CORPS nomination of Christopher J. Voss, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 5, 2022.

PN1637 MARINE CORPS nominations (2) beginning DUSTIN E. GUERPO, and ending STEVEN A. SCOTT, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of January 5, 2022.

IN THE NAVY

PN1934 NAVY nominations (74) beginning JOSEPH L. CAMPBELL, and ending DAVID J. WOODS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

PN1935 SPACE FORCE nominations (2) beginning Matthew B. Christensen, and ending David A. Heinz, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 4, 2022.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS AND PREVENTION MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 603, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 603) recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 603) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MORNING BUSINESS

RECOGNIZING THE CORNERSTONE RESCUE MISSION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize the Cornerstone Rescue Mission in Rapid City, SD. On April 29, 2022, Cornerstone will mark its 40th anniversary of feeding and sheltering people in crisis.

Cornerstone Rescue Mission is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and it provides nearly 200 beds to men, women, and children. This organization's longevity is a testament to its hard work and dedication to serving others in need. Cornerstone serves an average of 440 free meals per day and has provided more than 180,000 people with a warm bed over the past 5 years alone.

Not only do they provide food and shelter to those in their community who live in poverty, but they also emphasize the importance of helping people improve their situation for the long term. The mission will assist people with obtaining legal identification, getting clothing for interviews, transportation, spiritual guidance, and case management services to help find employment and housing.

Cornerstone has changed the lives of countless South Dakotans, including American veterans who have served our Nation and sacrificed to preserve our freedoms, while showing them kindness and support when they needed it the most. The men and women who work and volunteer at the Cornerstone Rescue Mission are living a life of purpose and are difference makers in their community.

I commend the staff and leadership of Cornerstone Rescue Mission for 40 years of service and wish them continued prosperity in the years to come.

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to submit to the Senate a budget scorekeeping report. The report, which covers fiscal year 2022, was prepared by the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This information allows the Senate Budget Committee to determine if budgetary

points of order lie against pending legislation.

The report shows the effect on spending and revenues of congressional action through April 25, 2022, as compared to the levels the Senate agreed to in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2022, S. Con. Res. 14. I have revised the levels in the budget resolution five times for legislation, as authorized by the resolution. The report shows the effects of the 11 laws signed by the President since the passage of the budget resolution with significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Tables 1 and 2 show that for fiscal year 2022, current law budget authority is \$27 billion below the maximum allowed in the revised budget resolution, outlays are \$18 billion below the allowed maximum, and revenues are \$0.1 billion above the allowed minimum. They also show there has been no net change for Social Security.

The third table shows the Senate pay-as-you-go scorecard tallying enacted legislation with significant effects on mandatory spending and revenues. The scorecard shows a savings of \$7.8 billion in 2022, \$74.8 billion over the 2022–2026 period, and \$139.9 billion over the 2022–2031 period. When compared to the allowable amounts on the PAYGO scorecard last adjusted on March 2, there is a deficit of \$668 million on the scorecard for 2022, a deficit of \$687 million over the 2022–2026 period, and a

surplus of \$1.09 billion over the 2022–2031 period.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and accompanying tables from CBO be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, April 27, 2022.

Hon. BERNIE SANDERS,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2022 budget and is current through April 25, 2022. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels printed in the Congressional Record on September 23, 2021, pursuant to section 406 of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022.

Since the adoption of S. Con. Res. 14 the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following legislation that has significant effects on budget authority, outlays, or revenues in fiscal year 2022:

Emergency Repatriation Assistance for Returning Americans Act (Public Law 117–39);

Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 117–43);

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58);

Protecting America's First Responders Act (Public Law 117–61);

Further Extending Government Funding Act (Public Law 117–70);

Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act (Public Law 117–71);

REMOTE Act (Public Law 117–76);

Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act (Public Law 117–86);

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103);

Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–108); and

Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act (Public Law 117–110).

This is the first current level letter for 2022.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022, AS OF APRIL 22, 2022

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget Resolution	Current Level	Current Level Over/Under (–) Resolution
On-Budget			
Budget Authority	4,169.6	4,143.0	–26.6
Outlays	4,503.5	4,485.7	–17.8
Revenues	3,409.9	3,410.0	0.1
Off-Budget			
Social Security Outlays ^a	1,073.4	1,073.4	0.0
Social Security Revenues	989.0	989.0	0.0

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a Excludes administrative expenses paid from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget, but are appropriated annually.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022, AS OF APRIL 22, 2022

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Previously Enacted			
Revenues	n.a.	n.a.	3,401,380
Permanents and other spending legislation	2,577,318	2,772,180	n.a.
Authorizing and Appropriation legislation	1,258	787,925	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	–1,174,944	–1,182,329	n.a.
Total, Previously Enacted	1,403,632	2,377,776	3,401,380
Enacted Legislation ^a			
Authorizing Legislation			
Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 117–43)	1	32	1
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58)	674	–7,011	8,495
Protecting America's First Responders Act (P.L. 117–61)	2	2	0
Further Extending Government Funding Act (P.L. 117–70)	0	5	0
Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act (P.L. 117–71)	7,650	7,144	0
REMOTE Act (P.L. 117–76)	227	227	0
Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act (P.L. 117–86)	0	1	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (divisions O through HH of P.L. 117–103)	790	513	–17
Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (P.L. 117–108)	–62	–62	0
Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus Act (P.L. 117–110)	0	0	92
Appropriation Legislation			
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–43)	2	6	0
Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–43)	0	89	0
Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–70)	1,600	928	0
Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–86)	350	251	0
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (divisions A through L of P.L. 117–103)	2,658,482	2,101,996	0
Total, Enacted Legislation	2,669,716	2,104,121	8,571
Entitlements and Mandatories			
Total Current Level	69,603	3,819	0
Total Senate Resolution ^b	4,142,951	4,485,716	3,409,951
	4,169,593	4,503,538	3,409,875
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	76
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	26,642	17,822	n.a.
Memorandum			
Revenues, 2022–2031			
Senate Current Level	n.a.	n.a.	39,009,255
Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	39,007,531
Current Level Over Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	1,724
Current Level Under Senate Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = public law.

For purposes of enforcing section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 in the Senate, the aggregate spending and revenue levels for 2022 published in the Congressional Record on September 23, 2022, by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget pursuant to section 406 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022 (S. Con. Res. 14) do not include budget authority, outlays, or revenues for off-budget amounts. As a result, amounts in this current level report do not include those items.

In keeping with the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114–255), certain funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. As a result, this estimate excludes \$546 million in budget authority and \$537 million in outlays. Similarly, in keeping with section 14003 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116–136, as modified by section 101 of division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116–260)), certain funding provided to the Army Corps of Engineers is excluded from estimates for the purposes of the Budget Act and the Deficit Control Act. As a result, this report excludes \$2,099 million in budget authority and \$2,083 million in outlays.

^a Current level excludes budgetary effects designated as an emergency pursuant to section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022. As a result, this report excludes the budgetary effects of laws, enacted this session, which were designated as emergency requirements in accordance with section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14. Those amounts are as follows:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Emergency Repatriation Assistance for Returning Americans Act (P.L. 117–39)	4	4	0
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (division A of P.L. 117–43)	2,500	1,250	0
Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–43)	28,633	10,994	0
Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division C of P.L. 117–43)	6,664	3,550	0
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58)	158,630	14,044	0
Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division B of P.L. 117–70)	7,011	1,880	0
Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2022 (division F of P.L. 117–103)	0	10	0
Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (division N of P.L. 117–103)	13,601	1,731	0
Total, Emergency-Designated Budgetary Effects	217,043	33,463	0

^b Section 4006 of S. Con. Res. 14 requires the Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget to publish the aggregate spending and revenue levels for fiscal year 2022; those aggregate levels were first published in the Congressional Record on September 23, 2021. The Chair of the Senate Committee on the Budget has the authority to revise the budgetary aggregates for the budgetary effects of certain revenue and spending measures pursuant to the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and S. Con. Res. 14:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Original Aggregates Printed on September 23, 2021:	4,137,815	4,497,102	3,401,380
Revisions:			
Published in the Congressional Record on December 9, 2021	7,650	7,144	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on December 14, 2021	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on February 8, 2022	n.a.	n.a.	8,495
Published in the Congressional Record on March 2, 2022	612	–3,754	n.a.
Published in the Congressional Record on April 7, 2022	23,516	3,046	n.a.
Revised Senate Resolution	4,169,593	4,503,538	3,409,875

TABLE 3.—SUMMARY OF THE SENATE PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD AS OF APRIL 22, 2022

(In millions of dollars)

	2021	2022	2021–2026	2021–2031
Beginning Balance ^a	0	0	0	0
Enacted Legislation ^{b,c} :				
Department of Veterans Affairs Expiring Authorities Act of 2021 (H.R. 5293, P.L. 117–42)	0	*	*	*
Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (H.R. 5305, P.L. 117–43) ^d	0	*	*	*
Consider Teachers Act of 2021 (S. 848, P.L. 117–49)	0	*	*	*
Ensuring Compliance Against Drug Diversion Act of 2021 (H.R. 1899, P.L. 117–53)	0	*	*	*
Reinforcing Nicaragua's Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021 (RENACER Act) (S. 1064, P.L. 117–54)	0	*	*	*
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (H.R. 3684, P.L. 117–58) ^{e,f}	0	–15,506	–82,969	–138,704
Confidentiality Opportunities for Peer Support (COPS) Counseling Act (S. 1502, P.L. 117–60)	0	*	*	*
Protecting America's First Responders Act of 2021 (S. 1511, P.L. 117–61)	0	2	16	28
Colonel John M. McHugh Tuition Fairness for Survivors Act of 2021 (S. 1095, P.L. 117–68)	0	*	*	*
Further Extending Government Funding Act (H.R. 6119, P.L. 117–70) ^g	0	*	*	*
Protecting Medicare and American Farmers from Sequester Cuts Act (S. 610, P.L. 117–71)	0	7,144	7,079	0
An act to award posthumously a Congressional Gold Medal, in commemoration to the servicemembers who perished in Afghanistan on August 26, 2021, during the evacuation of citizens of the United States and Afghan allies at Hamid Karzai International Airport, and for other purposes. (H.R. 5142, P.L. 117–72)	0	*	*	*
Responsible Education Mitigating Options and Technical Extensions Act (REMOTE Act) (H.R. 5545, P.L. 117–76)	0	227	231	–1
An act to ensure that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes (H.R. 6256, P.L. 117–78)	0	*	*	*
An act to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes (H.R. 1664, P.L. 117–80)	0	*	*	*
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (S. 1605, P.L. 117–81) ^h	0	0	0	0
Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 452, P.L. 117–84)	0	*	*	*
Ghost Army Congressional Gold Medal Act (S. 1404, P.L. 117–85)	0	*	*	*
Further Additional Extending Government Funding Act (H.R. 6617, P.L. 117–86)	0	1	*	1
Promoting Rigorous and Innovative Cost Efficiencies (PRICE) for Federal Procurement and Acquisitions Act of 2021 (S. 583, P.L. 117–88)	0	*	*	*
Ending Forced Arbitration of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Act of 2021 (H.R. 4445, P.L. 117–90)	0	*	0	0
Extension of Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.J. Res. 75, P.L. 117–95)	0	*	*	*
"Six Triple Eight" Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2020 (S. 321, P.L. 117–97)	0	*	*	*
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (H.R. 2471, P.L. 117–103)	0	530	1,134	138
Emmett Till Antilynching Act (H.R. 55, P.L. 117–107)	0	*	*	*
Postal Service Reform Act of 2022 (H.R. 3076, P.L. 117–108)	0	–62	430	–73
Suspending Normal Trade Relations with Russia and Belarus (H.R. 7108, P.L. 117–110)	0	–92	–694	–1,256
A bill to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Sandra Day O'Connor and a statue to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg. (S. 3294, P.L. 117–111)	0	*	*	*
Impact on Deficit	0	–7,756	–74,773	–139,867
Total Change in Outlays	0	–7,756	–74,773	–139,867
Total Change in Revenues	0	814	–52,690	–87,987
Net Impact	0	8,570	22,083	51,880

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

^a = between –\$500,000 and \$500,000.^b On September 23, 2021, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Budget reset the Senate's Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard to zero for all fiscal years.^c The amounts shown represent the estimated effect of the public laws on the deficit.^d Excludes off-budget amounts.^e Section 3201(b) requires the budgetary effects of that division to be excluded from the Senate's PAYGO scorecard; however, the revenue effects from the immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion in section 3201 of division D.^f Pursuant to section 3110 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2016, the budgetary effects stemming from increases in enterprise guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation are excluded.^g Pursuant to section 905(b), the budgetary effects of division J are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard. In addition, 905(c) classifies the budgetary effects of division J as emergency and emergency amounts are excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard.^h Section 2201 requires the estimated budgetary effects stemming from division C to be excluded from the Senate's PAYGO Scorecard; however, the insignificant revenue effects from immigration extensions included in division A are included in the scorecard because division A does not fall within the exclusion of section 2201.ⁱ The act increases outlays and revenues by an equal amount resulting in a neutral net impact on the deficit.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Ulysses S. Grant, Civil War general and 18th President of the United States, who was born in Point Pleasant, OH, 200 years ago this week.

In honor of the bicentennial of Grant's birthday, which took place yesterday on April 27, 2022, I joined Senator BLUNT of Missouri to introduce a concurrent resolution in the Senate. This resolution honors Grant for his efforts and leadership in defending the

union of the United States of America, recognizes his military victories, and affirms him as one of the most influential military commanders in our Nation's history. I spoke about President Grant's accomplishments briefly on the floor yesterday, but want to take this opportunity to elaborate on my remarks.

Ulysses S. Grant was a proud Ohioan, born in Point Pleasant, OH, to Jesse Grant and Hannah Simpson Grant on April 27, 1822. I know a number of celebrations were held in Ohio to honor the

200th anniversary. Grant's family soon moved to Georgetown, OH, in Brown County. Grant spent the remainder of his youth in the house his parents built in Georgetown. Both his birthplace and boyhood home are preserved as historic sites that draw visitors to Ohio communities today. In 1839, Grant left Ohio to attend the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, graduating in 1843.

Grant was instrumental to the Union victory in the Civil War, leading Union forces to critical early victories in the

West at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga. After President Lincoln appointed him Lieutenant-General of the Army in 1864, he commanded all Union armies until the conclusion of the war. At Appomattox, Grant prescribed terms of surrender intended to set the stage for postwar reconciliation.

Grant's legacy extends beyond his role in the Civil War. Grant was elected the 18th President of the United States in 1868 and was decisively elected to a second term in 1872, the only two-term President between Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson. As President, he oversaw the orderly readmittance of States following the Civil War, completing the restoration of the Union by 1871.

An ardent supporter of Reconstruction, President Grant championed the ratification of the 15th Amendment to prohibit discrimination in voting rights on the basis of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." In 1870, he oversaw the creation of the Department of Justice, essential to the prosecution of the Ku Klux Klan and enforcement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, the "Reconstruction Amendments."

Grant was an advocate for civil rights, endorsing and then signing the Civil Rights Act of 1875 to outlaw racial segregation in public accommodations, schools, transportation, and juries, nearly a century before such protections would be effectively enforced.

And although President Theodore Roosevelt is most often associated with our National Parks, it was President Grant who designated Yellowstone as the first National Park in 1872.

After his presidency, Grant traveled the world and wrote his memoirs. "The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant" became a bestseller and garnered lasting critical acclaim, praised by Mark Twain for its "clarity of statement, directness, simplicity, unpretentiousness, manifest truthfulness, fairness and justice toward friend and foe alike, soldierly candor and frankness, and soldierly avoidance of flowery speech."

As I said yesterday on the Senate floor, history has not always been kind to Grant. But as we commemorate his 200th birthday, his legacy is being re-evaluated and his far-reaching impact more fully appreciated. Frederick Douglass eulogized Grant as "a man too broad for prejudice, too humane to despise the humblest, too great to be small at any point." I urge my colleagues to join Senator BLUNT and I in honoring one of Ohio's finest, Ulysses S. Grant, for these remarkable qualities, for his role in preserving the Union of the United States as a general in the Civil War, and for his defense of Reconstruction and Civil Rights as President.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIAN BRAUN

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and recognize Christian Braun of Burlington, KS.

Christian was one of the outstanding University of Kansas—KU—players who helped lead the team to their National Championship game victory. He is a fan favorite who was nominated for Academic All-American and an American All-Big 12 First Team honoree in 2020, 2021, and 2022. Braun's former coach Ed Fritz said that what makes him stand out is his honesty. He is not afraid to be quick to praise or hold teammates accountable. I think this quality is what helped KU get to the National Championship and is a great reflection of Kansas values as a whole. His performance in the championship was nothing short of spectacular. He showed great leadership and dedication in getting the team to this win.

I want to congratulate and thank Mr. BRAUN for all the hours he put into practicing and helping form this outstanding team. It takes great dedication and determination to get where he is. The hours spent practicing and perfecting his game helped KU get to this National Championship. This victory will not be forgotten by Kansans—or at the very least in Overland Park where Christian has his own day now after winning this championship. Thank you for all you have done to represent the great State of Kansas. We all thoroughly enjoyed watching Christian play and can't wait to see what he does next. It is my honor to congratulate him, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this wonderful win and wish him nothing but the best in the future.

TRIBUTE TO ZACH CLEMENCE

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and recognize Zach Clemence, one of the outstanding University of Kansas—KU—players who helped lead the team to their National Championship game victory. Zach, who plays forward for the team, was a highly touted prospect for the Jayhawks coming out of Sunrise Christian Academy in Bel Aire, KS. This is Zach's first year with the Jayhawks, and he ends the season as a National Champion.

I want to congratulate and thank Mr. Clemence for all the hours he put into practicing and helping form this outstanding team. It takes great dedication and determination to get to where he is. No doubt, his effort and energy during games or in practice played a major factor in the KU winning the National Championship. This victory will not be forgotten by Kansans and will go down in history. We thank Zach for all he has done to represent the great State of Kansas. We all thoroughly enjoyed watching KU play this season and certainly can't wait to see what Zach accomplishes in the future. It is my honor to congratulate Zach, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this wonderful victory and in wishing Zach nothing but the best in the future.

TRIBUTE TO CHRIS TEAHAN

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and recognize Chris Teahan of Leawood, KS.

Chris was one of the outstanding University of Kansas—KU—players who helped lead the team to KU's fourth NCAA Men's Basketball Championship. He is a fan favorite who committed to the Jayhawks as a guard as a walk-on for the team and has made an impact on the program ever since, even earning a spot on the All-Academic Big 12 Second team last year. He currently holds a sports management degree and plans to pursue a graduate degree as he leaves KU basketball as a super-senior and a national champion.

Chris attributes a lot of his success to his mom for pushing him to be the best. He said he looks back on the time they spent together in the gym as special, even if it came in moments he didn't want to be there. She knew he had it in him; he just needed to see it, too. I want to congratulate and thank Mr. Teahan for all the hours he put into practicing and helping form this outstanding team. This victory will not be forgotten by Kansans. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing this wonderful success and wish him nothing but the best in the following years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MARY JO MORGAN "MIMI" WEDGEWORTH

• Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, last week, my beautiful mother Mary Jo Morgan Wedgeworth passed out of this world and into the arms of our Lord. She left with all those who were blessed to know her a lifetime of wonderful memories and a legacy of love, friendship, and service.

My mother was a lifelong resident of Laurel, MS. During her youth, she was the 1944 winner of the National 4-H Club Girl Achievement award and the President's Trophy. This was awarded to her at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. She continued to be an active participant in Mississippi 4-H Club programs, serving in numerous leadership roles and always serving as a local 4-H club leader. She served on the Mississippi 4-H Club board and as president of the Mississippi Extension Service Homemakers and FCE Club.

She was a member of First Baptist Church and active in women's programs and Sunday school. She especially loved providing beautiful flower arrangements made with cuttings from her garden for church events.

She was active in the Mississippi Council of Garden Clubs, where she served as president, and the Deep South Garden Club Council as a nationally accredited flower show judge and in the Waynesboro Drive Garden Club. She was known for her entertaining and educational programs on flower-arranging, gardening, and recycling. In

1987, she was honored by Keep America Beautiful with the lifetime achievement award for her exceptional efforts to keep our Nation beautiful. Some of her efforts included working to develop the Avenue of Magnolias at each of Mississippi's interstate State-line entrances and also the garden club wildflower program.

In 1976, she was honored with the Mississippi Volunteer Activist award for the thousands of hours she gave in volunteer service to her community. Indeed, her community activism began early with organizing victory gardens to support America's efforts during World War II.

She was active in the Jones County Republican Party, holding various offices and serving as chairman of both the Jones County Republican Women and the Mississippi Federation of Republican Women.

She was a docent for the Lauren Rogers Museum of Art, where she so enjoyed giving tours and teaching children about the collections at the museum. For decades, she served on the board of the Red Cross and always had helping hands to assist victims of hurricanes and disasters who sought shelter from the storm. During the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, she and my father Hilman welcomed and served meals to hundreds who fled to the Red Cross shelter in Laurel.

Throughout her long life, my mother strung together more than a few pearls of wisdom for the benefit of her 3 children, 7 grandchildren, and 16 great-grandchildren, but the one that rests at the top of my mind is this: "Leave things in better shape than you found them." Whether it was through the flowers in her garden or the gentle encouragement that banished my fear and doubt, my mother took her own words to heart every day of her life. I will miss her terribly, but I find comfort and inspiration when I remember that the world she left behind for me is a far more beautiful place today than it was when she made her grand entrance 97 years ago.●

TRIBUTE TO MIKE DEVRIES

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing Mike DeVries of Fergus County as Montanan of the Month for his dedication to serving his community and his courage during the Denton fire last December.

Mike joined the volunteer fire department shortly after moving to Denton with his family in 2004 and has been loyal to the department and community ever since, serving as chief for 11 years. On December 1, 2021, Mike's love of his community and resolute leadership was on full display. As the West Wind fire tore through the town of Denton, Mike acted swiftly to maintain incident command and ensure the safety of his firefighters and members of the Denton community.

As Montana suffered a terrible fire season in 2021, Mike not only coordi-

nated aid and resources, he showed care and compassion to his fellow residents of Denton and the surrounding area. He met with folks who were impacted by the fires and connected personally with all of the local firefighters and community members who showed up to help.

Serving as the Denton fire chief is just one of the ways Mike gives back to his community. He is also on the elder board of the Denton Bible Church and has served several terms on the town council. As a volunteer fire chief, he has spent countless hours training, traveling, and managing the department. His son Joel says that Mike is held in high regard by other firefighters as he works to build relationships between Denton and surrounding departments.

While Mike is quick to give credit to his crew, he deserves recognition for his leadership during the 2021 fire season, loyalty to the Denton Fire Department, and compassion for his community.

Keep up the great work, Mike. You make Montana proud.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:45 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 812. An act to direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes.

S. 3059. An act to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a periodic transaction reporting requirement for Federal judicial officers and the online publication of financial disclosure reports of Federal judicial officers, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 496. An act to oppose violations of religious freedom in Ukraine by Russia and armed groups commanded or otherwise supported by or acting on behalf of Russia.

H.R. 923. An act to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3344. An act to prioritize the efforts of and enhance coordination among the United

States agencies to encourage countries in Central and Eastern Europe to improve the security of their telecommunications networks, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4133. An act to authorize appropriations for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, enhance the United States-Caribbean security partnership, prioritize disaster resilience, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4693. An act to advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5796. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish a competition to award certificates that can be redeemed to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6089. An act to clarify that section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act applies sanctions with respect to unmanned combat aerial vehicles following a 2019 change by the United Nations providing additional clarity to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

H.R. 6930. An act to authorize the confiscation of assets subject to United States jurisdiction of certain foreign persons, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7311. An act to direct the Secretary of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy and implementation plan outlining United States efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of the Russian Federation and its proxies in Africa, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7314. An act to require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the People's Republic of China's support to the Russian Federation with respect to its unprovoked invasion of and full-scale war against Ukraine, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7372. An act to amend the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 to require the President to establish a semiconductor supply chain working group in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and submit reports to Congress on potential future disruptions to the supply chain.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 496. An act to oppose violations of religious freedom in Ukraine by Russia and armed groups commanded or otherwise supported by or acting on behalf of Russia to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 923. An act to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Georgia and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 3344. An act to prioritize the efforts of and enhance coordination among United States agencies to encourage countries in Central and Eastern Europe to improve the security of their telecommunications networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 4133. An act to authorize appropriations for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, enhance the United States-Caribbean security partnership, prioritize disaster resilience, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 4693. An act to advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 5796. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish a competition to award certificates that can be redeemed to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6089. An act to clarify that section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act applies sanctions with respect to unmanned combat aerial vehicles following a 2019 change by the United Nations providing additional clarity to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 6930. An act to authorize the confiscation of assets subject to United States jurisdiction of certain foreign persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 7311. An act to direct the Secretary of State to develop and submit to Congress a strategy and implementation plan outlining United States efforts to counter the malign influence and activities of the Russian Federation and its proxies in Africa, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 7314. An act to require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a report on the People's Republic of China's support to the Russian Federation with respect to its unprovoked invasion of and full-scale war against Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 7372. An act to amend the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 to require the President to establish a semiconductor supply chain working group in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and submit reports to Congress on potential future disruptions to the supply chain; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC-3750. A communication from the Senior Official Performing the Duties of Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Performance Plan for fiscal years 2021–2023, and the Annual Performance Report for fiscal years 2021–2023; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3751. A communication from the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3752. A communication from the Director of Equal Employment Opportunity, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3753. A communication from the Special Counsel, Office of Special Counsel, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office's fiscal year 2021 report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3754. A communication from the Acting Chief Executive Officer, Agency for Global Media, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bureau's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3755. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3756. A communication from the Director, Equal Employment Opportunities and Diversity Programs, National Archives and Records Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Administration's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3757. A communication from the Diversity and Inclusion Programs Director, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3758. A communication from the Chief Operating Officer, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3759. A communication from the General Counsel, Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Conference's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3760. A communication from the Director, Office of Civil Rights, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3761. A communication from the Chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3762. A communication from the Acting Secretary, American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3763. A communication from the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the office's Strategic Plan for fiscal years 2022–2026, the Congressional Budget Justification, the An-

nual Performance Plan for fiscal year 2023, and the annual Performance Report for fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3764. A communication from the Vice Chairman, Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board Annual Performance Report for FY 2021 and Annual Performance Plan for FY 2022–2023" and the Board's Strategic Plan for FY 2022–2026; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3765. A communication from the Chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Commission's Strategic Plan for 2022–2026; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3766. A communication from the Director, Office of Civil Rights, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3767. A communication from the Chief Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the District of Columbia Family Court Act; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3768. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, the report of a legislative proposal and four technical amendments relative to the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-3769. A communication from the Interim President and CEO, Inter-American Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Foundation's FY21 Annual Performance Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment:

S. 3742. A bill to establish a pilot grant program to improve recycling accessibility, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3743. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to improve recycling and composting programs in the United States, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. MANCHIN from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

*Kathryn Huff, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Nuclear Energy).

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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 Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 4102. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to update the resource limit for supplemental security income eligibility; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 4103. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat contributions to a qualified tuition program as qualified retirement savings contributions for purposes of the saver's credit; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. SINEMA (for herself and Mr. KELLY):

S. 4104. A bill to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. LUMMIS, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 4105. A bill to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 4106. A bill to establish an alternative, outcomes-based process for authorizing innovative, high-quality higher education providers to participate in programs under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 4107. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish in the Department of Defense a civilian harm investigation coordinator, to improve and make permanent the requirement that the Secretary of Defense submit an annual report on civilian harm in connection with United States military operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 4108. A bill to enhance protections of civilians during United States military operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 4109. A bill to authorize the development of a national strategy for the research and development of distributed ledger technologies and their applications, to authorize awards to support research on distributed ledger technologies and their applications, and to authorize an applied research project on distributed ledger technologies in commerce; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. KING):

S. 4110. A bill to amend the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to include the State insurance commissioner as a voting member of the Financial Stability Oversight Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. TESTER, Mr. DAINES, Ms.

KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4111. A bill to support research and State management efforts relating to chronic wasting disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 4112. A bill to address issues involving the economic statecraft of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4113. A bill to provide for the independent investigation and prosecution of sexual harassment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KING (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 4114. A bill to amend Public Law 99-420 to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land in the State of Maine for use for affordable workforce housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. COTTON):

S. 4115. A bill to curtail the use of changes in mandatory programs affecting the Crime Victims Fund to inflate spending; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 4116. A bill to establish appropriate penalties for cocaine-related offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 4117. A bill to make available additional frequencies in the 3.1-3.45 GHz band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4118. A bill to amend the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 to provide States and communities with additional assistance to plant and maintain trees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. KELLY, Mr. RISCH, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 4119. A bill to reauthorize the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act; considered and passed.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 4120. A bill to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 4121. A bill to designate the Kol Israel Foundation Holocaust Memorial in Bedford Heights, Ohio, as a national memorial; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO,

Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mr. WICKER):

S.J. Res. 46. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security relating to "Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum. Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers"; 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 Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 600. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of Workers' Memorial Day, honoring workers who have been killed or injured in the workplace, and recognizing the importance of strengthening worker health and safety protections; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WICKER):

S. Res. 601. A resolution celebrating the 150th anniversary of Arbor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HIRONO:

S. Res. 602. A resolution expressing support for the designation of April 30, 2022, as "National Adult Hepatitis B Vaccination Awareness Day"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. Res. 603. A resolution recognizing and supporting the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. SMITH):

S. Res. 604. A resolution supporting the designation of the week of April 25 through April 29, 2022 as "National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. Res. 605. A resolution designating April 2022 as "Second Chance Month"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 251

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr.

WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 251, a bill to provide that for purposes of determining compliance with title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 in athletics, sex shall be recognized based solely on a person's reproductive biology and genetics at birth.

S. 385

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 385, a bill to improve the full-service community school program, and for other purposes.

S. 1001

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1001, a bill to establish a commission to review certain regulatory obstacles to preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and other pandemics, and for other purposes.

S. 1125

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1125, a bill to recommend that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation test the effect of a dementia care management model, and for other purposes.

S. 1596

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) 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. 2769

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2769, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to cover physician services delivered by podiatric physicians to ensure access by Medicaid beneficiaries to appropriate quality foot and ankle care, to amend title XVIII of such Act to modify the requirements for diabetic shoes to be included under Medicare, and for other purposes.

S. 2960

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2960, a bill to encourage reduction of disposable plastic products in units of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

S. 3092

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3092, a bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emer-

gency Assistance Act to improve the provision of certain disaster assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 3215

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3215, a bill to amend the Act of August 10, 1956, to provide for the payment of pay and allowances for certain officers of the Army who are assigned to the Corps of Engineers.

S. 3412

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3412, a bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to enforce the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to COVID-19 vaccine and mask requirements for Head Start programs.

S. 3636

At the request of Mr. KELLY, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 3636, a bill to establish within the National Science Foundation a program to award STEM ecosystem grants.

S. 3649

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3649, a bill to establish an advisory committee to provide independent advice and recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation regarding comprehensive, interdisciplinary issues relating to transportation from a variety of stakeholders in transportation planning, design, research, policy, and advocacy, and for other purposes.

S. 3664

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3664, a bill to assist in the conservation of the North Atlantic right whale by supporting and providing financial resources for North Atlantic right whale conservation programs and projects of persons with expertise required for the conservation of North Atlantic right whales, and for other purposes.

S. 3743

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3743, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to carry out certain activities to improve recycling and composting programs in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 3956

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland

(Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3956, a bill to direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a grant program to improve the effectiveness of education and outreach on "Do Not Flush" labeling, and to require the Federal Trade Commission, in consultation with the Administrator, to issue regulations requiring certain products to have "Do Not Flush" labeling, and for other purposes.

S. 4003

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4003, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises.

S. 4061

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4061, a bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to modify the definition of water heater under energy conservation standards, and for other purposes.

S. 4082

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4082, a bill to prohibit the use by the Department of Veterans Affairs of funds to provide emergency assistance at the southern border of the United States resulting from the repeal of certain public health orders, and for other purposes.

S. 4094

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4094, a bill to amend the Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students Act of 2003 to strike the Secretary's unilateral authority during a national emergency, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 39

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. PAUL) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 39, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Health and Human Services relating to "Vaccine and Mask Requirements To Mitigate the Spread of COVID-19 in Head Start Programs.

S.J. RES. 43

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 43, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of the Treasury and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services relating to "Patient Protection and Affordable Care

Act; Updating Payment Parameters, Section 1332 Waiver Implementing Regulations, and Improving Health Insurance Markets for 2022 and Beyond”.

S. RES. 19

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 19, a resolution recognizing January 2021 as “National Mentoring Month”.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4113. A bill to provide for the independent investigation and prosecution of sexual harassment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Sexual Harassment Independent Investigations and Prosecution Act, also known as the SHIIP Act, which addresses longstanding systemic problems in the way that the military investigates and prosecutes sexual harassment. I thank Senators BOOKER, GILLIBRAND, and FEINSTEIN for being original cosponsors and Representative SPEIER for introducing this important legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives.

It has been 2 years since Army SPC Vanessa Guillén was murdered after she reported being sexually harassed by another servicemember. Her tragic death was the catalyst to an investigation that led the Independent Review Commission to recommend key changes to the way the Department of Defense handles sexual assault and sexual harassment. Some of these changes, including the codification of sexual harassment as a crime, were established last year through the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act. Others, unfortunately, were left out.

We must continue to build on the important work of the Independent Review Commission and the steps taken in the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act for the sake of our servicemembers. This includes codifying the requirement that any sexual harassment or assault complaint to be reviewed by a third-party investigator outside the chain of command. This change is essential to restoring the trust between soldiers and their superiors. Servicemembers would no longer have to fear their voices being stifled or dismissed altogether.

That is why I am introducing the SHIIP Act to require that all complaints of sexual assault and harassment be reviewed by a specially trained investigator outside the chain of command. The provisions in this legislation will move prosecutorial decisions on sexual harassment cases to the new special trial counsel, created by the Fiscal Year 2022 National De-

fense Authorization Act, and require that independent sexual harassment investigators be outside the chain of command and trained to investigate sexual harassment. These changes are essential to ensure servicemembers feel safe reporting any misconduct and that their complaints are investigated properly.

I urge my colleagues to pass the SHIIP Act as another step forward toward restoring faith in the military justice system.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 4120. A bill to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by Senators CAPITO, VAN HOLLEN, and MURKOWSKI in introducing the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research, STAR, Reauthorization Act of 2022. This legislation is an extension of ongoing bipartisan efforts in the Senate over the past decade to get us closer to the goal of hopefully one day curing cancers in children, adolescents, and young adults. Representatives MCCAUL, SPEIER, BUTTERFIELD, and KELLY are introducing companion legislation in the House of Representatives.

I first started working on this issue after meeting the Haight family from Warwick, RI, in June of 2004. Nancy and Vincent lost their son, Ben, when he was just 9 years old to neuroblastoma, a very aggressive tumor in the brain. The heart-wrenching story of Ben Haight highlights the importance of this legislation. It is my hope that one day Ben's story, and thousands of other children like him, will be one of survival. With the strong support of families like the Hights, I introduced bipartisan legislation that eventually was signed into law in 2008 as the Caroline Pryce Walker Conquer Childhood Cancer Act—the first effort to provide increased research and improved treatment options for childhood cancers.

Over the last several years, I have also had the pleasure of getting to know Grace Carey and her parents, Rebekah Ham and Russell Carey, of Providence, RI. Grace was diagnosed with brain cancer at 5 years old and stands as a proud survivor of childhood cancer. Grace and her family are powerful advocates in the fight against childhood cancer, having worked with the St. Baldrick's Foundation to support the original Childhood Cancer STAR Act, which I introduced in 2015 with Senator CAPITO and was signed into law in 2018.

The STAR Act took the next needed steps to advance pediatric cancer research and child-focused cancer treatments, while also improving childhood

cancer surveillance and providing resources for survivors and those impacted by childhood cancer.

If a treatment is working, doctors elsewhere should know immediately. The same should happen if a treatment isn't working or if other major medical events occur during the course of a particular treatment. It is critical that doctors, nurses, and other providers are able to effectively communicate information about the disease, the treatment process, and what other health and development impacts children can expect to experience. As such, the STAR Act helped build a comprehensive children's cancer biorepository for researchers and improved surveillance of childhood cancer cases. Our reauthorization will build on these efforts and aims to make the biorepository easier for researchers to use, improving access to biospecimens.

In addition, we must do more to ensure that children survive cancer and any late effects so they can live a long, healthy, and productive life. The STAR Act enhanced research on the late effects of childhood cancers, improved collaboration among providers so that doctors are better able to care for this population as they age, and began to explore improved models of care for childhood cancer survivors. Since implementation of the STAR Act, the National Cancer Institute has awarded over \$16 million in new survivorship grants. It is critical that we reauthorize the STAR Act to continue funding these vital projects.

I look forward to working with Senators CAPITO, VAN HOLLEN, MURKOWSKI, as well as Representatives MCCAUL, SPEIER, BUTTERFIELD, and KELLY, along with advocates like the St. Baldrick's Foundation, to build support for the Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 600—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORKERS' MEMORIAL DAY, HONORING WORKERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR INJURED IN THE WORKPLACE, AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY PROTECTIONS

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.:

S. RES. 600

Whereas 4,764 workers were killed in the United States due to job-related traumatic injuries in 2020, and 120,000 workers die in the United States each year from job-related diseases;

Whereas, each day, in total, an average of 340 workers die from job-related injuries and illnesses in the United States;

Whereas, annually, there are more than 3,200,000 occupational injuries in the United States;

Whereas tens of thousands of individuals in the United States with workplace-related injuries or illnesses have become permanently disabled;

Whereas the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (referred to in this preamble as “OSHA”), the primary Federal agency that establishes and enforces workplace health and safety standards—

(1) only has sufficient resources to inspect each establishment within the jurisdiction of OSHA once every 236 years; and

(2) must receive the resources necessary to adequately protect the health and safety of workers in the United States;

Whereas workers continue to face serious risks of injury, illness and death from COVID-19, infectious diseases, heat exposure, and workplace violence;

Whereas millions of workers have been infected with COVID-19, and thousands of workers in the United States alone have died from COVID-19;

Whereas these injuries, illnesses, and deaths are preventable; and

Whereas observing Workers’ Memorial Day—

(1) allows the people of the United States to honor and remember victims of workplace-related injuries and disease; and

(2) reminds the people of the United States to strive for better safety and health protections for workers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Workers’ Memorial Day to honor and remember workers who have been killed or injured in the workplace;

(2) recognizes the importance of strengthening worker health and safety standards to secure the safe workplaces workers deserve;

(3) encourages the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, employers, community and worker organizations, professional associations, and academic institutions to support activities increasing awareness of the importance of preventing illness, injury, and death in the workplace; and

(4) calls upon the people of the United States to observe Workers’ Memorial Day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

SENATE RESOLUTION 601—CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARBOR DAY

Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 601

Whereas Arbor Day was founded on April 10, 1872, to recognize the importance of planting trees;

Whereas Arbor Day is a time to recognize the importance of trees and an opportunity for communities to gather and plant for a greener future;

Whereas Arbor Day is observed in all 50 States and across the world;

Whereas participating in Arbor Day activities promotes civic participation and highlights the importance of planting and caring for trees and vegetation;

Whereas such activities provide an opportunity to convey to future generations the value of land and stewardship;

Whereas working forests have contributed to an increase in the number of trees planted in the United States and are sustainably managed, with less than 2 percent of working forests nationally harvested each year;

Whereas a key factor in preventing forest conversion and deforestation is keeping forests productive;

Whereas working forests are a critical part of a nature-based solution to climate change, and by providing a continuous cycle of growing, harvesting, and replanting, active forest management maximizes the ability to sequester and store carbon and improves forest resilience;

Whereas private forests play an important role in conserving at-risk and declining species, and collaborative conservation efforts can benefit species while also helping to keep forests as forests;

Whereas sustainably grown wood can be used in a wide variety of resilient infrastructure and building applications—from traditional timber framing to high-tech mass timber—and as a natural, renewable, and biodegradable material, the significant use of wood building materials in buildings and bridges helps decrease global carbon emissions;

Whereas the Arbor Day Foundation and the Tree City USA program have been committed to greening cities and towns across the country since 1976, and, in that time, more than 3,600 communities have made the commitment to becoming Tree City USA communities;

Whereas Tree City USA communities are home to more than 153,000,000 individuals in the United States who are dedicated to core standards of sound urban forestry management and who dedicate resources and time to urban forestry initiatives, which helps make their communities and our country a better place to live;

Whereas National Arbor Day is observed on the last Friday of April each year; and

Whereas April 29, 2022, marks the 150th anniversary of Arbor Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes April 29, 2022, as “National Arbor Day”;

(2) celebrates the 150th anniversary of Arbor Day;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of National Arbor Day; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to participate in National Arbor Day activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 602—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL 30, 2022, AS “NATIONAL ADULT HEPATITIS B VACCINATION AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. HIRONO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 602

Whereas up to 2,400,000 individuals in the United States are chronically infected with hepatitis B, and up to two-thirds of individuals with chronic hepatitis B are unaware of their infection status;

Whereas hepatitis B is a viral infection of the liver transmitted via infected blood and other body fluids, including through mother-to-child transmission and injection drug use;

Whereas hepatitis B is associated with significant disparities among—

(1) communities of color, including Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and African immigrants;

(2) sexual and gender minority communities; and

(3) individuals affected by the opioid crisis; Whereas individuals with chronic diseases, such as diabetes, HIV, hepatitis C, and chronic liver disease, and individuals on hemodialysis are at an increased risk for hepatitis B co-infection;

Whereas there is no cure for hepatitis B, and individuals with chronic hepatitis B require lifelong medical care;

Whereas chronic hepatitis B represents one of the most common causes of liver cancer;

Whereas 1 in every 4 individuals with unmanaged chronic hepatitis B will develop liver cancer, cirrhosis, or liver failure, with liver cancer having a 5-year survival rate of only 18 percent in the United States;

Whereas safe and highly effective vaccines to protect against hepatitis B are available;

Whereas, in accordance with universal childhood hepatitis B vaccination recommendations in the United States, infants and children have been routinely vaccinated against hepatitis B since the 1990s;

Whereas all adults between the ages of 19 and 59 and adults 60 and older with hepatitis B risk factors are recommended to be vaccinated against hepatitis B;

Whereas the hepatitis B vaccine, which is 95 percent effective and was the first anticancer vaccine to be developed, is projected to have prevented 310,000,000 cases of hepatitis B worldwide between 1990 and 2020;

Whereas only 30 percent of adults in the United States are vaccinated against hepatitis B;

Whereas the number of reported acute hepatitis B cases increased by 11 percent in the United States between 2014 and 2018;

Whereas, as a result of the opioid epidemic, there have been significant regional increases in acute hepatitis B cases in the United States, including—

(1) a 489 percent increase between 2015 and 2016 in Maine;

(2) a reported 114 percent increase between 2009 and 2013 in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee;

(3) a reported 78 percent increase in 2017 in southeastern Massachusetts; and

(4) a reported 56 percent increase between 2014 and 2016 in North Carolina;

Whereas 36 percent of new hepatitis B cases are among individuals who inject drugs;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, hepatitis B is 50 to 100 times more infectious than HIV and 5 to 10 times more infectious than hepatitis C; and

Whereas there are significant opportunities, particularly within the setting of the opioid epidemic, to prevent new hepatitis B infections and thereby reduce the incidence of liver cancer and cirrhosis through efforts to—

(1) increase adult hepatitis B vaccination; and

(2) maintain childhood hepatitis B vaccination: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April 30, 2022 as “National Adult Hepatitis B Vaccination Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes the importance of providing support and encouragement—

(A) for all individuals to be tested for hepatitis B;

(B) for individuals susceptible to infection to be vaccinated against hepatitis B; and

(C) for individuals diagnosed with hepatitis B to be linked to appropriate care; and

(3) in order to reduce the number of new hepatitis B infections and hepatitis B-related deaths, encourages a commitment to—

(A) increasing adult hepatitis B vaccination rates;

(B) maintaining childhood hepatitis B vaccination rates; and

(C) promoting provider and community awareness of adult hepatitis B vaccination.

SENATE RESOLUTION 603—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS AND PREVENTION MONTH

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. SMITH, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LUJÁN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 603

Whereas the Senate is committed to the awareness, prevention, and deterrence of sexual violence affecting individuals in the United States;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as the “CDC”), 1 in 4 women and 1 in 10 men experience sexual or physical violence and stalking by an intimate partner;

Whereas, according to the 2020 Child Maltreatment Report of the Department of Health and Human Services, child protection service agencies throughout the United States substantiated, or found strong evidence to indicate, that 57,963 children under 18 years of age were victims of sexual abuse that year;

Whereas, according to the 2015 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men who have experienced a completed or attempted rape experienced it for the first time between the ages of 11 and 17;

Whereas sexual violence is a burden for many individuals who serve in the Armed Forces, and the Department of Defense estimates that approximately 20,500 members of the Armed Forces, including approximately 13,000 women and 7,500 men, experienced some form of contact or penetrative sexual assault during 2018;

Whereas, due to the unprecedented challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, including mandatory stay-at-home orders, the needs of sexual assault victims have become even more complex and challenging;

Whereas sexual assault does not discriminate on any basis and can affect any individual in the United States;

Whereas sexual violence may take many forms, including—

- (1) acquaintance, stranger, spousal, and gang rape;
- (2) incest;
- (3) child sexual abuse;
- (4) elder sexual abuse;
- (5) sexual abuse and exploitation of underserved communities;
- (6) commercial sex trafficking;
- (7) sexual harassment; and
- (8) stalking;

Whereas studies have suggested that survivors of color face unique challenges, and more should be done to better understand the impact of sexual violence on communities of color;

Whereas studies have suggested that the rate at which American Indians and Alaska Natives experience sexual violence is significantly higher than for other populations in the United States;

Whereas, according to the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, in addition to the immediate physical and emotional costs, sexual assault has numerous adverse consequences, which can include post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse, major depression, homelessness, eating disorders, and suicide;

Whereas, according to a 2019 CDC survey, the average cost of rape is \$122,461 for each victim over the victim's lifetime, totaling a \$3,100,000,000,000 economic burden for survivors of rape in the United States;

Whereas, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey, an average of only 23 percent of rapes or sexual assaults in the United States were reported to law enforcement agencies between 2019 and 2020;

Whereas many sexual assaults are not reported to law enforcement agencies, and many States have restrictive criminal statutes of limitations, which enable many perpetrators to evade punishment for their crimes;

Whereas advances in deoxyribonucleic acid (commonly known as “DNA”) technology have enabled law enforcement agencies to identify and prosecute the perpetrators in tens of thousands of previously unsolved sexual assault cases;

Whereas incarceration of sexual assault perpetrators can prevent perpetrators from committing additional crimes;

Whereas, according to a March 2021 survey by the National Alliance to End Sexual Violence, 45 percent of rape crisis centers lack a therapist on staff, and 76 percent of programs had an increased demand for services in the past year;

Whereas national, State, territorial, and Tribal coalitions, community-based rape crisis centers, culturally-specific sexual assault organizations, and other organizations across the United States are committed to—

- (1) eliminating sexual violence through prevention and education; and
- (2) increasing public awareness of sexual violence and the prevalence of sexual violence;

Whereas thousands of volunteers and staff at rape crisis centers, State coalitions against sexual assault, culturally specific sexual assault organizations, and nonprofit organizations across the United States play an important role in making crisis hotlines and other services available to survivors of sexual assault;

Whereas important partnerships have been formed among criminal and juvenile justice agencies, health professionals, public health workers, educators, first responders, and victim service providers;

Whereas free, confidential help is available to all victims and survivors of sexual assault through—

(1) the victim service programs of the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (commonly known and referred to in this preamble as “RAINN”), including the National Sexual Assault Hotline—

- (A) by telephone at 800-656-HOPE; and
- (B) online at <https://hotline.rainn.org>; and

(2) more than 1,500 sexual assault service providers across the United States;

Whereas the victim service programs of RAINN, including the National Sexual Assault Hotline, help more than 300,000 survivors and their loved ones each year;

Whereas the Department of Defense provides the Safe Helpline, Safe HelpRoom, and Safe Helpline mobile application, each of which provide support and help to members of the Department of Defense community—

- (1) by telephone at 877-995-5247; and
- (2) online at <https://SafeHelpline.org>;

Whereas individual and collective efforts reflect the dream of the people of the United States—

(1) for individuals and organizations to actively work to prevent all forms of sexual violence; and

(2) for no victim of sexual assault to be unserved or feel that there is no path to justice; and

Whereas April 2022 is recognized as “National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month provides a special opportunity to—

(i) educate the people of the United States about sexual violence; and

(ii) encourage—

(I) the prevention of sexual assault;

(II) improvement in the treatment of survivors of sexual assault; and

(III) the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual assault;

(B) it is appropriate to properly acknowledge survivors of sexual assault and to commend the volunteers and professionals who assist those survivors in their efforts to heal;

(C) national and community organizations and private sector supporters should be recognized and applauded for their work in—

(i) promoting awareness about sexual assault;

(ii) providing information and treatment to survivors of sexual assault; and

(iii) increasing the number of successful prosecutions of perpetrators of sexual assault; and

(D) public safety, law enforcement, and health professionals should be recognized and applauded for their hard work and innovative strategies to ensure perpetrators of sexual assault are held accountable; and

(2) the Senate supports the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 604—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 25 THROUGH APRIL 29, 2022 AS “NATIONAL SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL APPRECIATION WEEK”

Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. ERNST, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 604

Whereas there are more than 1,000,000 specialized instructional support personnel serving the schools and students of the United States, including—

- (1) school counselors;
- (2) school social workers;
- (3) school psychologists; and
- (4) other qualified professional personnel, such as—

(A) school nurses;

(B) psychologists;

(C) social workers;

(D) occupational therapists;

(E) physical therapists;

(F) art therapists;

(G) dance and movement therapists;

(H) music therapists;

(I) speech-language pathologists; and

(J) audiologists;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel provide school-based prevention and early intervention services to reduce barriers to learning;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel work with teachers, school leaders, and parents to ensure that all students are successful in school;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel encourage multidisciplinary collaboration to promote student and school success;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel provide educational, social, emotional, and behavioral interventions and activities that support—

- (1) student learning; and
- (2) teaching;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel help to create environments that are safe, supportive, and conducive to learning;

Whereas safe and supportive school environments are associated with improved academic performance;

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel support—

- (1) student communication;
- (2) the development of social skills by students;
- (3) the physical wellness of students;
- (4) the physical development of students; and
- (5) the behavioral, emotional, and mental health of students; and

Whereas specialized instructional support personnel serve all students who struggle with barriers to learning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April 25 through April 29, 2022, as “National Specialized Instructional Support Personnel Appreciation Week”;

(2) recognizes that specialized instructional support personnel implement evidence-based practices to improve student outcomes;

(3) commends—

(A) those individuals who work as specialized instructional support personnel; and

(B) the individuals and organizations that support the efforts made by specialized instructional support personnel to promote and improve the availability of specialized instructional support services;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together to raise awareness of the importance of specialized instructional support personnel in school climate and education efforts;

(5) recognizes the important role of specialized instructional support personnel in efforts to improve mental health, reduce drug use, and improve overall community safety for students; and

(6) encourages experts to share best practices so that others can replicate the success of those experts.

SENATE RESOLUTION 605—DESIGNATING APRIL 2022 AS “SECOND CHANCE MONTH”

Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 605

Whereas every individual is endowed with human dignity and value;

Whereas redemption and second chances are values of the United States;

Whereas millions of citizens of the United States have a criminal record;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of individuals return to their communities from Federal and State prisons every year;

Whereas many individuals returning from Federal and State prisons have paid their

debt for committing crimes but still face significant legal and societal barriers (referred to in this preamble as “collateral consequences”);

Whereas collateral consequences for an individual returning from a Federal or State prison are often mandatory and take effect automatically, regardless of—

- (1) whether there is a nexus between the crime and public safety;
- (2) the seriousness of the crime;
- (3) the time that has passed since the individual committed the crime; or
- (4) the efforts of the individual to make amends or earn back the trust of the public;

Whereas, for individuals returning to their communities from Federal and State prisons, gaining meaningful employment is one of the most significant predictors of successful reentry and has been shown to reduce future criminal activity;

Whereas many individuals who have been incarcerated struggle to find employment and access capital to start a small business because of collateral consequences, which are often not directly related to the offenses the individuals committed or any proven public safety benefit;

Whereas many States have laws that prohibit an individual with a criminal record from working in certain industries or obtaining professional licenses;

Whereas, in addition to employment, education has been shown to be a significant predictor of successful reentry for individuals returning from Federal and State prisons;

Whereas an individual with a criminal record often has a lower level of educational attainment than the general population and has significant difficulty acquiring admission to, and funding for, educational programs;

Whereas an individual who has been convicted of certain crimes is often barred from receiving the financial aid necessary to acquire additional skills and knowledge;

Whereas an individual with a criminal record—

- (1) faces collateral consequences in securing a place to live; and
- (2) is often barred from seeking access to public housing;

Whereas collateral consequences prevent millions of individuals in the United States from contributing fully to their families and communities;

Whereas collateral consequences can contribute to recidivism, which increases crime and victimization and decreases public safety;

Whereas collateral consequences have particularly impacted underserved communities of color and community rates of employment, housing stability, and recidivism;

Whereas the inability to find gainful employment and other collateral consequences inhibit the economic mobility of an individual with a criminal record, which can negatively impact the well-being of the children and family of the individual for generations;

Whereas the bipartisan First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391; 132 Stat. 5194) was signed into law on December 21, 2018, to increase opportunities for individuals incarcerated in Federal prisons to participate in meaningful recidivism reduction programs and prepare for their second chances;

Whereas the programs authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199; 122 Stat. 657)—

- (1) have provided reentry services to more than 164,000 individuals in 49 States and the District of Columbia since the date of enactment of the Act; and
- (2) were reauthorized by the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391; 132 Stat. 5194);

Whereas the anniversary of the death of Charles Colson, who used his second chance following his incarceration for a Watergate-related crime to found Prison Fellowship, the largest program in the United States that provides outreach to prisoners, former prisoners, and their families, falls on April 21; and

Whereas the designation of April as “Second Chance Month” may contribute to—

- (1) increased public awareness about—
 - (A) the impact of collateral consequences; and
 - (B) the need for closure for individuals with a criminal record who have paid their debt; and
- (2) opportunities for individuals, employers, congregations, and communities to extend second chances to those individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2022 as “Second Chance Month”;

(2) honors the work of communities, governmental institutions, nonprofit organizations, congregations, employers, and individuals to remove unnecessary legal and societal barriers that prevent individuals with criminal records from becoming productive members of society; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe “Second Chance Month” through actions and programs that—

- (A) promote awareness of those unnecessary legal and social barriers; and
- (B) provide closure for individuals with a criminal record who have paid their debt.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have three requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 28, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 28, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, April 28, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 2, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m. Monday, May 2, and 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 to resume consideration of the Frost nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senators CARDIN, CASSIDY, and SULLIVAN.

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The senior Senator from Maryland is recognized.

SBIR & STTR PROGRAMS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about two of the Federal government's most important innovation programs: the Small Business Innovation Research program, also known as the SBIR, and the Small Business Technology Transfer program, or STTR for short.

It is very appropriate we are having this discussion as we are about to go into conference in regards to legislation that affects America's competitiveness. The SBIR and the STTR program represent the best of government industry partnerships.

The programs harness the creativity and ingenuity of America's entrepreneurs and innovators, solve the most pressing public health and national security challenges of our time.

The programs are also primed to help our Nation rebuild our domestic production capacity, to reduce our reliance on foreign supply chains on critical products, and reduce costs for the American people.

I would like to remind my colleagues that fighting inflation and rebuilding our domestic manufacturing capacity are inextricably linked.

When factories close, when products sit in shipping containers in ports, when production capacity decreases due to sick employees, and when products take longer to get from the warehouse to the store, prices go up.

I have no doubt that every Senator has heard from businesses in all sectors of the economy about solving this critical issue.

According to a recent survey the National Federation of Independent Business conducted, more than half of all small business owners reported a significant impact due to supply chain disruptions.

Thirty percent reported that the disruptions were causing a "moderate im-

pact," and 14 percent reported a "mild impact." Only 5 percent of those surveyed reported that they were unaffected by the disruptions. Of the small business owners affected by disruptions, 80 percent reported that the disruptions have caused them to miss out on business opportunities.

I am very pleased to hear that President Biden announced during his State of the Union address that rebuilding America's domestic production capacity is central to his administration's plan to fight inflation and keep our Nation secure.

SBIR and STTR are two of the best tools in the Federal government's toolkit to achieve our goal. Congress created the SBIR in 1982 to increase the participation of small businesses and Federally funded research and development opportunities in areas ranging from clean energy to advanced manufacturing.

Under the program, Federal agencies that budget at least \$100 million annually for outside research must allocate a portion—3.2 percent since fiscal year 2017—to support R&D and small businesses.

There are 11 Federal agencies and departments currently in the program, including the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of Education, and Health and Human Services. The program awards funds in three phases:

Phase 1 awards are worth up to \$225,000 and may be used to conduct a feasibility study to determine an idea's scientific and commercial promise.

Phase 2 awards up to \$1.5 million and may be used to conduct further R&D on the feasibility of turning an idea into a commercial product.

And phase 3 does not involve an award of funds, but denotes that an idea is ready to move from the laboratory to the marketplace.

During the commercialization phase, small businesses must raise funding from the private sector or secure non-SBIR Federal funds.

Congress created the STTR program in 1992. While the program is similar to the SBIR in structure, utilizing a similar three-phase progression, the STTR awards go to small businesses engaging in collaborative R&D with Federal labs, as well as nonprofit educational and scientific institutions.

The program requires Federal agencies and departments to spend at least \$1 billion on outside research to allocate at least 0.45 percent of the funds to STTR opportunities.

Most people may not be familiar with SBIR or STTR, but they definitely recognize the products and companies in the programs that it helped create. Sonicare Electric toothbrush, iRobot, Lasik eye surgery, all received SBIR/STTR funding when they were startups. Qualcomm, which makes computer chips, semiconductors, and other technologies critical to our national communication infrastructure, also received funding from these pro-

grams. Progeny Systems, a small business based in Manassas, VA, received more than 300 SBIR and STTR awards to conduct research over a 20-year period. Progeny's research produced technology that drastically improves the Navy's torpedo capacity. The company is now the sole supplier of torpedos to the Navy; and, yes, it is still a small business.

This is another benefit of these programs: They expand and diversify the supplier base from which the Federal agencies source goods and services, increasing competition and investment in high-growth sectors, which reduce costs over time.

On the manufacturing front, several agencies, including NASA and the Department of Defense, are currently funding research on advanced manufacturing techniques, such as 3D printing and glass that can handle temperatures as high as 900 degrees, which would revolutionize our ability to monitor nuclear reactors and power plant furnaces to prevent accidents.

Simply put, SBIR and STTR are invaluable to our national security, and we should fund these programs adequately to rebuild our domestic supply chain. Unfortunately, authority for these critical programs will expire at the end of September unless Congress acts to extend them.

The House and Senate will go to conference soon on America COMPETES Act, which includes a 5-year extension of SBIR and STTR. I urge all my colleagues, especially those who will be conferees, to support this critical provision.

The junior Senator from Iowa has submitted a motion to instruct conferees to couple this effort to extend the SBIR program and the STTR program by 5 years with authorizing language to prevent China and Russia from acquiring critical national security technology developed by the program.

I agree with the Senator that the United States needs to safeguard technologies from being compromised and stolen, and I am pleased that the House Competes Act bill includes safeguards to prevent our adversaries from affecting our innovation—not just China and Russia, but all foreign countries of concern, including Iran and North Korea. This effort builds off of section 223 of the fiscal year 2021 National Defense Authorization Act that provides protections and requires disclosure to guard against foreign influence on Federally funded research and development.

So I will support the motion the Senator from Iowa will make; but we must recognize that if we are able to compete with China and Russia, extending the authorization for SBIR and STTR are critical. I hope she will work with me to keep this important program from shutting its doors on September 30.

I would like to add that this issue is very important to my constituents in

Maryland. Our State ranks number one in the Nation in R&D spending due to the presence of Federal and academic research institutions such as the National Institutes of Health, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Maryland.

I have had many discussions with State government officials and leading scientists in Maryland who have told me that one of the most sensible steps we can take to improve the SBIR and STTR program were to make these programs permanent. The research SBIR and STTR funds often continues for several years before producing a product ready to go to the market. Researchers need to know that these programs will not disappear in the middle of years-long research projects.

It is our responsibility to make sure that we act timely so that there is no lapse in these programs or reduced funding that is critically needed for these programs' success.

Any such action would be short-sighted and would have a devastating impact on small businesses engaged in cutting-edge research Nationwide. Reducing the size of these programs or allowing them to lapse altogether would hinder our efforts to restore the production of critical products.

I recently convened a hearing of the Senate Small Business Committee to examine the impacts of supply chain disruptions on small businesses. One of our witnesses, Dr. Sridhar Kota, who leads an organization that advocates for increased public and private sector investment in America's manufacturing sector, called the SBIR and the STTR "one of the really good tools in the toolbox" and urged the committee to strengthen the programs to support even more researchers. I could not agree more.

Instead of leaving the researchers who are inventing the tools that will power the economy of the future guessing about the SBIR and STTR, we in Congress have an opportunity—and I would say an obligation—to reauthorize these programs before they expire in September. We should also make them permanent, which both the Pentagon and NASA have urged us to do. This is in our national security interest, as well as our economic interest and fairness to small businesses.

Arthur C. Clarke wrote:

New ideas pass through three periods: (1) It can't be done. (2) It probably can be done, but it's not worth doing. (3) I knew it was a good idea all along.

The SBIR and the STTR programs help visionary entrepreneurs get through one and two to reach three. Getting to three makes America stronger and more prosperous.

Let us make sure that we act in time.

With that, 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.

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, every Senator, when she or he goes home, speaks to families feeling the crushing burden of inflation, in large part driven by fuel prices—it is certainly true when I go home to Louisiana—and they hope for a better job; one, they would like a better job, but, two, they need the extra money in order to keep up with the inflation.

There is a connection with their personal economic concerns, Putin's war in Ukraine, and China doing their best to take American jobs by ignoring environmental standards, using slave labor, giving subsidies to the businesses, making it almost impossible for American businesses to work here and compete with products made in China.

As one example of just how successful China has been, in the early 2000s, China was about 19th and 20th in manufacturing and carbon emissions.

Since then, since the early 2000s, China has become No. 1 worldwide, both in the amount of manufacturing but also in the amount of their carbon emissions.

Indeed, the increase in carbon emissions for China is more than the combined decrease of the United States, the EU, and the United Kingdom in that same period of time.

We have been doing our best to improve our environmental standards for the benefit of the whole world, and China has exploited that, using their lack of enforcement of standards to attract our jobs to their country, and yet our global greenhouse gas emissions are worse off.

Now, as I mentioned, the inflation, the hope for a better job, which is not realized, Putin's war, using energy as a national security tool, and China's concerted strategy are all interwoven. There is a nexus, and that nexus is between energy and the climate, the economy of a family and of a nation, and national security.

So if we are going to improve the financial situation for that family in Louisiana, a working family in Nevada, or any of our States and do something about our national security concerns, then we must do something about energy, and that is related to emissions.

The most effective way of doing this is looking at how China addresses their emissions and how the United States does.

Now, when I speak of emissions, I speak of the fact that we now use natural gas instead of coal, and natural gas burns much more cleanly than coal, and so, therefore, we have cleaner air in the United States than we did even 20 years ago.

But China uses coal for about 60 percent of their energy feedstock. And so

to understand China as a competitor, let's look at their economic, geopolitical, and national security strategies against us, and we are going to look at it through the prism of carbon emissions because if we think about national security without thinking about energy and the associated emissions, if we don't think about them all at the same time, we are wasting our time, just wasting our time. So, again, examining as a nexus.

There is a petrochemical plant in Louisiana that has invested heavily in lowering their emissions. We pay a little extra for the products they produce, but we accept that extra cost so that we have this cleaner environment.

Just as an example, the plastic that is on the back of my phone, that plastic is made from natural gas usually, and the process of making that has rigorous environmental standards to make sure that we protect those who live around the plant. China does not do that. They do not enforce those standards, nor, as I mentioned earlier, do they use natural gas. They are much more likely to use coal, and they preferentially build their powerplants on the Pacific coast of China. So the emissions go into the atmosphere, and they blow across the Pacific, and they land in the United States. Much of the problems of the west coast of the United States with SO_x and NO_x are from plants that originate their emissions in China.

And did I say it lowers their cost of production by not enforcing those? By lowering the cost of production, you attract American jobs away from the United States of America over there. And did I say it strengthens their economy? And by strengthening their economy, they have more money to invest in their military and more money to pursue their geopolitical strategy, which is to undermine the influence of the United States of America.

By not applying our emission standards to China, giving them a free pass, we are allowing them to implement their strategy.

Now, by the way, I am not against international trade. We can look at the treaties we have with Canada and with Mexico or with Central American countries, and we can see that there are certain labor and environmental standards that are embedded in those. And it is an even playing field, of sorts. So if we have a clean air standard here in the United States, there is something like that in Mexico and something like that in Canada. If we have labor standards here, we have something like that in Honduras and something like that in Guatemala. So we are still competing, but the playing field is more even.

Now, there are other benefits of trading in the Western Hemisphere.

About 40 percent of the goods that Mexico produces are reimported from the United States. There is an exchange that goes back so that the revenue that is produced in trade disproportionately comes from Mexico

back to the United States. So while that number is 40 percent with Mexico, it is only 4 percent with China. And it is not like we are sending all this money to China. We had about a \$355 billion trade deficit with them last year. And I am not talking about the deficit; I am just saying that only 4 percent of that revenue comes back to the United States in order to reinvest in the American economy.

So I am all for trade, but I want to have something which is more mutually beneficial and one in which there is a level playing field and one in which the disregard for environmental standards is not used as a strategy to strip jobs away from Americans in order to improve an economy of a competitor that uses that money to improve their military standing and uses that money to undermine our influence and, by the way, to attempt to expand their geopolitical viewpoint.

Now, I will say once more, I love capitalism. It has the ability to elevate people out of poverty. Three generations ago, my family left Ireland and came to the United States because they didn't have enough to eat, and because this is the greatest capitalist country in the world, my family did quite well because of the system of government we have here. I am not arguing against that.

But what we cannot tolerate is the arbitrage of rules that are put in place by developed countries to protect not just our own citizens but the global environment from the ill effects of certain types of activities, say, in this case, burning energy.

If we are going to equalize the playing field, if you will, to lawfully and peacefully defeat a strategy which has explicit goals to take jobs from the United States of America and to eclipse us as a world power, we need to think strategically as to how to defeat this strategy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

TRIBUTE TO TERESA GRAY AND RECOGNIZING MOBILE MEDICS INTERNATIONAL

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I want to say that it is Thursday, and it is my favorite time of week, 6 years' strong—almost 7 years—we have been doing our "Alaskan of the Week" series, and we love to do this because we get to recognize a special Alaskan, someone who makes the State very special.

Our pages, I think they don't always admit it, but it is probably the best speech of the week because it is interesting and we have got some cool stories. I know some of the reporters here like the speech because it means we are at the end of the week so that is good.

Today, we are honoring a really amazing Alaskan. Her name is Teresa Gray, of Anchorage, who was, by the way, recently featured by CNN as one

of their heroes for the work her organization does that Teresa founded to provide medical help to people all over the globe.

So, before I talk about Teresa and her amazing work, I always like to give a little update of what is going on in Alaska right now. I was home the last couple weeks traveling all over the State, and it didn't seem like too long ago when I had said: Hey, winter is coming. Winter is coming. Well, here is the good news. Well, I love winter, but winter is now leaving. It is leaving Alaska.

Now, it is cold in many places. My house in Anchorage still has snow on the ground, but the Sun is now up high in the sky, staying up longer and longer every single day—although I was in Fairbanks and we had northern lights going. So that was awesome just last week. But today, in Anchorage, the Sun rose at 6 a.m. and set around 10 p.m. So it is getting long. It is gaining. We gain about 5 minutes a day during this time of the year. Birds are migrating back by the tens of thousands. The excitement of spring is everywhere.

So to everybody watching, if you are thinking about great summer travel plans, Alaska is the place to be. So come on up. We would love to have you.

So, now, let me talk about Teresa Gray and the organization she founded called Mobile Medics International, which is doing great work across the globe, even as we speak.

Teresa is originally from Michigan. As a paramedic, she moved to Alaska in 1999 to be with her then-husband who was from Alaska. And like so many do when they come to Alaska, she fell in love with Alaska. Now, she wasn't really an outdoorsy type, but she said:

I just felt at home.

It is the people that she loves. She said the State has such a unique group of individuals.

We [all] share a kindred spirit. We're all committed to living the Alaska[n] way.

That is what Teresa said. And for Teresa, the Alaskan way has been to put her medical skills to use. Now, initially, she worked as an instructor at the only paramedic school in the State, but within 6 months, she bought the school and created two additional schools, one in Fairbanks and one in Wasilla, and made these very successful. Eight years later, she sold those to the University of Alaska.

Then she became a flight medic for AeroMed, now known as LifeMed. She was a medical trainer for the Alaska Air National Guard unit, the 210th Rescue Squadron. These are very brave, intrepid PJs who do amazing work all over the State. And she also helped out with the Anchorage Fire Department.

When they again adopted a child, their second adopted child, Teresa decided it was time to retire. An aside here—one of Teresa's children, Boyd Jorgensen, was a U.S. marine under my

command, with the great unit ECHO Company 4th Reconnaissance Battalion up in Anchorage. So Semper Fi, Staff Sergeant. I hope you are watching.

Let's talk about your mom.

That retirement for Teresa didn't last long. One day, she was watching the news, and she saw the image—and I think a lot of us remember this image—of a 3-year-old Syrian refugee on the beach of Lesbos, face down in the water. It was very powerful. People all over the world saw that really ghastly image. She thought: Why isn't anybody doing anything about this?

She realized, well, she should and she could. So she volunteered for an Irish medical nonprofit which took her to Greece and then to other places across the globe.

It didn't take her long to see a need that wasn't being filled. There are a great many medical nonprofits, but the general model is that the doctors and other medical professionals arrive at a place and set up shop. The people in need of care come to them.

But there are so many times Teresa witnessed people who couldn't leave their communities. In the case of Puerto Rico, there was a mudslide with limited access to a road that led to a village which hadn't received medical or any kind of help in over a week. People couldn't get a doctor there.

So, back in Alaska, she put a call out on social media, and soon, Mobile Medics International was born. The group is focused on mobility, on getting to the barrios, to the villages, up in the mountains—hard places to get to, where she said that "[s]o many places are lost or forgotten in disasters" because they are so hard to get to.

Roughly, 5 years later, the group now has roughly 120 volunteers from across the globe, including from Alaska, on nearly every continent. They have been on over 30 missions. They are agile. They are expeditionary. They are like the Marines. When they go to a place that has been hit by disaster or to a place experiencing a refugee crisis, everything they need is in a backpack.

Teresa said:

We can bring our own food, our own water, our own sleeping accommodations. We try to take basically an ambulance in the backpack.

Great image. Great idea.

If someone requires more extensive care, then they help get that individual to a medical facility, maybe in another part of the country.

In addition to natural and humanitarian disasters, Mobile Medics International also trains people in medically underserved villages to provide treatment to others in their communities. So it is train the trainer. Teach someone to fish.

They find people in those communities who are willing to commit to 5 years to build their own program in that community, and they support them during that time. They visit a few times a year, get them equipped, get them supplies, get them training,

and then, all of a sudden, you have people in those communities who have these medical skills.

Teresa talked about her team once going to a remote island in the Philippines where, because of a lack of nutrition, this remote island and the population had a really bad problem with cleft-palate babies. "Within three years," she said, "we eliminated cleft-palate babies on that island by giving out prenatal vitamins."

Think about that. That is incredible work—one American with a vision making a huge difference in a place like the Philippines. Great work.

So let's fast-forward to today. Where do you think she is? Where do you think they are?

Well, they are on the frontlines in Ukraine and Romania to help with the refugee crisis there. They have four teams there. They are providing a 24-hour clinic in Romania and go person-to-person to help with medical care. They have organized a warehouse of donated goods. They have delivered supplies into Ukraine, and they are providing emotional support to people who really need it because of the barbaric invasion that has happened there.

For Teresa and her group, helping during a refugee crisis is particularly emotional and wrenching. She said:

Natural disasters can be horrific. A refugee crisis is even more emotionally difficult.

These are people who have lost everything, including their country, their heritage, and their language.

She talked about how the Ukrainian refugee crisis is particularly challenging. "All the men have been left behind," she said. You just have mothers, older men, young girls, and women whose entire life in Ukraine is now gone.

Her people do more than just medical care. They provide emotional support as well. When she traveled to Romania, there was an elderly woman whom she was treating for health issues. The woman asked for a different kind of help. She asked that she and her son be driven to the border so she could see Ukraine for the last time—a Ukrainian woman just wanting to see her country—and Teresa did that.

"She asked for help, so we gave it to her," Teresa said.

This is a great example of the drive, determination, vision, and hard work of just one person. Think about it. One person, Teresa Gray, with a vision—and how that vision and drive can change lives—hundreds of lives, thousands of lives.

So, Teresa, thank you for providing so much help to so many. Congratulations for being chosen as a CNN hero; but more importantly, much more importantly—sorry, CNN—congratulations on being our Alaskan of the Week. You have really, really deserved it and made us all proud.

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.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 117-81, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Afghanistan War Commission: Luke Robert Hartig of California.

RECA EXTENSION ACT OF 2022

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4119, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4119) to reauthorize the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 4119) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4119

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "RECA Extension Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3(d) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (Public Law 101-426; 42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended—

(1) by striking the first sentence and inserting "The Fund shall terminate on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the RECA Extension Act of 2022."; and

(2) by striking "22-year period" and inserting "2-year period".

(b) LIMITATION ON CLAIMS.—Section 8(a) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (Public Law 101-426; 42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by striking "within 22 years after the date of the enactment of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act Amendments of 2000" and inserting "not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the RECA Extension Act of 2022".

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
MAY 2, 2022, AT 3 P.M.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:05 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 2, 2022, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 305:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. KEVIN E. LUNDAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 305:

To be vice admiral

REAR ADM. ANDREW J. TIONGSON

IN THE AIR FORCE

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 major

JUSTINE E. FEASTER

IN THE ARMY

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

To be lieutenant colonel

JOSEPH F. CAPETILLO

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

JOSEPH T. REUBEN

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

To be lieutenant colonel

LYMAN S. REYNOLDSON

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

To be colonel

MARK J. BROOKS

BRIAN P. KANE

CLAY R. SALMELA

ALEJANDRO J. SANCHEZMUNOZ

CHARLES F. WALLACE

HAROLD G. WOOMER, JR.

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

BRIAN R. SEIDEL

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

To be colonel

STEVE BLACKWELL

ANTHONY C. HOLLOWAY

RICHARD JAMES, SR.

KATHRYN J. KNAPP

ROBERT P. LEWIS

LEWIS R. MESSINGER

DAVID L. OBERDIECK

EDGARDO ORTIZ

KEVIN J. PARK

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

WAYNE A. DUNLAP

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

BRIAN M. STIERITZ

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

DAVID C. HILLING

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

CHRISTOPHER R. THIELENHAUS

IN THE NAVY

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

To be lieutenant commander

ELIZABETH C. MERRELL

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

To be lieutenant commander

THOMAS M. ALLEN

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

To be captain

COBY S. CROFT

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

To be captain

LEONARD E. HAYNES

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

To be lieutenant commander

JOHN P. THOMPSON

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

To be lieutenant commander

RYAN M. FITZGERALD
MATTHEW C. WELCH

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 28, 2022:

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be brigadier general

COL. STEVEN M. ROWE

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

BRAD JOHN CRABTREE, OF NORTH DAKOTA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (FOSSIL ENERGY AND CARBON MANAGEMENT).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FRANK CALVELLI, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAUL MONTEIRO, OF MARYLAND, TO BE DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE, FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

KRISTYN E. JONES, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

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

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DOUGLAS A. SCHIESS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 716:

To be brigadier general

BRIG. GEN. DOUGLAS A. SCHIESS

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. CHRISTOPHER M. BLOMQUIST
COL. GARY R. CHARLTON II
COL. KEITH A. CHIKASAWA
COL. JAMES D. CLEET
COL. MARY S. DECKERT
COL. DREW E. DOUGHERTY
COL. JEFFREY B. EDWARDS
COL. LARRY E. GARDNER
COL. IAN J.M. GILLIS
COL. TROY D. HAVENER

COL. MATTHEW E. HENRY
COL. RICHARD D. HUNT
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 NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. KIRSTEN G. AGUILAR
COL. JASON E. BARTOLOMEI
COL. PAUL R. BIRCH
COL. HEATHER W. BLACKWELL
COL. PETER M. BONETTI
COL. MAURIZIO D. CALABRESE
COL. DANIEL C. CLAYTON
COL. RICHARD R. DICKENS
COL. DAVID A. DOSS
COL. JON A. EBERLAN
COL. WILLIAM C. FREEMAN
COL. LANCE R. FRENCH
COL. JESSE J. FRIEDEL
COL. JEFFREY T. GERAGHTY
COL. RICHARD A. GOODMAN
COL. DOUGLAS D. JACKSON
COL. JASON M. JANAROS
COL. RYAN P. KEENEY
COL. DAVID R. LOPEZ
COL. GAVIN P. MARKS
COL. ROGER R. MESSER
COL. PATRICK G. MILLER
COL. NATHAN L. OWENDOFF
COL. WILLIAM S. ROGERS
COL. JOCELYN J. SCHERMERHORN
COL. JEFFREY T. SCHREINER
COL. TRAVOLIS A. SIMMONS
COL. MELISSA A. STONE
COL. GEOFFREY F. WEISS
COL. MICHAEL J. ZUHLSDORF

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 9037:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. REBECCA R. VERNON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS VICE CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 7034 AND 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. RANDY A. GEORGE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. ANDREW P. POPPAS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. SEAN C. BERNABE

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be general

LT. GEN. DUKE Z. RICHARDSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. MARY F. O'BRIEN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. BRIAN S. ROBINSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RANDALL REED

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. DAVID S. NAHOM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

LT. GEN. TOM D. MILLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED 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. AMY D. HOLBECK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED 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. DAVID N. UNRUH

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DIMITRI HENRY

IN THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL A. ARMSTRONG AND ENDING WITH JOHN S. WU, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JANUARY 31, 2022.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JONATHAN P. DIETZ AND ENDING WITH JORDAN C. TREMBLAY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2022.

AIR FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALAN K. CHAN AND ENDING WITH BENJAMIN R. PEREUS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2022.

AIR FORCE NOMINATION OF ALEC S. WILLIAMS, TO BE MAJOR.

IN THE ARMY

ARMY NOMINATION OF DERWIN BRAYBOY, TO BE COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH YONATAN S. ABBIE AND ENDING WITH D011475, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2022.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID H. AAMIDOR AND ENDING WITH D016442, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2022.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MICHAEL S. ARBOTT AND ENDING WITH D015907, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2022.

ARMY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH RACHELL H. BACA AND ENDING WITH D014067, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2022.

ARMY NOMINATION OF CHARLES J. BULVA, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

ARMY NOMINATION OF DAVID L. ARMESON, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JEREMY D. ADAMS AND ENDING WITH JONATHAN S. ZASADNY, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON DECEMBER 1, 2021.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF JON C. PETERSON, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF ANDREW E. CHEATUM, TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATION OF CHRISTOPHER J. VOSS, TO BE MAJOR.

MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DUSTIN E. GUERPO AND ENDING WITH STEVEN A. SCOTT, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON JANUARY 5, 2022.

IN THE NAVY

NAVY NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH JOSEPH L. CAMPBELL AND ENDING WITH DAVID J. WOODS, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2022.

IN THE SPACE FORCE

SPACE FORCE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH MATTHEW B. CHRISTENSEN AND ENDING WITH DAVID A.

HEINZ, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL
RECORD ON APRIL 4, 2022.