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No. 22

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Lord of our destiny, whose commands enable us to experience rich and satisfying living, we thank You for today's National Prayer Breakfast where we were told to please You by doing justice, loving mercy, and walking with humility.

Inspire our lawmakers to strive to meet these celestial expectations. Enlighten their hearts with Your wisdom that leads to fairness. Give them civility of demeanor and decisiveness of character that brings mercy. Clothe them with Your humility and provide them with the gift of Your peace as they seek to represent You.

We pray in Your righteous Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. ROSEN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Alexandra Baker, of New Jersey, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SYRIA

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, earlier this morning, Americans learned that, thanks to the skill and bravery of our Armed Forces, we have taken off the battlefield the world leader of ISIS. I want to thank the incredible work of our brave military servicemembers who work day and night to keep Americans safe. So many have suffered at the brutal hand of ISIS.

Senators will learn more about the operation later this morning during

our classified, all-Senators briefing with Secretary Austin and other senior administration officials.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Madam President, on USICA and the America COMPETES Act, in the first year under President Biden and the Senate Democratic majority, America saw its strongest economic growth in decades, including increases in wages—very, very important to the American people, who have not seen enough of that over the last two decades.

This week, Congress is taking a major step to build on that success by advancing legislation that will help lower costs, relieve U.S. supply chains, and bring manufacturing back to the United States.

Over the next 2 days, the House will debate and vote to pass a companion bill to the Senate's U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, which we approved last summer, of course, with strong bipartisan support. I am pleased the House is taking this important step.

I have been pushing for months for progress on this legislation to strengthen supply chains and boost our technological competitiveness. Senators from both sides of the aisle want to see a competition and technology bill finally enacted. After this week, we will hopefully be one step closer to achieving that goal.

Americans are demanding bold solutions to help lower the cost of living, and businesses from coast to coast need help to relieve supply chains strained by the pandemic. Legislation along the lines of USICA is just what the doctor ordered. It would provide the long-term help our country needs to lower costs and help businesses grow right here at home—jobs here in America, not overseas.

One of the best examples of why this bill is needed is our Nation's dangerous chip shortage. The shortage has sent shock waves across the economy,

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



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hamstringing the production of everything from cars, cell phones, refrigerators, medical devices, and equipment used by our military. It has increased the cost of all of those items, and American families are paying for those costs.

USICA would help relieve them and make sure these supply chain bottlenecks are relieved. Our proposal would provide \$52 billion to help relieve those supply chain pressures and bring production back to America. Instead of relying on other countries for our chips, let's bring these jobs back home.

Typically, it is America that provides the research, the R&D in cutting-edge chips, but somehow this country has allowed them all to be made—or the vast majority of them to be made overseas. Let's make them here with good manufacturing jobs, in addition to making sure we stay at the top of the game in terms of research. USICA does both—increases R&D and increases manufacturing jobs—all here in America.

So I want to commend my colleagues for pushing this legislation forward. Of course, we will have much more work to do to bridge our two proposals together, but the House's vote this week sets us on a necessary course to passing these policies into law.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATION

Madam President, on SCOTUS, yesterday, I met with President Biden at the White House to discuss a broad range of issues on the Democratic agenda. One of the most important matters we covered was his intention to nominate the first Black woman Justice to the Supreme Court. I reiterated the same commitment I have made all week: When President Biden makes his nominee known to the Nation, I will move to have the Senate consider and confirm her as soon as possible.

I will see to it that the process is fair, that Members on both sides of the aisle can evaluate questions and get to know the nominee, but we will also move quickly. Everything seems to be on track to get that done, to move the nominee quickly through the Congress.

President Biden is not expected to announce his nominee for a few weeks, but we already know one thing: The President's pledge to name a Black woman to the Supreme Court is historic. There have been 115 Justices who have sat on the Court since 1789. Only five of them have ever been women—none until 1981. Only two have been African American. But never, never has there been an African-American woman, who still make up a bare 6 percent of the Federal judiciary. And—amazing—until 1981, this powerful body, the Supreme Court, was almost all White men. Imagine. America wasn't all White men in 1981—or ever.

Under President Biden and this Senate majority, we are taking historic steps to make the courts look more like the country they serve by confirming highly qualified, diverse nomi-

nees. A quarter—a quarter—of all African-American women who sit on the Federal bench were nominated by this administration and approved by this Senate.

Just hear that. Twenty-five percent of African-American women who sit on the Federal bench came through the Senate this year. That is the progress we have made in a relatively short amount of time.

In fact, nearly 70 percent of all the President's nominees have been non-White, dwarfing the record of every single President since at least Jimmy Carter.

Some say: Well, why is that? Because the Bench has been almost all White; as I said, 100 percent all White males until 1981. We have some ground to make up so the courts can represent America.

These aren't abstract facts and figures; who we put on the bench matters. The personal experience that each judge brings to bear cannot be merely glanced over. When Americans come before the courts and look up at those who preside in the courtroom, they should trust that those who render judgment on them will be able to understand each litigant's lived experience and bring a modicum of human understanding required to apply the law equitably. The best way—the best way—we can do that is to elevate judges from a broad range of backgrounds. Diversity, in all its forms, matters. It is good for the justice system, and it is really vital to the health of our democracy.

President Biden's nominees are also extremely well qualified. We are not sacrificing qualifications and excellence for diversity. President Biden's nominees are both more diverse and more qualified than any President's in recent history. I am proud of the accomplishments we have secured this past year to bring balance to our Federal courts.

NOMINATIONS

Madam President, now on noms progress, yesterday was a good day on the Senate floor. We held 12 rollcall votes—yep, 12 rollcall votes—on a number of President Biden's nominees to his administration and to the Federal bench. Half of these votes took place in the evening. I am glad we dispensed with them efficiently and without needless delay. I want to thank all my colleagues for their cooperation and flexibility as we moved through the large number of votes.

We want to be able to keep doing this. We want to be able to work with similar speed next time a large number of votes are lined up on the floor. Maybe some of them, like last night, will go by voice. Some of these, there is no reason to have a vote on, except a few—just a handful; not the vast majority of the other party—insist we have votes on all of them, which only lengthens the process but doesn't deter us from moving forward on these nominees.

Of the 20 nominees I filed at the end of the last work period, we have confirmed or invoked cloture on all but 3 of them, and today, we expect to hold cloture votes on the other 3.

Again, it is an unusually large number of rollcall votes for nominees who typically pass with unanimous consent. Obstruction from a small group of Republicans—only a small group; not the majority; not close to the majority—has forced us to work through these individuals one by one. But last night, with the cooperation of everybody, we were able to move quickly. So I thank my colleagues for their good work and cooperation.

BANNING OF BOOKS

Madam President, finally, once again on book banning, I want to return to the point I made yesterday about the wave of book bannings we are seeing in our public libraries and in our school districts across the country.

We shouldn't kid ourselves about the scary nature of these Orwellian attacks from the far right because when far-right legislators in places like Texas demand their schools turn over their reading lists or when a school district in Tennessee bans a graphic novel that teaches about the Holocaust or when reactionary voices hide behind claims of indecency or offensiveness anytime they attack works that explore issues of racism or identity or social injustice, then we are not seeing free expression; we are seeing intimidation.

That is what book bannings are about. They are efforts to intimidate educators and students away from exploring difficult issues, to obscure parts of our history the far right doesn't like, and to perpetuate and even champion ignorance of our own past. We don't need to look very far in history to see what happens when we go down the dangerous road of censorship and suppression. When free expression is weakened, the mob is empowered.

These unprecedented efforts by the far right to ban books that explore injustice and racism are deeply disturbing and nakedly Orwellian. They should be opposed at the State level before more damage is done to our students and to our country.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, this morning, the Banking Committee

is examining three of President Biden's nominees to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

The Fed is one of the most consequential institutions in America. Its decisions have massive ramifications for our citizens and for the world economy.

At the same time, since its independence is paramount, the Fed's structure insulates the Governors from short-term influence and political pressure. When an institution this important is this independent, the guardrails that confine its power are extremely important.

Now, Congress has given the Fed a statutory mandate that is really very clear and very limited. The Fed's dual mandate is maximizing employment and stabilizing prices. That is it. That is what the Fed exists to do.

The Fed is meant to serve as our central bank. It is not meant to act as an unelected superlegislature that dabbles in broader economic policymaking should it strike its fancy.

Its current leader, Chairman Powell, understands this keenly. But, unfortunately, President Biden's nominee for the powerful No. 2 slot wants to destroy this crucial distinction.

Less than 2 years ago, Sarah Bloom Raskin launched a PR campaign saying the unelected Fed Governors should pursue liberal environmental goals that elected Democrats cannot get through Congress through the banking system.

That bears repeating. President Biden's nominee for Fed Vice Chair wants unelected bureaucrats to financially bully the private sector into policy changes which lack enough support to become law the honest way.

So let's get more specific. Ms. Raskin has argued repeatedly in print that the Fed should ideologically pick winners and losers in the energy sector.

In 2020, she said unelected bureaucrats should have excluded companies that employ Americans and produce American energy from widely available rescue loans because oil and gas are not green enough for liberals' liking.

Now, this is the same old Democratic war on fossil fuels and middle America being smuggled into a dangerous new forum.

Washington Democrats want to raise Americans' gas prices. They want to make electricity even less affordable. They want it to cost more to keep your family warm in the dead of winter. And now they want to do all this in a radical new fashion where voters could never hold them accountable.

The stated justification for this power grab is that climate change may impact the future of our economy; so therefore, it is the Fed's business—what nonsense with no limiting principle. Every major policy could affect our economy. Opening this Pandora's box would transform the Fed from an apolitical central bank into a hyperpolitical superlegislature. It would turn the venerable institution

that is supposed to safeguard the American dollar into enforcers for a radical agenda that can't make it through Congress.

So you had better believe liberal activists are already acknowledging this would not stop with climate issues. They have got a whole list of ideological goals they would like the Fed to literally force on our country.

A year and a half ago, Democrats introduced legislation that would assign the Fed the mission of racial redistribution. They want to hardwire a kind of financial affirmative action plan into our banking system.

Look, the American people don't want these wild ideas. So their elected Representatives actually don't support them. Now the far left wants to transplant these radical campaigns out of Congress and into our central bank, where American voters don't get a say. This is just another example of today's Democratic Party's refusing to work within the basic rules and institutions and, instead, trying to steamroll the guardrails to get their way.

Ms. Raskin's crusade would hurt working families, kill American jobs, make our Nation less independent, and cripple the Fed's independence in the process. She wouldn't even need her colleagues' votes to do this damage. The Vice Chair for Supervision has significant unilateral powers. She might be able to do this all by herself.

Here is the bottom line: Working families can't afford a nominee who is dying to jack up their bills and gas prices. Kentuckians and middle Americans can't afford a central banker who wants to bankrupt our industries and kill our jobs.

The global economy can't afford for the Fed to become a partisan battlefield, and the American people will not accept their central bank acting like some woke—woke—superlegislature where citizens get no say.

IRAN

Madam President, now, on an entirely different matter, this week, two of America's closest partners in the Middle East made history.

The UAE welcomed a President of Israel for the first time, laying another diplomatic stone on the foundation of the Abraham Accords. But within mere hours of President Herzog's historic arrival, we were reminded of the dangers that an increasingly violent Iran is willing to impose on anybody who pursues peace.

For a third straight week, the UAE was targeted by a Houthi missile attack—of course, made possible by Tehran. Last week, the terrorists targeted an airbase that hosts 2,000 U.S. personnel, and it was American-made missile defense systems that intercepted the strike.

The United States faces these same Iranian-backed threats, alongside partners like Israel and the UAE, but you wouldn't know it—you wouldn't know it—by looking at President Biden's foreign policy.

A year ago, the State Department removed Yemen's Houthi terrorists from its list of foreign terrorist organizations. Since then, the Iranian proxy terrorists have only increased their attacks, underwritten by Iranian money and technology—so much so, in fact, that, last month, the Biden administration was reportedly considering reversing its decision.

Iran's strategy is to use violence to drive the United States out of the Middle East—small wonder they would double down on this strategy after the administration's humiliating retreat from Afghanistan—and the failure to respond forcefully to Iranian-backed attacks against U.S. troops in the region has eroded our deterrence and dramatically increased the risk to U.S. personnel.

If this administration chooses to shrug or look the other way when terrorists target our friends and our interests and if they continue to withhold military capabilities from partners threatened by Iran, then they should not pretend to be surprised when traditional American partners in the Middle East start looking to Moscow and to Beijing to fill the vacuum.

Of course, the biggest distraction keeping this administration's attention from protecting our interests in the Middle East has been its ongoing obsession with returning to the Obama administration's failed 2015 nuclear agreement.

Since President Biden took office, he has made rejoining the deal an overriding diplomatic objective, but by blaming their predecessor's "maximum pressure" approach and demonstrating an unwillingness to respond forcefully to Iranian-backed terrorist attacks, the administration has effectively taken the threat of sanctions or military action literally off the table, neutering their own diplomacy right at the outset. So it is no wonder the hardliners in Tehran are holding out for more concessions from the soft-liners in Washington.

Now, look. It is not just Republicans who are concerned. Senator MENENDEZ recently expressed similar concerns on the Senate floor and called upon the Biden administration and our partners to "exert more pressure on Iran to counter its nuclear program, its missile program, and its dangerous behavior around the Middle East, including attacks on American personnel and assets."

Recent reports suggest some of Biden's own diplomats also share these concerns and have literally withdrawn from the team over concerns the administration's top negotiator is taking too soft a line on Tehran.

So, a year ago, Republicans made it clear to President Biden that, if his administration were interested in having a bipartisan foreign policy, they would find willing partners here in the Senate.

For my part, I recommended the President focus on securing bipartisan

support for promises and threats so they could endure beyond his term in office. I urged him not to let the foreign policy of the most powerful Nation on Earth be reduced to an Etch A Sketch, starting from scratch every 4 years.

We don't often agree, but I was grateful to hear Chairman MENENDEZ concur this week that the "best guarantee of a sustainable, diplomatic agreement with Iran and the international community is to build one that garners bipartisan political support."

So look, I am still hopeful that President Biden will finally recognize how uninterested Tehran is in negotiating in good faith. It is certainly not too late to start heeding good advice. It is not too late to start ratcheting up the pressure on Tehran and imposing serious costs when its proxies dare to challenge the United States. It is not too late to try to craft a bipartisan approach to the Middle East. It is not too late to have a plan to contest Russian and Chinese influence in the Middle East. It is not too late to start nurturing the historic Abraham Accords and reassuring partners like Israel and the UAE that their engagement is backed by a rock-solid U.S. commitment.

A year ago, I said Iran was the biggest threat America and its partners faced in the Middle East. Unfortunately, a year of Biden administration foreign policy has made that even more true.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I be able to complete my remarks.

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

UKRAINE

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I rise today to speak on a topic of global importance and mounting urgency, and that is Russia's continued aggression toward Ukraine.

After months of shifting tens of thousands of troops and military equipment, some from its easternmost military district, Russia has built up a military presence around the northern, eastern, and southern flanks of Ukraine. Russia has also amassed forces in Belarus under the guise of joint military exercises.

Unfortunately, there are no indications that the situation with Ukraine and Russia has taken any steps toward deescalation. If anything, Ukraine and our European partners are beginning to accept the U.S. assessment that Russia's buildup is continuing on a trend to permit a well-resourced and supported attack in mid- to late February.

As the cost of his deployment adds up and the so-called exercises in Belarus come to an end on February 20, Vladimir Putin will reach a decision point. I say this not to provoke alarm but to emphasize that the United States and our security partners must do what we

can while we can. It is critical to demonstrate that there will be a unified response from the West, including when it comes to sanctions and providing military equipment to Ukraine, so that we send the message to Putin that an attack would be a severe miscalculation on his part.

Is an attack from Russia truly imminent?

Well, so far, Putin's demands are nonstarters. Russia demanded that NATO deny Ukraine or any other free nation in Eastern Europe the ability to join this defensive alliance. Russia also demanded that NATO revert to its 1997 posture and capabilities.

These aren't serious demands, and the administration rightly rejected both. Unfortunately, at this point, Putin would likely find it humiliating to back down from such a costly military buildup without getting any concessions from the West. Many fear that he has backed himself into a corner where he may feel like his best option is to attack, as disastrous as that would be.

Now, the Ukrainians will say: How can Russia start a war with Ukraine? We have been at war for 8 years.

That is a critical point to remember, particularly when Vladimir Putin and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov are accusing the United States and NATO of stoking tensions and assuming a threatening military posture.

Think about it: Russia has illegally occupied Crimea and backed separatist forces in the Donbas region of eastern Ukraine for 8 years as of this month. Yet Russia has the temerity to call NATO, which is a defensive alliance, and Ukraine—a free country that wishes to join that defensive pact—the aggressors. I should add that this is not a case of NATO's moving east, as the Russians will claim, but of independent countries seeking, of their own volition, to cast off old, imperialist Soviet influence and align with the West.

Make no mistake about it. Russia is the aggressor here, and we know that Putin wants to destabilize an independent Ukraine and bring it back into Russia's sphere of influence, similar to what he has done with Belarus, and that includes making it unthinkable for Ukraine, Georgia, or any other nation to seek or join NATO.

There are many possible scenarios for a Russian attack, including an attempt by Russia to try to solidify control of eastern Ukraine, pick up territory along the coast, or connect a land bridge to Crimea. Any Russian attack would also surely include cyber and information operations—behavior which we have already seen. Russia could overwhelm Ukrainian defenses and strike command, control, and communications centers in an opening salvo before crossing the border, but its long-term course of action remains less certain.

Ukrainians of all ages are showing their renewed willingness to put up a fight and to determine their own fu-

ture, and Putin has to weigh any possible gains against the risk of high casualties or an insurgency.

Putin could also threaten Kyiv and try to force concessions elsewhere, but his calculus must already include the likely response of crippling sanctions and isolation, not to mention driving other nations like Sweden and Finland to align more closely with NATO.

There have also been reports that Putin, whether by military attack or his little green men, could seek to overthrow President Zelenskyy. Russia has, of course, denied the claim, but Putin would certainly prefer a puppet regime to that of President Zelenskyy.

The uncertainty surrounding what Putin could do does not lower the threat of a Russian attack on Ukraine. And the latest indicators suggest Russia is still pressing forward to prepare for an imminent attack. Reports show that Russia is moving blood supplies, medical materials, and more fuel tankers to its west and to Belarus. Blood supplies are especially not required for a so-called exercise with Belarus; they are meant for casualties.

We need to take these developments seriously, pursuing a diplomatic deescalation, while making sure Ukraine can put up a fight and that NATO is ready and able to defend against any direct Russian aggressions.

On the diplomatic side, the United States and Russia have traded negotiation letters. As I noted earlier, Vladimir Putin is demanding a ransom for Ukraine's safety—a permanent ban on Ukraine's inclusion in NATO—and demanding that NATO, a freely associating defensive alliance, take steps to weaken its own security. These aren't serious demands.

So with no resolution in sight, the United States and its allies continue to move security assistance to Ukraine, including ammunition, missiles, and rockets, while preparing to reinforce NATO troops in border states.

The Javelins and Stingers the West is sending Ukraine may do little to stop Russian long-range fires or airstrikes, but they could still impose a significant cost if Russia tries to hold significant territory, especially in urban areas. Ukrainians are prepared to put up a fight, and we should provide them with the arms that they need to dig in.

I hope the administration and the majority party will take this threat to Ukraine seriously, utilize any remaining levers of American influence to deter a renewed attack, and, if Putin proceeds, make him immediately realize that it was a miscalculation.

This will take coordinated, lethal military assistance and strong sanctions, including against the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline.

It will be critical that Democrats come to realize that Nord Stream 2 is one of Putin's top geopolitical priorities. When this administration waived sanctions on the pipeline, despite the overwhelming opinion that the pipeline will make Europe more reliant on—and

vulnerable to—Russian energy and will be an economic blow to Ukraine, Putin saw that he wouldn't be challenged.

This is a crisis of Putin's making, but we didn't get here overnight. Waiving sanctions in Nord Stream 2 is one of the many missed opportunities to signal strength against Putin. We first saw Russia amassing troops on Ukraine's border last April. Yet here we are, roughly 10 months later, scrambling to deliver lethal defensive military aid.

The Biden administration has been too slow to respond to the mounting crisis and is now playing catchup. Exhibit A is that the administration just this Monday named its pick to serve as Ambassador to Ukraine. Of all the times to have a top diplomat in a country to prove that we are taking its situation seriously and to coordinate assistance, this is it. This follows a year of the administration slow-rolling assistance to Ukraine and seemingly springing to action only after the United Kingdom and others began overtly equipping Ukraine.

It is essential that we present a credible threat to Putin, but, unfortunately, I think he has pegged our President as a benign counterpart. Putin can look at America and see an unpopular President as risk-averse and spinning his wheels on a polarizing and flailing domestic agenda, not to mention that he can look at President Biden's botched withdrawal from Afghanistan and the risk to our defense modernization efforts from another continuing resolution and conclude that Democrats and the President pose little threat to Russia's ambitions.

Given the Biden administration's record, I have concerns about the President's willingness to stand up to Russia, but I very much hope these concerns are unfounded. We simply cannot afford to fail in this situation.

This is Ukraine's fight, but the implications of an attack will go far beyond its borders. We cannot accept that one nation can simply attack and subjugate another. And we cannot be so naive to think that Russia would stop with an invasion of Ukraine. The bear would still be in the woods, and Putin would love nothing more than to challenge or break the credibility of NATO or the United States. We cannot accept that scenario or allow Russia to dictate our own security posture with respect to NATO.

The only way to reject that future is by standing with our partners and staring down Putin's open aggression. Shoring up our NATO presence and putting troops on high alert are steps in the right direction. I am sure Ukraine currently feels surrounded and outgunned, but we need to make clear to Ukraine and to Vladimir Putin that Ukraine is not alone; that the free nations of the West will stand with Ukraine against Russian aggression and that the United States will make good on its NATO commitments.

I yield the floor.

RECESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 12:30 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 11:06 a.m., recessed until 12:30 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. SINEMA).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The bill 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. 496, Alexandra Baker, of New Jersey, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Charles E. Schumer, Jack Reed, Richard Blumenthal, Catherine Cortez Masto, Sheldon Whitehouse, Richard J. Durbin, Jacky Rosen, Margaret Wood Hassan, Mark Kelly, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brian Schatz, Debbie Stabenow, Angus S. King, Jr., Patrick J. Leahy, Martin Heinrich, Tim Kaine, Gary C. Peters, Chris Van Hollen.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Alexandra Baker, of New Jersey, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 70, nays 24, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 33 Ex.]

YEAS—70

Baldwin	Graham	Murkowski
Bennet	Grassley	Murphy
Blumenthal	Hassan	Murray
Blunt	Heinrich	Ossoff
Booker	Hickenlooper	Padilla
Brown	Hirono	Peters
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Portman
Cantwell	Inhofe	Reed
Capito	Kaine	Risch
Cardin	Kelly	Rosen
Carper	Kennedy	Rounds
Casey	King	Sasse
Collins	Klobuchar	Schumer
Coons	Leahy	Shaheen
Cornyn	Lee	Shelby
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sinema
Crapo	Markey	Smith
Duckworth	McConnell	Stabenow
Durbin	Menendez	Sullivan
Feinstein	Merkley	Tester

Thune
Tillis
Van Hollen
Warner

Warnock
Warren
Whitehouse
Wicker

Wyden
Young

NAYS—24

Barrasso
Blackburn
Boozman
Braun
Cassidy
Cotton
Cruz
Ernst

Fischer
Hagerty
Hawley
Johnson
Lankford
Lummis
Marshall
Moran

Paul
Romney
Rubio
Schatz
Scott (FL)
Scott (SC)
Toomey
Tuberville

NOT VOTING—6

Cramer
Daines

Gillibrand
Hoeven

Luján
Sanders

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 70, the nays are 24.

The motion is agreed to.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The bill 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. 673, Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2025.

Charles E. Schumer, Sherrod Brown, Christopher Murphy, Jeff Merkley, Jack Reed, Ben Ray Luján, Christopher A. Coons, Chris Van Hollen, Benjamin L. Cardin, Amy Klobuchar, Tammy Baldwin, Tim Kaine, Patrick J. Leahy, Jeanne Shaheen, Edward J. Markey, Debbie Stabenow, Martin Heinrich.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2025, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) would have voted "yea" and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted "nay."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 34 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Romney
Blumenthal	Kaine	Rosen
Blunt	Kelly	Sanders
Booker	Kennedy	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Manchin	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Collins	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Feinstein	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wicker
Heinrich	Portman	Wyden

NAYS—39

Barrasso	Hagerty	Risch
Blackburn	Hawley	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lee	Shelby
Cotton	Lummis	Sullivan
Crapo	Marshall	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Ernst	Moran	Toomey
Fischer	Murkowski	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Young

NOT VOTING—7

Burr	Gillibrand	Luján
Cramer	Graham	
Daines	Hoeven	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). On this vote the yeas are 54, and the nays are 39.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Reta Jo Lewis, of Georgia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 2025.

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 654, Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit.

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

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for

the Federal Circuit, 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 New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. TUBERVILLE).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted "nay."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 35 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Hassan	Portman
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Romney
Booker	Hirono	Rosen
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Manchin	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Collins	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Tillis
Cornyn	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Warnock
Durbin	Ossoff	Warren
Feinstein	Padilla	Whitehouse
Grassley	Peters	Wyden

NAYS—33

Barrasso	Hagerty	Paul
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Blunt	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Boozman	Inhofe	Sasse
Braun	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Shelby
Crapo	Lummis	Sullivan
Cruz	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	Young

NOT VOTING—13

Burr	Hoeven	Sanders
Cramer	Kennedy	Toomey
Daines	King	Tuberville
Gillibrand	Luján	
Graham	Rounds	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 54, the nays are 33.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Leonard Philip Stark, of Delaware, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Federal Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

NOMINATION OF LEONARD PHILIP STARK

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, we just had a vote, and the vote—Mr. President, would you mind repeating the margin on that vote. Do you have that handy?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-four to thirty-three.

Mr. CARPER. Fifty-four to thirty-three. In baseball, we are hoping there is going to be a settlement in the baseball dispute right now between labor and management. But, in baseball, you have some games that go extra innings, but at the end of the game, somebody wins and somebody loses. I like to say the team that wins gets a "w."

Well, we just had a "w" in favor of, in support of, the nomination of Leonard Stark to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit—not just a win for him, for his family; not just a win for Delaware, where he is from; not just a win for the colleges and universities he has gone to, the places that he has worked, that he has practiced law, served as a judge; but this is a win for our country. This is a win for our country. I am honored today to rise in support of his nomination to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The Presiding Officer from time to time will see me on the floor passing out what we call palm cards—he has probably passed out a few of his own—to our colleagues asking them to join him—join me—in cosponsoring legislation, supporting amendments, supporting bills on the floor.

For the last day or two, I have been passing out palm cards to our Republican colleagues, asking them to support the nomination of Leonard Stark to serve on this court. As grateful as I am for all the Democrats and at least one or two Independents who voted for him, I want to also express my thanks—our thanks—to the Republicans who crossed the aisle and saw fit to support his nomination.

I am not sure how much our colleagues here in the Senate know about the U.S. Court of Appeals. I would be the first to admit that I had to do some homework on it myself. But this court is best known—may be best known for its decisions on patent law. That is right—patent law. In fact, it is the only appellate court, I am told, other than the U.S. Supreme Court that will hear and consider patent case appeals.

But despite my needing to do a little homework on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, I do know a great deal about Judge Leonard Stark. In fact, I have known him for probably half of his life—for half of his life. I have admired him for every one of those years.

He has been nominated by our President to serve in this critical role in this important court. I have had the chance to follow his nomination, along with Senator COONS of Delaware, through the Judiciary Committee process, and I am confident that Judge Stark's judicial experience and his expertise, particularly—particularly—in

the complex legal arena of patent law, make him a perfect fit—a perfect fit—for this particular judgeship.

I know a lot about Judge Stark for a couple of reasons. One, we are from Delaware. Delaware is a little State. I like to say—people ask me sometimes—we have a million people who live there. They say: Have you met everybody in the State of Delaware? Probably not every one of them, but I met Judge Stark early in his life. I was impressed by him as a young man, and that respect and really appreciation have only grown over the years.

For the last 12 years, Judge Stark has served as a judge on the Delaware Federal district court. It is a court with four judgeships. He has had one of those seats for about 12 years now. Prior to that, he had a distinguished academic and professional career in the State of Delaware.

Judge Stark is a fellow University of Delaware graduate. We are the Fighting Blue Hens at UD. Len, as he is known to his friends and his colleagues and his professors, double-majored as an undergraduate in political science and economics while simultaneously working toward his master's degree.

Let me just say that again. Judge Stark double-majored—this is before he was a judge—as an undergraduate in political science and economics while simultaneously working toward his master's degree. My sister would say we call that showing off, but he was just showing up and just excelling every step of the way.

During college, Len proved himself to be an exceptional student and person, earning a full scholarship as a Eugene du Pont Memorial distinguished scholar.

Let me just mention something that Judge Stark and I have in common from our time at the University of Delaware. We both met an individual who would change our lives—a distinguished, beloved professor of political science named Jim Soles, a legendary political science professor.

I don't know if at the Presiding Officer's alma mater the students had an opportunity to vote for outstanding professor. Dr. Soles won that honor at the University of Delaware so many times, I think they retired the honor. He was just beloved and respected by so many students and parents and faculty members.

Fortunately for Leonard Stark and fortunately for me, Jim Soles took us both under his wing and helped get us on the right path and led me to the Senate and leads Judge Stark to the Senate floor today for this vote on cloture on his nomination.

Jim Soles was a personal hero to a whole lot of us in Delaware and particularly at the University of Delaware. His mentorship involved a lifelong friendship—one that Judge Stark and I still cherish to this day.

I had been a naval flight officer in the Vietnam war, moved from California to Delaware at the end of the

war, and ended up working on an MBA. My first year in Delaware, I met a guy who was running for the Democratic nomination, our only congressional seat. It was Jim Soles. I was in Delaware for like a year, and I ended up going from knowing nobody to being the treasurer of a fellow running for the U.S. House of Representatives. Our Congressman at the time was Pete du Pont, a good man, and Jim Soles ran against him. I got involved in that campaign, and later on, I would meet Judge Stark. We bonded right away because of our affection and respect for Dr. Soles.

But I think it was 12 years ago—12 years ago—Judge Stark was confirmed, I think unanimously, by this body to serve on Delaware's Federal district court, and I called him to congratulate him. Sure enough, guess who he was having dinner with. He was having dinner with Jim Soles near the campus of the University of Delaware in Newark.

Jim got to tell Judge Stark how proud he was upon his confirmation to the Delaware district court, but, sadly, not too long after that, we lost our dear friend Dr. Jim Soles.

While he will not be able to have dinner with us tonight or with Jim tonight, I want Judge Stark to know, when I call him later this afternoon or this evening, that Jim Soles is smiling down on him and that Jim would have been so proud to see his nomination once again advancing on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

Mr. President, let me tell a couple of things about Judge Stark, if I could.

Not long after his graduation from the University of Delaware—again, where he did a double major as an undergraduate simultaneously while pursuing an advanced degree, a master's degree—he went off and studied at Oxford, and he authored numerous academic and scholarly publications, including a book on British politics, which he wrote in his spare time between classes at Oxford.

After Oxford, Judge Stark went on to earn his law degree at Yale Law School, where he served as senior editor of the Yale Law Journal.

After graduation, Judge Stark clerked for legendary Delaware Judge Walter Stapleton, who served for years on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Judge Stark then began his career in public service as an assistant U.S. attorney for the State of Delaware, where from 2002 to 2007, he handled a wide variety of cases, from criminal cases to Federal cases, to civil matters and others.

Before his current position as a district judge, Judge Stark served as magistrate judge on the U.S. District Court of Delaware. It was this role that prepared him—I think quite well—to serve as a district court judge.

In 2010, President Obama nominated Judge Stark to fill the vacancy on the Delaware district court, and the Senate confirmed Judge Stark unanimously—unanimously.

In the years since then, Judge Stark has served Delaware and our Nation with integrity and with distinction. Only 4 years after serving as a district judge, in 2014, Judge Stark was appointed the position of chief judge of the Delaware district court, which position he held until June of this year.

During his 14 years on the bench in Delaware, Judge Stark has presided over—get this—over 6,000 civil and criminal cases, including over 2,400 patent cases, and 93 trials, including 63 patent trials.

Patent law is of particular importance to the Federal Circuit, and Judge Stark's experience and expertise in these matters make him uniquely qualified for this particular judgeship. In fact, the Judiciary Committee of this Senate received a letter in support of Judge Stark's nomination from the Federal Circuit Bar Association that highlighted the breadth of Judge Stark's experience. The letter states that Judge Stark—their language, not mine—is “uniquely well-suited” to a position on the Federal Circuit.

And the letter went on to highlight his “integrity, [his] his professional competence, and [his] judicial temperament.”

The Judiciary Committee also received a letter of support from the American Bar Association, which once again rated Judge Stark unanimously—they rated him “well qualified”—well qualified.

At every stage of his life, Judge Stark has performed at the highest level. That level of success and work ethic is impressive for any field. But when it happens on the Federal bench, that is for the benefit of our Constitution and the American people.

Finally, I might add, Judge Stark is known as a consensus builder who works to find principled compromises—something the Presiding Officer and I do every day or at least attempt to. In fact, of Judge Stark's approximately 2,100 written opinions—2,100 written opinions—only 2 percent of them have ever been reversed or affirmed with criticism, only 2 percent.

That is part of the reason why he was approved in January by a strong bipartisan majority in the Judiciary Committee. He has the heart of a servant and the temperament to be an outstanding judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

From his studies that took him from Newark, DE, across the pond, to Oxford, England, and back to Yale, Judge Stark has a stellar record of academic achievement. And from his service to the American people as an assistant U.S. attorney and for the last 12 years on the Delaware District Court, Judge Stark earned the respect and the admiration of the legal community in Delaware and across our Nation.

I want to close with this. As the Presiding Officer knows, I was privileged to serve as Governor of Delaware for 8 years, just before I came here to serve

in the U.S. Senate. And I never imagined when I was running for the position of Governor how important the Governor's role in Delaware is in terms of nominating judges to the Court of Chancery and the Delaware Supreme Court and superior court and family court, and on and on—a lot of courts and some with national and even international respect and roles.

One of my great regrets is that I never had the opportunity to nominate Judge Stark, young Leonard Stark. He did not apply. I know he was old enough but not by much. But I would have been very, very proud as Governor to have nominated him to serve in any one of the courts in Delaware.

Delaware is a little place that has about a million people, about 100 miles from north to south and about 50 miles from east to west. And it is not possible to know everybody, but you can know a lot of people. And I have been privileged to not only just know Leonard Stark but also to know his family and to know that one of the reasons why he succeeded—I would say one of the reasons I succeeded is that we picked the right parents, not a lot of wealth or fortune or fame but just people with really good values and just good people. And I just want to say to them, thank you for bringing him into the world and raising him with wonderful values.

I want to thank his wife and children for sharing their husband and their dad with the people of Delaware for all these years and for your willingness to let us give him a chance to serve in this new position.

From his service to the American public as assistant U.S. attorney for the last 12 years on the Delaware district court, Leonard Stark has earned the respect and the admiration of the legal community in Delaware and across our country.

I again want to thank our colleagues today for voting to take his nomination to go forward to the next step, and I think we will have an opportunity to vote next week on the actual confirmation. But I am pleased with the outcome of today's vote on cloture.

We have a State song—I know we have a State song in Maryland. I won't sing it here today, but the State song—the very first State, Delaware, the first State to ratify the Constitution—includes a line that goes something like this:

The sun is shining over our beloved Delaware.

And so today, indeed, the Sun is shining over Delaware.

We had a National Prayer Breakfast in the Capitol this morning in the auditorium in the Visitor Center, where the speaker was Brian Stephenson, famed attorney, defender, author. He was here, and he was our keynote speaker for the Prayer Breakfast. The cochair for the Prayer Breakfast was Senator CHRISTOPHER COONS of Delaware.

The President of the United States spoke at the Prayer Breakfast today,

Joe Biden, a Delawarean. And LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, our Congresswoman, and I had the privilege to be there and be part of that family.

It has been a good day for Delaware. I know with the vote to move this nomination to the next step, it is another good day for Delaware for this reason. It was also a very good day for our country and for all who have worked hard to make this day possible and this step possible. I just want to say a heartfelt thank you.

With that, I yield the floor to another fellow who has a Delaware connection. When he came for orientation a few years ago, he was nice enough to share with me that—I told him that the most popular Senate initials in the U.S. Senate were the letters "TC." There were more "TCs" than any set of initials in the Senate, and when TED CRUZ joined us, we had another one as well.

He shared with me that his grandmother was from Wilmington, DE—1 of 17 children, if I am not mistaken, and that gave us a common bond right from the get-go. I am happy to yield to my friend from Texas for his comments today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

RUSSIA

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, there is a gathering storm in Europe. I rise today to discuss the brewing crisis posed by Russia's aggression and, tragically, how the reckless actions of President Biden have enabled it.

This morning, all 100 Senators participated in a classified briefing, where we heard from the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. We heard about the magnitude of the threat from Russia.

We stand here today with Europe facing the greatest peril it has faced since 1945. These are ominous and chilling times, and we did not arrive here by accident. Right now, 150,000 Russian troops are directly on the border of Ukraine, poised to invade, with more troops and more tanks arriving each and every day. It was also reported this week that Russia has sent additional blood supplies to its military equipment on the Ukraine border, another ominous signal that Russia plans to invade.

Ukraine, and indeed the region and the world, find ourselves in this crisis because of President Biden's weakness, because of his appeasement, because of his surrender to Putin over the last year. And now, instead of rising to meet this moment with strength and resolve, President Biden continues to shrink from it with more weakness than appeasement.

One question that was raised in the briefing this morning is, Why didn't this happen in 2017? Why didn't it happen in 2018? Why didn't it happen in 2019? Why didn't it happen in 2020? What changed?

I will suggest what changed. What changed is the occupant of the Oval Of-

fice, who has demonstrated weakness and appeasement virtually from the moment he rested his hand upon the Bible. It is a pattern.

As a result of President Biden's weakness and appeasement, this administration gave Afghanistan to the Taliban and 13 American servicemembers were tragically murdered.

As a result of President Biden's weakness and appeasement, this administration is ramping up to give a nuclear arsenal to the Ayatollah in Iran. The very same Ayatollah who chants "Death to Israel" and "Death to America," the Biden administration is preparing to facilitate that Ayatollah having the weapons of mass murder to carry out those pledges.

As a result of President Biden's weakness and appeasement, the Biden administration is in the process of ceding Taiwan to Xi. President Biden has even banned any Taiwanese official from displaying a Taiwanese military uniform or displaying a Taiwanese flag on U.S. Government property. Why? Because it offends the communist Government in China.

And, again, right now, today, as a result of President Biden's weakness and appeasement, the Biden administration is in the process of abandoning Ukraine to Vladimir Putin.

Putin didn't just wake up one day and decide to invade Ukraine. He has wanted to invade Ukraine for years. And he did so in 2014, but he stopped short of a full invasion then because he couldn't endanger Ukraine's energy infrastructure, which Putin needs to get Russian natural gas to Europe. So Russia formed a consortium to build Nord Stream 2, a pipeline stretching directly from Russia to Germany under the sea so that Russian gas could circumvent Ukraine altogether.

We have long known about the dangers Nord Stream 2 poses. That is why, in the last few years, Democrats and Republicans here in the Senate have come together repeatedly and taken bipartisan actions, passing sanctions on Nord Stream 2 with overwhelming majorities.

I led that effort, drafting the Cruz-Shaheen sanctions. They were supported by every Democrat in this Chamber. They passed overwhelmingly, and they worked. They succeeded. They stopped the pipeline literally the day they were signed into law.

The story of how that happened is well known to every Senator in this Chamber, as is the story of how the new President—President Biden—inexplicably and catastrophically decided to squander that hard-fought geopolitical victory and turn a victory for America into a loss for America and our allies.

Many a Democratic Senator standing on this Senate floor has quietly expressed frustration, confusion, anger why the Biden administration would surrender to Russia and give away the victory we had won.

It is not only the decision to surrender on Nord Stream 2 and give

Putin the pipeline that enables him to invade Ukraine that led to this day. Also, for the past year, President Biden has repeatedly systematically undermined our Ukrainian allies in the face of Russian aggression to placate Putin.

And it is worth noting, Biden does this for the same reason he undermines Taiwan. He undermines Taiwan to placate the Chinese communists. He undermines Ukraine to placate Putin. To placate Putin, the Biden administration has repeatedly withheld military aid packages to Ukraine. Other times, he has withheld diplomatic support to pressure our Ukrainian allies into supporting his misguided Nord Stream 2 surrender to Putin. Biden's actions for the past year have emboldened Putin, who acted on that weakness and has put Europe on the brink of war.

So what can we do right now today to promote peace and stop an invasion?

Well, our Ukrainian allies have told us again and again what we can do and what we should do. All we have to do in the Senate is listen to our friends in Ukraine who are on the frontline: No. 1, sanction Nord Stream 2 immediately, right now, today; No. 2, give the Ukrainians weapons so that they can defend themselves.

Just last week, the chairman of Ukraine's Parliament wrote a letter to the Senate about exactly this. If you have not read the letter from the Ukrainian Parliament, I commend it to you. It is an extraordinary letter from a nation on the brink of annihilation at the hands of Russian aggression. I am going to read parts of that letter right now because it is worth quoting extensively.

The chairman of Ukraine's Parliament writes:

Nord Stream 2 is a source of multidimensional security, political and economic threats to Ukraine and Europe as a whole. It is not an exaggeration that Nord Stream 2 is no less an existential threat to Ukraine's security and democracy than the Russian troops on our border. This pipeline must be stopped and the only way to prevent the completion is to use all the tools available to do that.

The letter continues:

So far, the decision to waive sanctions against Nord Stream 2 in May 2021—

That was a decision by President Biden—

has emboldened Russia and caused Moscow to conclude that the United States may accommodate its hostile intentions.

The letter continues:

After a clear majority of the U.S. Senate voted 55-44 in favor of imposing immediate sanctions on Nord Stream 2 AG, on January 13, 2022, it is essential that Congress include immediate sanctions against Nord Stream 2 AG in any new legislation to undercut options for Russia's aggressive actions on Ukraine.

The letter goes on, asking for a "clear trigger for the instant and unqualified imposition of any sanctions that are not imposed immediately upon enactment of the legislation," arguing that "while some sanctions—like sanctions against Nord Stream 2—should be

imposed immediately to demonstrate to Moscow that the United States is, indeed, serious about serious measures, including removing Russia from SWIFT, the trigger of these future sanctions must be clear in order to be effective."

The letter continues:

A "significant escalation in hostilities," whose "aim or effect of undermining, overthrowing, or dismantling the Government of Ukraine, occupying the territory of Ukraine, or interfering with the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine" is too high of a threshold to deter Russian aggression or affect the Kremlin's cost-benefit calculus.

The Ukrainians are crystal clear in this letter. The sanctions on Nord Stream 2 that Biden waived last year, in the words of the Ukrainians, "emboldened Russia" and allowed Putin to think "the United States may accommodate its hostile intentions." In other words, because of Biden's weakness and appeasement on Nord Stream 2, Putin thinks there are no serious consequences to invading Ukraine.

So the Ukrainians are asking—they are begging of the U.S. Senate—for immediate sanctions on Nord Stream 2. Do not abandon them. They cry at their hour of need.

And they also state in the letter that "expedited and higher-impact security assistance, including air defense, anti-ship, and anti-armor capabilities" is what they need.

That is what the Ukrainians have asked for, but President Biden and most of the Senate Democrats aren't doing what our Ukrainian allies have called for. Instead, they are looking to pile appeasement on top of appeasement, and they are doing it in secret. The Biden administration has offered Putin sweeping concessions on NATO when it comes to troops, when it comes to missiles, when it comes to military exercises. They transmitted this appeasement to Putin in secret and refused to let Americans see the details.

I have seen the details, and I can tell you, they are deeply worrying. The reason the public hasn't seen them is the administration has placed them in a secure SCIF. They are not classified, mind you. They are merely "confidential," which is Washington speak for politically embarrassing, and the administration doesn't want to defend the substance of it.

That is why I am introducing legislation called the PARTNER Act, which would prevent President Biden from endangering our longtime allies and frontline countries in NATO by prohibiting him from removing American troops from the countries that border Russia—meaning Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Romania, and Poland—longtime allies. My legislation will prevent President Biden from offering yet more appeasement to Russia, from offering for America to abandon Eastern Europe to Russia, and from allowing President Biden to fatally undermine NATO.

I also want to address the fact that some think we should stand down and not resist Russian aggression because they say Biden will send American troops into Ukraine and start a shooting war with Russia if Putin invades. I want to be clear and unequivocal: We should not have American soldiers in Ukraine. Under no circumstances should we send our sons and daughters to die to defend Ukraine from Russia. If the Biden administration proposes that because their foreign policy is collapsing around that, I will vigorously oppose such a move and the vast majority of Americans do, as well.

But, critically, the Ukrainians aren't asking for that. Ukraine is not asking for a single American soldier. Ukraine is saying, Do two things: Sanction Nord Stream 2, the pipeline that enables the Russian aggression; and provide them with the military weapons so that they, the Ukrainians, can fight to defend their own Nation from the invading Russian Army.

So Americans are asking: Why should we care what happens to Ukraine or what happens to NATO countries that border Russia?

Let me be clear. There are some who justify American foreign policy and say we have an amorphous obligation to protect democracies; we have an obligation to protect international norms.

I think all of that is bunk. We have an obligation to protect the national security of the United States of America. The Commander in Chief's obligation is to keep Americans safe.

What does that mean in this context?

Well, I want to make four points. No. 1, what Putin is trying to do is reassemble the USSR. If he succeeds in doing so, it would be catastrophic for global stability and American security. Putin and Russia are an enemy of America. When the Soviet Union was bigger, stronger, mightier, and with a bigger military, the lives of Americans and the lives of our allies were in far greater jeopardy. It is overwhelmingly in America's interest to prevent Putin from reassembling the Soviet Union because we do not wish for our enemies to become stronger and use that strength against us.

No. 2, Putin is trying to seize control of energy. If he is successful, it will be felt by Americans filling up their cars with gas or trying to heat their homes in the winter. We have already seen what Putin has done with Nord Stream 2, and he is not going to stop there.

No. 3, we have a formal obligation—a commitment the United States made—to help the Ukrainians defend themselves. Why is that? Well, after Ukraine successfully declared independence from the USSR in 1991, the United States signed an agreement, an agreement called the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances. With the Budapest Memorandum, under the terms of it, Ukraine agreed to give up its nuclear weapons. Ukraine had the third largest stockpile of nuclear weapons on the face of the planet. America

agreed, quite reasonably, that the world would be safer if Ukraine did not have nukes, and the brandnew Ukrainian Government agreed and gave up their nuclear weapons, making America safer and the world safer.

But the Ukrainian Government did not do so for nothing. It did so in exchange for explicit assurances that the United States would protect Ukraine's territorial integrity. Let me reiterate that. The United States made a formal commitment to the Ukrainians that if they gave up their nuclear weapons, we would help them protect themselves. The Ukrainians are asking us to honor our commitment in the form—and they are very specific about what they are asking—in the form of immediate sanctions on Nord Stream 2 and weapons so they can defend themselves.

We need to send them that lethal aid, the kind of firepower the Ukrainians need to defend themselves, not the blankets and teddy bears and meals that the Obama administration sent the last time Russia invaded Ukraine.

No. 4, we have treaty obligations to NATO countries on the frontlines of Putin's aggression. Putin wants NATO to withdraw foreign forces, including American forces from the countries that border Russia—from Bulgaria, from Poland, from Romania, from Estonia, from Latvia, from Lithuania. But to withdraw American forces from NATO would be seen as—in fact, it would be—an abdication of our commitment to NATO. It would either shatter the NATO alliance, the most successful alliance in modern history, or it would put into motion dynamics that would ultimately shatter NATO, which is why, as I mentioned, I am introducing the PARTNER Act, to prevent the Biden administration—their weakness and appeasement—from destroying NATO and undermining American security.

On every one of these four points, Biden has demonstrated weakness and appeasement to Putin. And I would note that you might ask: Why should America honor our commitments? Why should we honor our commitment in the Budapest Memorandum, honor our treaty commitments to the NATO countries? Because one of the ways we protect American national security is when we make an agreement with a country—when we make a formal, legal agreement—we honor our commitments. And we want countries to know that we stand by our friends, that we stand by our word, that our treaties mean something, because if countries learn that under weak and feckless Presidents, our treaties—our formal, binding, legal documents—aren't worth the paper they are written on, it undermines the ability of any President of the United States to negotiate agreements with our friends and allies that keep Americans safe.

When Ronald Reagan was standing up and confronting the “Evil Empire,” we saw the virtues of peace through strength.

Biden's foreign policy seems to invite war through weakness. There are actions we can take today, like sanctioning Nord Stream 2, like sending lethal aid to Ukraine, like committing to keep our NATO forces in countries that border Russia.

All of these actions would show Putin that the United States will stand up to aggression and defend our national interests. We should take these actions without delay. We should stand in bipartisan unity in support of American national security, in opposition to Russian aggression. If we do not, if the Senate acquiesces to Biden's weakness and appeasement and Russia invades Ukraine and, weeks from now, there are Russian tanks in the streets of Kyiv, Ukraine and Europe and America and the world will reap the whirlwind.

This is our opportunity to act. I pray that we take it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I would ask through the Chair how long the Senator from Texas might be.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I defer to the Senator from Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Thank you.

The Senator from Texas is recognized when he is ready.

Mr. CORNYN. I would yield my—

Mr. BENNET. The Senator from Texas was yielding patiently, and just for clarity of the record, I yield to the senior Senator from the State of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

CHIPS FOR AMERICA ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, in the summer of 2020, the senior Senator from Virginia, Senator WARNER, and I introduced the CHIPS for America Act to reshore semiconductor manufacturing here in the United States.

I didn't know much about semiconductors when we got started, but I have learned a lot, and what I have learned is that this is an essential commodity that we have over time offshored to places like Asia that we need to reshore or bring back to America for our economy and for national security.

Currently, 90 percent of the semiconductors in the world are manufactured in Asia. Sixty-three percent of the semiconductors in the world come from one place: Taiwan. If COVID has taught us one thing, it has taught us how vulnerable our supply chains can be. And the truth is, semiconductors have become so critical to our way of life, to our economy, and to our national security, to everything we do, that if that supply were blocked for some reason—either as a result of another pandemic or a natural disaster or, Heaven forbid, a military conflict—it would be devastating to the United States and our economy and our national security.

That is why, when our bill was introduced as an amendment to the Defense authorization bill, it passed 96 to 4. Clearly, we had strong, bipartisan support here in the Senate. It took less than 7 months from the time we introduced the bill until it became law, and then 6 months later, the Senate passed the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, with \$52 billion in funding for the CHIPS Program.

Had this legislation been introduced years ago, before the pandemic, I don't think it would have received either such quick action or such broad bipartisan support. That is not because this type of investment wasn't needed. There is clear data that showed a concerning trend in U.S. chip manufacturing.

We saw big investments made by other countries in their own capabilities and a business model primarily by Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, which I visited along with colleagues in Taipei just a few months ago, where their business model is to manufacture chips made and designed—I should say designed by companies that need those semiconductors. But rather than build their own manufacturing capability, their own foundry, they outsourced that to Taiwan Semiconductor. So Taiwan and particularly Taiwan Semiconductor have become the focal point for the production of semiconductors around the world.

Well, there was general agreement that something should be done before COVID-19, but it certainly wasn't at the top of everyone's priority list. But, as I said, when the pandemic hit, the vulnerability of our supply chains for everything from PPE—personal protective equipment—to semiconductors became apparent.

Well, how has that affected everyday Texans, folks from Nevada or Colorado? Well, we found out that an absence or a lack of semiconductors meant empty car lots. You couldn't buy a new car. You couldn't get a computer, perhaps for your child to be able to study virtually during a quarantine period or during a period of virtual learning at schools across the country.

We saw higher prices adding to the problem with inflation. Suddenly, those concerning data points turned into real-world problems. Consumers who never even dreamed or thought about a semiconductor before found themselves impacted by this global shortage. The new car they had been saving up for wasn't available. The Christmas gift they planned to order for their children was out of stock.

While the lack of consumer products is a big problem, it pales in comparison to the security risk created by the chip shortage. Simply put, semiconductors are vital to our critical infrastructure. Our grid keeps on the lights and makes it possible to heat our buildings during the cold of winter. They run our cell towers that enable us to talk on our cell phones or download data and do

searches on the web. They are critical to our energy grid, our water treatment plants, and our agricultural sector. Semiconductor chips make it all possible.

As I said, our national defense also depends on semiconductors. When we send our troops on any mission by air, sea, land, or cyber space, they need the best equipment available, and usually what that means is the most advanced technology available. Advanced fighters, quantum computing, missile defense—all rely on semiconductors.

I asked my staff to research back when Israel was using the Iron Dome missile defense system to knock rockets out of the sky that were destined to hit population centers in Israel. I said: Find out for me how many semiconductors are in each one of those missile defense interceptors. They came back with a figure of 750 chips in each one of those missile defense interceptors.

So it is not hard to imagine we would be in big trouble if a lack of supply crippled any of these functions, and unfortunately, it is a real possibility. Over the years, domestic chip production has steadily dropped as other countries have upped their manufacturing capabilities. As I said, 90 percent of that manufacturing is now in Asia.

We had the idea—and it is not a crazy idea—that if somebody could make things cheaper overseas, then that is the most efficient way for that product to be made, but we didn't calculate these supply chain problems which COVID-19 exposed.

But we know, as I said, that if there were another pandemic or let's say a natural disaster or a military conflict, the People's Republic of China has made no secret about its plan to unify with Taiwan. President Xi has explicitly said invasion of Taiwan will happen, and he has asked that his military be ready by the year 2027. But we don't actually know what his timetable may be, and if China follows through on its threats to invade Taiwan and interrupts that supply chain of critical semiconductors, it would be dramatically bad for the United States and the world. Our national security and critical infrastructure could be hobbled by a single decision made by the President of the People's Republic of China.

I was reminded of Jimmy Carter's 1980 speech at the State of the Union when he spoke about instability in the Persian Gulf and Soviet threats to the movement of Middle East oil through the Strait of Hormuz. President Carter said at the time—when we were so dependent on imported oil from the Middle East—he said any attempt to gain control of the Persian Gulf and to block the Strait of Hormuz would be “regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America.”

You could say the same about a blockade that prevented us from getting semiconductors from Asia. Just as the Soviets could have blocked the

Strait of Hormuz and choked off the global supply, the People's Republic of China could seize Taiwan's supply of chips and its manufacturing facilities and hold the rest of the world at risk. The United States and our allies would be left fighting for the crumbs, what was left over.

Our country isn't the only one, fortunately, that spotted this blinking red light. Other countries are pouring tens of billions of dollars into new semiconductor foundries. The European Union is now investing up to \$35 billion. South Korea is investing \$65 billion. The People's Republic of China is reportedly investing \$150 billion in semiconductor manufacturing.

The United States cannot be left behind, and we can't drag our feet. Unlike PPE—personal protective equipment—or hand sanitizer shortages, this one cannot be solved quickly. Companies that make other technologies can't just adjust to the lack of semiconductors. In order to build a single chip, you need very expensive, highly advanced equipment, you need very skilled workers, and you need a lot of time. It can take literally months to build a single chip, and that is assuming you have the facilities and the expertise to do so.

So it is not hyperbole to say that there are life-or-death consequences to a reliable semiconductor supply chain, which is why this has been such a high-priority item on a bipartisan basis here in the Senate.

The U.S. Innovation and Competition Act included \$52 billion to fund this program and ensure that, once again, we could maintain a strong supply of advanced semiconductors. That legislation, which included an emergency appropriation, passed by a vote of 68 to 32, which is pretty impressive these days with the polarization that we are all dealing with—a strong, bipartisan vote.

Unfortunately, the momentum that bill had ended when it got to the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House had other priorities, and months and months went by. Our House colleagues said they wanted to pass their own version of this legislation, and they have every right to do so, but time is not on our side, and they need to act quickly. Every day that goes by is a day that China inches ahead of the United States and that we fall further behind.

We need to get this funding out the door and to begin that construction of these fabs, which take a considerable amount of time to build, underway as soon as we can.

In a year's time, Senator WARNER and I introduced the CHIPS Act, it became law, and the Senate funded the program we created. We are not ordinarily known for our speed, and the quick timeline is indicative of how urgent this problem really is.

I don't have any excuse for the House's failure to address this issue for 7 months, but now it sounds like they

are beginning to think about addressing it.

Well, I can understand why the process would take so long if the House was actually engaged in a bipartisan negotiation, but, unfortunately, it looks like they are going to pass a partisan bill with no Republican support because they were not included in the discussions. The Democratic committee chairmen refused to consult with the Republican ranking members, and it looks like they are going to produce a partisan bill.

Well, that bill I do not believe would pass the U.S. Senate. The House bill contains \$8 billion for an unaccountable U.N. climate slush fund, which has provided more than \$100 million for the People's Republic of China.

What we are talking about—what we should be talking about—is countering threats from China, not helping China.

The partisan bill from the House has also added provisions related to immigration, from creating new types of visas to removing green card caps. Immigration is an important issue. We ought to be talking about it. We ought to be doing something about it, but not on a partisan basis.

These changes should not be tacked on to this legislation at the last hour. They need to be debated and marked up by the appropriate committees and given the sort of careful consideration that they deserve.

The House bill also includes additional handouts to favorite political constituencies, from massive slush funds to burdensome new labor requirements. Organized labor would be the big winner in the House bill, but not rank-and-file Americans.

It is not just what is in this bill that is a problem. I am talking about the House bill, now. It is what was left out. The bill's trade title is completely inadequate. It extends and expands trade adjustment assistance, but it completely excludes trade promotion authority. We know that trade promotion authority is critical to negotiating strong trade agreements without lengthy delays.

So I regret and I am very disappointed that the House has wasted available time, particularly when this vulnerability to the semiconductor supply chain is so grave and so urgent.

We have a responsibility to secure our most critical supply chains while creating thousands of high-paying American jobs and boosting our global competitiveness. So I hope that once the House does pass a bill that we quickly form a formal conference committee in order to make the final product look a whole lot like the Senate bill that we passed with strong bipartisan majorities.

Let me just comment in closing that I am a big fan of the Wall Street Journal. I read it or, at least, parts of it every day. But I was concerned that a treatment of this legislation in the

Wall Street Journal editorial yesterday—actually, it was this morning—either was unclear or provided misinformation about the importance of these semiconductors.

The title of the editorial was “The Be More Like China Act.” And suffice it to say, they were not fans of either the House or the Senate bill.

But they made this statement. They said: “[T]he Pentagon is already providing incentives to make advanced chips in the United States, and [Taiwan Semiconductor] is building a \$12 billion plant in Arizona.”

To the second issue, the reason why Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company is building a fab in Arizona is in the expectation that the Senate will pass this \$52 billion incentive program, and through the Department of Commerce, grants will be made which will level the playing field. When it comes to the cost of building these fabs in the United States, it costs roughly 30 percent more to build a manufacturing facility, a fab, in the United States than it does in Asia, which is the reason why they are mainly there.

But I think what the Wall Street Journal was talking about was something very different than what we are trying to do here with reshoring manufacturing of semiconductors.

The Wall Street Journal, I believe, is talking about the Department of Defense’s zero-trust semiconductor purchasing model. In other words, we needed a trusted foundry to build semiconductors for our most important weapon systems and aircraft, like the F-35, and so this is not a manufacturing facility that will supply the semiconductors that are needed by our growing economy and for national security. This is a very narrow, targeted program at the Department of Defense, and, like I said, the Department of Defense’s secure foundry or trusted supplier program is not a substitute for what we are trying to do here.

Finally, let me say that there is broad bipartisan agreement about how important it is that we get this CHIPS Act passed.

Secretary Raimondo, the Secretary of Commerce, whom I have come to know and come to work with and respect, said to CNBC yesterday: “The U.S. is dangerously dependent on Taiwan’s semiconductor manufacturing, which is in a fragile situation, which I have tried to describe.”

I agree with Secretary Raimondo. This is something that the President wants done. This is something the Senate has spoken to and passed on a broad bipartisan basis, and this is something that we need to do without further delay.

So I hope the House will pass the bill if for no other reason than to give us a bill that we can conference the Senate bill with. But in the end, the Senate bill needs to be the template for what is ultimately done by the conference committee and what is ultimately passed by the U.S. Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, first I would like to congratulate the senior Senator from Texas for his leadership on this incredibly important issue with Senator WARNER, the senior Senator from Virginia.

It really is important that we get this passed. Our national security depends on it. I think the American economy depends on it.

The Senator mentioned that there was a time in our country’s history not long ago—I am going to use my words, not his, but I will paraphrase it—where I think we thought that making things as cheaply as possible was the same thing as making things as efficiently as possible. And I would argue that we privileged the people in our economy who wanted to make stuff as cheaply as possible in China when there are a lot of really other important values at work, including our national security, the supply chains that we rely on, making sure that communities in our country have jobs and wages being created.

I think we have an incredible opportunity as a nation to come together and build an economy that, when it grows, grows for everybody once again. And in my mind, that is what this bill represents.

So I just want to say to the Senator from Texas how grateful I am for his leadership, and I hope that it won’t be long before we pass it.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 2497

Madam President, 80 years ago this month, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, 2 months after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and it led to some of the most disgraceful chapters in our Nation’s history—the forced dispossession, relocation, and concentration of over 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

Two-thirds of them were citizens of this country, forced out of their homes and into internment camps by their own government. They were our neighbors, and they were parents and shopkeepers and students, doctors and factory workers. They were Americans in every sense of the word.

But racist fear forced them into these camps—crowded, squalid, and at war with everything that we stand for as a nation. One of those camps was Amache in Colorado, where nearly 10,000 Japanese Americans were detained against their will.

This is a photo of that camp.

I will mention, just because I looked it up—I figured this might be true, because we have Senators from Nevada and Texas here—that there were five such places in Texas, as well—internment camps.

But this is one that was in southeastern Colorado, and these children are among the first arrivals at Amache, and they were forced to build the camp where their own families were interned for the duration of the war.

I can’t tell exactly the ages of the children in this photo, but I would be surprised if the pages on this floor are any older than them. And I would say to the President, in front of the pages, to ask them to imagine a time when our country interned people the age of the people who are pages on the floor of the U.S. Senate.

I have had the opportunity to visit Amache a few years ago with John Hopper, who is a high school teacher, a principal, out there near the camp, who along with his students, created the Amache Preservation Society.

There wasn’t anybody else to do it. It was just a high school teacher and his students. They recognized how much this site meant to Colorado, how much this site meant to the country. And, acting completely on their own, they worked year after year after year to restore the site so that the next generation of Coloradans and Americans—the young people sitting on this floor today—would have the opportunity to learn about what happened here.

If it were up to me, every student in Colorado and throughout the American West and, for that matter, in our entire country would come to this site and learn about the Americans of Amache—the men and women who held on to hope year after year, who supported one another, who forged a community behind the barbed wires of this site, who never gave up on the United States of America, even as it was internmenting them on their own soil.

And if they did go to Amache, they could learn about one of my heroes, Colorado’s former Governor Ralph Carr, who spoke out against what was happening at a time when most politicians in the West and in this country—going all the way up to our President, Franklin Roosevelt—were either not speaking out or allowing this to happen.

At that time, many Western Governors opposed internment camps, not just because they were unjust but—I am sorry. At that time, many Western Governors were comfortable locking up their fellow citizens so long as they were locked up in someone else’s State because there was an anti-Japanese American prejudice in the land.

Some Coloradans in nearby communities gave way to shameful fear of their fellow citizens and objected to their presence. To say the least, they objected to their presence.

Speaking to an angry crowd one day on the Eastern Plains—I say to my colleague from Texas that this is where my colleague Senator Cory Gardner was from, this part of the State of Colorado—Governor Carr said: “I am talking to . . . all American people whether their status be white, brown or black . . . when I say that if a majority may deprive a minority of its freedom, contrary to the terms of the Constitution today, then you as a minority may be subjected to the same ill-will of the majority tomorrow.”

He went on: “The Japanese are protected by the same Constitution that

protects us. An American citizen of Japanese descent has the same rights as any other citizen. . . . If you harm them, you must first harm me.”

He went on to lose his next election. I think it was to the U.S. Senate. And I shudder to think what would have happened if people like Governor Carr hadn’t been there to stand for our highest ideals as a country, or if survivors and their descendants and community leaders, many of whom have close connections to Colorado to this day or who live in Colorado to this day, hadn’t worked for decades to preserve the site and the memory of what happened there.

Thanks to their work, we now have the opportunity to give Amache the recognition and resources it deserves. That is why I introduced this bill, along with my colleague Senator HICKENLOOPER, to make Amache part of the National Park System. This would ensure Amache has the legal status and funding to preserve the site and the memory of what happened there for years to come.

In the House, Congressmen KEN BUCK and JOE NEGUSE introduced the bill. Not everybody here would know this, but I know Congressman BUCK would know this. He and I ran against each other in 2009 and 2010. That was a tough, tough, tough election, and I barely—barely—won. I barely won. But I am proud to serve with Congressman BUCK in the House and Congressman NEGUSE in the House who also have come together, just like me and Senator HICKENLOOPER, to support this bill.

This site is in KEN BUCK’s district in Prowers County. KEN won 74 percent of the vote there in 2020. By the way, I think I won 33 percent in 2016, so KEN is outpacing me there. We don’t agree on a lot, but we agree 100 percent that this matters to our State and the legacy we want to pass on to the next generation.

I have a list of 65 groups that support this bill: the Asian Chamber of Commerce, the Colorado Council of Churches, the Colorado Municipal League. If that weren’t enough, the bill also has the support of the chairman and the ranking member of the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

But today, there is 1 Senator out of 99—and it is not the senior Senator from Texas—who is objecting to this bill.

This bill passed the House of Representatives with all but two votes. We have 99 Senators on one side who support this and 1 objecting. I have absolutely no idea why that one Senator is objecting, and I hope that it is just a misunderstanding of some kind. We fight for a lot of things on this floor, but there is a bipartisan tradition going back to Teddy Roosevelt of both parties coming together to protect places that matter to our heritage as a nation.

Amache matters to Colorado, and it matters to America. This is about

whether we are going to ignore the worst parts of our history or lift them up and give future generations the opportunity to learn from them so that we can move this country closer to our highest ideals.

So I hope that the Senator who is objecting to this bipartisan bill, with massive support in both the House and Senate, that is of critical importance to the State of Colorado, that doesn’t touch or concern any other State in the Union, except to the extent that people from those States of the Union might someday like to come here and learn an important episode in our country’s history—I feel strongly about this, in part, because my own mom and her family were dislocated by the same war. They were living on the other side of the world in Poland. The entire family was killed except for an aunt and my grandparents and my mom. And she got here when she was 11 years old, which is probably the same age as these young children here who were picked up from their homes all across the Western United States and brought to a place that they never had known before. It seems to me, the least we could do, with this massive bipartisan support, is to pass this bill.

So as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 255, H.R. 2497; further, that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, 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. Is there an objection?

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, reserving the right to object, due to the winter storms that are shutting down airports around the country, Senator LEE, the Senator from Utah, who objects to this unanimous consent request is not here, and I had the bad luck to be here when he communicated to me his desire that I make an objection on his behalf.

I would say to my friend from Colorado, I am a noncombatant on this issue. I didn’t hold his bill. But I know Senator LEE does have an amendment, I believe, he wants to offer, and certainly he wants to be here to participate in the discussion and vote on the bill. So on his behalf, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I thank the senior Senator from Texas who, in fact, is a noncombatant in this effort. And I am sorry that he has had the misfortune of having to come out here and object.

I will say that Colorado and Utah are right next to each other, and I faced the same travel issues that the Senator from Utah faces, I guess. I hope he gets

where he is trying to go, but I stayed here this evening not because I objected to this but because I thought it was so incredibly important for us to get this work done.

And I want the record to reflect that I actually didn’t name the Senator who objected, but the Senator from Texas did.

My fervent hope is that we can work this out because, really importantly, we are having the anniversary of Franklin Roosevelt’s decision to inter these young people this month. And if we don’t get this back to the House of Representatives, we may miss that anniversary, and people in Colorado would miss the chance to be able to demonstrate that they are carrying this really important legacy forward.

When I think about my mom’s experience and the experiences here and the country that these young men and women are growing up in who are with us today, it just makes me think even more about how important all of this is. And, Madam President, I can’t think of anybody I would rather have this discussion with than with you presiding in the Chair.

With that, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WYDEN. 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.

REMEMBERING FRANK MOORE

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to remember the late Frank Moore of Oregon. Frank passed away last month at 98.

The story of Frank Moore is really at least three stories. It is a story about a war hero; it is a story about a natural resources hero; and it is a love story, which is the only way to describe his wonderful marriage with his wife Jeanne, who survives him.

To begin, Frank will always be remembered in our corner of the Nation as a legendary fly fisherman who channeled his love of the Umpqua River into protecting and preserving this extraordinary natural treasure in Southern Oregon.

It has been said in fishing circles:

Most of the world is covered by water. A fisherman’s job is simple: Pick out the best parts.

And my friend Frank picked out, consistently, the best parts of his extraordinary life, and all of us as Oregonians are better off for his good judgments about the Umpqua and about so much else in Oregon.

After returning to our State from World War II, storming Utah Beach at Normandy on D-day and later fighting at the Battle of the Bulge, Frank bought the Steamboat Inn with his wife and work teammate, Jeanne. Together, they provided generations of

visitors an unmatched recreation experience on the North Umpqua.

In the decades that followed, Frank became a fly fisherman so, so revered, so quintessentially Oregon, that he could count our late Governor, Tom McCall—an extraordinary fisherman in his own right—as just a fishing buddy. We call it the Oregon Way, where Oregonians come together to keep our State so special for living, working, and raising a family.

I will tell the Presiding Officer, I know Oregon is a long way from Georgia, but the fact is, there isn't anything that is more "Oregon Way," that shortens the distance between Oregon and the rest of the country, than priorities like fishing and having a special relationship with somebody like Tom McCall.

With respect to his war heroism, in addition to earning France's highest award of merit for his World War II service, we saw Frank's extraordinary accomplishments in Oregon when we talked about his work in natural resources and what we saw when he got together with friends, and I am going to talk about one particularly eventful meeting.

Frank was named Oregon's Wildlife Federation's Conservationist of the Year in 1969. He served on the State Fish and Wildlife Commission from 1971 to 1974. He was among the leaders in getting passed the Oregon Forest Practices law to protect fish in streams. He earned the International Federation of Fly Fishers Conservationist of the Year Award in 2003, and he was inducted into the Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame in 2010.

I had a chance to have some of the most memorable experiences I have had in public service with Frank Moore. Back when I was chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, I remember being in the backyard of the Ratzlaffs, Jim and Jane Ratzlaff, of Roseburg, OR. Jim has passed. I continue to stay in touch with Jane. And in their backyard one wonderful day, where my former staffer, Mary Gautreaux, who is up in Heaven listening to this discussion, the late Mary Gautreaux, we conceived of the idea of all working together to protect 100,000 acres of public lands in the Steamboat Creek watershed for steelhead preservation.

I say to the Presiding Officer, as former chairman of the committee, I have been through some of the rituals that we all see in the committee process—and I am sure my colleague has gnashed his teeth over one or two of them already—but one of the things that we noted early on is that this incredible love affair between Frank and Jeanne that went on for decades didn't really fit into the legislative process so I wanted to name a Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary after both of them because they were partners in life, partners at the Steamboat Inn, partners in everything.

Well, I just checked in with the inimitable David Brooks, who is our guy at

the Energy and Natural Resources Committee who has worked for decades on preserving these treasures. At the time, David reminded me, you really had a tradition of not being able to name one of these bills to protect your treasures after two people. It was not like it was a law; it was a tradition, but members felt kind of strongly about it. I won't mention any names.

But Frank Moore, when I told him that, he said: RON, I love you to pieces, but this bill has got to be named for both of us because we have been partners in life. We have been partners in the Steamboat Inn and in the sanctuary and the like.

So I went back and told David Brooks about this. And, finally, I am not sure everybody actually agreed to name it after Frank and Jeanne, this wonderful love affair, but I just basically did it. And around here, as the Presiding Officer knows, sometimes if you do it, other people won't raise a fuss. That is how Frank Moore of Southern Oregon ensured that, for all time, we would have a wonderful place known as the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary, as a monument to make sure, for generations to come, young people would have a special place to go.

I would just note, because I talked to her just a few minutes ago, that Colleen Moore Bechtel, who is a teacher at West Intermediate School in Sutherlin—she and her class may be watching this proceeding today. They were trying to figure out how to get C-SPAN on live. I will have more to say about Colleen before I wrap up.

But I am so pleased because that is exactly what Frank and Jeanne, to this day, have always wanted—was to make sure that our treasures, our really special places, would be there for the future. So I am hoping, if they weren't able to see it live, that Colleen will be able to show these remarks to all the kids at the Douglas County school, West Intermediate in Sutherlin, what their U.S. Senator thought about Frank Moore.

The last time I visited with Frank and Jeanne in October 2020, circumstances had really dealt them a tough hand. We had a horrible fire known as the Archie Creek Fire. It had destroyed the log cabin that Frank had built above the Umpqua, and Frank and Jeanne were living with their daughter, Colleen, and her family in Glide. But you would have never known from Frank about that loss of a lifetime's work and care.

Instead, that fall afternoon, on a pretty front porch in rural Douglas County, Frank came striding out onto the porch with that wonderful smile, a bone-crushing handshake, and one joke after another, with a twinkle in his eyes. He was always optimistic about our State, an optimist on that day right after his treasured home had been ravaged by fire.

He never wavered from that focus. In fact, this past July, I was so pleased

that he wrote an opinion piece in our publication, Eugene's Register-Guard, that detailed how the "wild & scenic river" designation had helped the North Umpqua. He talked about his involvement with me to promote the River Democracy Act—a really fresh approach endorsed by hundreds of small, rural businesses to ensure that we preserve our treasures and also tap the full potential for the recreation economy.

Now, there have been a lot of recent remembrances of Frank, and almost all of them talk about him being a giant of Oregon. Those characterizations—certainly of his impact on the southern part of my State and our entire State—are on point. I want to make sure, though, that something else that Frank said can stick with me. He was always quoted as saying the important thing was that Jeanne was with him.

Referring to Jeanne, his wife of 79 years, Frank said:

I have the treasure with me. That's my treasure.

And I can tell the Presiding Officer that virtually every time I saw this wonderful couple, they were holding hands. It just said it all—holding hands. And they had been married for 79 years.

So tonight I just want to say to Jeanne, to all of Frank's loved ones, to all of the kids who may be following this in Oregon schools, I am just going to add: Frank is always going to be Oregon's treasure. And on behalf of Oregonians, who are certainly scattered almost everywhere, I thank you for sharing Frank with all of us. And I am speaking on behalf of Oregonians everywhere.

Through the Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Sanctuary and so many other "best parts" that Frank leaves as his legacy, Frank Moore will never be forgotten.

With that, I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

MR. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 636, Neil Harvey MacBride, of Virginia, to be General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury; that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination.

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

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

MR. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

proceed to the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 637, 702, 703, and 709; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be made and laid on the table without intervening action or debate; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the Record; and 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 nominations of Claudia Slacik, of New York, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 2023; Thomas E. Rothman, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2026; Elizabeth M. Sembler, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2026 (Reappointment); and Laura Gore Ross, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2028 (Reappointment)?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time with respect to all nominations on which cloture was invoked on February 2 and 3, 2022, be considered expired and that the confirmation votes be at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session for a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

RECOGNIZING GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in 1961, when I was deciding where to attend law school, I was looking for an institution where I could not only learn about the law in the abstract, but also how it is applied, interpreted, and written. I was immediately drawn to the Georgetown University Law Center, given that is steps from the U.S. Capitol and Supreme Court. The education that I received in my years at George-

town Law helped me to understand that the way in which the law is written directly impacts the lives and livelihoods of millions of people, affirmed the importance of working to uphold and improve the law, and guided me toward a career in public service.

And I am not the only person in the Senate who had this experience at Georgetown Law. Senators HIRONO, DURBIN, VAN HOLLEN, and SULLIVAN all count themselves as alumni. House Majority Leader STENY HOYER was my classmate. Graduates of Georgetown Law also work in offices across the Capitol, including my own, using their legal education to help serve constituents, drive measureable change in our communities, and better our legal system.

For many Americans, the events of the past few years have brought into focus the importance of preserving our Nation's institutions and the collective work that must be done to ensure that they work better for all Americans. As a result, thousands more Americans have flocked to law school in recent application cycles. With its location in Washington, DC, and its wealth of courses, incredible practitioners and faculty, and innovative research centers, Georgetown Law has been well-positioned to take advantage of the heightened interest in the legal field.

For the 2021–2022 academic year, Georgetown University Law Center received a record 14,052 applications, an increase of 41 percent of the previous year. This incredible achievement demonstrates Georgetown Law's strength as a leader in the field of legal education. Congratulations to Georgetown University Law Center for this exceptional record. I have full confidence that Georgetown Law will continue to shape future leaders for years to come, preparing them to address the myriad challenges our society faces and to fight for justice for every person and every community.

Dean William Treanor does a superb job of leadership, and we often speak of the inspiring path of the law center over so many decades.

Georgetown University Law Center was featured in an article in the Washington Post late last year. I ask unanimous consent that the article titled, "The country's most popular law school got an unexpected jolt" be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Nov. 13, 2021]
THE COUNTRY'S MOST POPULAR LAW SCHOOL
GOT AN UNEXPECTED JOLT
(By Valerie Strauss)

Year in and year out, the Georgetown University Law Center in D.C. gets more applications than any other law school in the country (and yes, that includes law schools at Harvard and Yale and Stanford). But what happened for the 2021–22 academic year was historic.

Collectively, U.S. law schools this year saw an increase of at least 12 percent in applicants for classes that started this fall and a

26 percent jump in applications—the largest in nearly 20 years, according to the nonprofit Law School Admission Council.

At Georgetown University Law Center, the increase was so high that it shocked Georgetown law officials, who have become accustomed to being the country's most popular law school. The school saw a 41 percent increase in applicants—for a total of 14,052. Of all law school applicants nationwide, 1 in 5 applied to Georgetown. It is the largest law school in the country with some 2,000 students in juris doctor degree (JD) programs, with Harvard second at some 1,750 JD students.

The rise in law school applications across the country—which left some law schools overenrolled this fall—was a result of several factors, said Susan Krinsky, executive vice president for operations and chief of staff at the Law School Admission Council. "I don't like to call it a perfect storm, but it was," she said.

Fallout from the coronavirus pandemic played a big role, with economic uncertainty that traditionally fuels applications to professional schools, she said. Many young people lost their jobs and decided to give law school a chance. But a continuation of what is called "the Trump bump" was a factor too, she said.

Law school applications began to rise after the 2016 presidential election, with President Donald Trump's Muslim ban and immigration policies helping to fuel the increase, she said. What happened in 2020—including the police killing of George Floyd and the racial justice movement that arose from it—spurred more applicants, she said, as did the death of Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and the confirmation of a controversial successor.

"There was a generalized increase in interest about what lawyers do—or can do," she said.

A 2020 survey by Kaplan Test Prep of more than 100 U.S. law schools found that 84 percent of admissions officers (and 87 percent in a 2018 survey) believed that the political climate was a "significant" factor in the rise in applicants for that year—and that continued in the 2020–21 applications cycle.

Why, though, did Georgetown University Law Center have such a huge rise in applicants?

"I think it's a combination of things," said William M. Treanor, dean and executive vice president of Georgetown Law. "Washington, D.C., is a huge lure. It offers you things you can't get anywhere else. And we have internships with lawmakers and policymakers and faculty engaged directly in the issues of the day."

Georgetown has a night school, joint degree and advanced degree programs, an Office of Public Interest and Community Service and it specializes in some of the hottest legal subjects—including environmental, health and international law. Its Human Rights Institute is a draw for students—and it attracts some big legal names. Now on the faculty, for example, is Doug Emhoff, the country's first second gentleman (he is married to Vice President Harris), a leading intellectual property and business litigator and expert on entertainment and media law.

Treanor said the political climate was an important factor in the surge of applications at Georgetown. He said he became interested in the law when he was in high school during a similarly contentious time in American political life—the Watergate era of the early 1970s. President Richard Nixon was forced to resign after his administration was caught breaking the law.

"That was a period in which people were drawn to law school and the thought that law matters and the fight for justice can

have real consequences," he said. "This has been a moment where we saw something similar, in politics, the divisions in society, the need for racial justice."

It's what cemented Kamal Rattray's decision to apply. The Bronx high school teacher said he had long wanted to become a lawyer, but he applied after his father, who had a green card, was deported to Jamaica by the Trump administration for reasons he still doesn't understand. Rattray's immigrant students feared the same thing could happen to their families, he said.

"All the deportations, without due process, that the Trump administration took full advantage of while further disenfranchising communities of color inspired me to go to law school," he said. "I think we need more lawyers of color in order to hold accountable people with ideologies akin to the Trump administration's."

Rattray had four law schools to choose from—but Georgetown was a no-brainer, he said. "I really felt like there was consistent outreach from Georgetown while I was in the application process. I also liked that the school has a Black Law Students Association, and there seems like there is a lot of camaraderie."

The school's numbers are also attractive to applicants. Georgetown ranks in the top 10 on the Princeton Review's ranking of law schools for best classroom experience, and it has one of the lowest student-to-faculty ratios in the country. Ninety to 95 percent of students graduate in three years, and more than 95 percent of its students pass the bar exam on their first attempt. Ninety percent of students who graduated in 2020 (the latest year for which there is data) were employed by the time they received their degree, and Georgetown Law is tied for highest median starting salary among graduates working in private practice as associates.

Law school is expensive—and that's true at Georgetown as well. For 2021-22, the cost of attending full-time is close to \$100,000, the school's website says, with \$69,280 going to tuition. Seventy-eight percent of this year's entering Georgetown Law class received scholarship aid of some sort.

The outreach to applicants is led by Andrew Cornblatt, the law school's veteran dean of admissions. Cornblatt makes it a point to stay connected to students who come to campus, and is often stopped on campus by students who just want to say hi.

"Most people think of assembling a law school class as putting a puzzle together," Cornblatt said. "For me it's more like creating an orchestra with lots of different instruments, not just violins. I am always struck by how many talented, interesting, well-qualified applicants we receive from all over the world."

Working at home during the pandemic, he spent hours each day interviewing 2,700 applicants in small groups. Zoom allowed him to visit 50 states, 37 countries and six continents.

"We are looking for applicants who really want to do this and while we are happy to welcome college seniors, we also put great emphasis on work and life experience," Cornblatt said. "Opera singers, veterans, class presidents, Fulbright scholars, football players, Hill staffers, people working in nonprofits fully committed to public service."

For fall 2021, Georgetown enrolled 561 students from 45 states and 17 foreign countries, an acceptance rate of 12.9 percent—down from 21 percent a year ago. It was also the most diverse first-year class—with 40 percent identifying as people of color, as compared with 32 percent the previous year. Of the 561, 110 are Opportunity Scholars, which awards scholarships to students with the most significant financial need and high academic

credentials. Women constitute 54 percent of the class.

Cornblatt played a key role in persuading Kathie Duperval, 24, to attend Georgetown. She was in the final stretch of applying to law school during the 2020 presidential election after a tough year navigating the pandemic and, she said, Georgetown's outreach sold her.

"Specifically, Dean Andy made a tremendous effort to form connections with many students during the interview process," she said. "Though virtual, he made sure to connect with us, and he even went out of his way to send personalized videos to admitted students on a weekly basis."

For Elena Bacon, 22, the social justice movement that emerged from Floyd's murder changed her legal path. Once seeing herself as a corporate lawyer, she said she now plans to pursue a career in international human rights law so she can advocate for those being denied fundamental freedoms. Georgetown was always at the top of her list, she said, "because of the number of opportunities it offers for experiential learning, its distinguished Human Rights Institute, and its location in Washington, DC."

Now, Cornblatt—a graduate of Harvard University and Boston College law school—is engrossed in leading his 31st admissions season as dean.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GARY KELLY

• Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I want to recognize and congratulate Gary Kelly, the CEO of Southwest Airlines, as he hands over the reins of this great Texas-based company and transitions to a new role as executive chairman.

Southwest is a remarkable success story that captures the spirit of Texas—bold, innovative, and unafraid to take risks, while also warm, hospitable, and focused on people. Those words describe Southwest, and they equally describe the company's devoted leader, Gary Kelly.

Gary is a seventh-generation Texan who has served the people of Southwest in various capacities since 1986, including nearly two decades as CEO. Looking back on those years, it is incredible to recall the many storms Gary and the people of Southwest navigated—years of depressed travel demand following the September 11 attacks, the great recession, and now a global pandemic. Through it all, Gary provided steadfast leadership and support to the airline's more than 56,000 employees and countless beloved customers.

I've been proud to work with Gary and his incredible team over the years, most notably on the Payroll Support Program, which protected the jobs of airline employees during the most turbulent days of the pandemic. Throughout its 50-year history, Southwest has never laid off employees—a point of great pride for the airline's people-focused CEO. It's abundantly clear that the love flows both ways. I remember visiting Southwest's headquarters in Dallas and seeing the admiration on employees' faces as they spoke about their dedicated and talented leader.

Congratulations to Gary Kelly on nearly two decades as the CEO of Southwest Airlines. As he transitions to a new leadership role, I have no doubt that he will build upon his legacy of dedicated service to Southwest and its employees.●

TRIBUTE TO LATONYA BARTON

• Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the remarkable life of Ms. LaTonya Barton, a military spouse who made tremendous contributions to veterans, especially veteran entrepreneurs, veteran-owned small businesses and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses.

Ms. Barton and her spouse, Mr. Timothy Barton, a U.S. Army veteran, founded Kingdomware Technology, Incorporated, in 1993. After several unsuccessful responses to requests for proposals issued by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs—VA—Ms. Barton suspected that the Department was failing to comply with a statutory requirement known as the Rule of Two. Under this Federal law, VA contracting officers are required to restrict competition to veteran-owned small businesses when it is reasonable to expect at least two veteran-owned small business interests will compete for a given VA contract award.

Ms. Barton's legal challenge wove its way through the Federal judiciary until it reached the Supreme Court of the United States of America as the case Kingdomware Technologies, Inc. v. United States. Ms. Barton ultimately prevailed in her case, as the Supreme Court issued a unanimous 8-0 opinion which held that the Rule of Two is a mandatory legal requirement that applies to all VA competitive contract awards, including orders on the Federal Supply Schedule.

Ms. Barton's legal victory was a significant win for the rule of law and every veteran-owned small business interest seeking to do business with the VA. Throughout her years of conducting research for the litigation and testifying before Congress, Ms. Barton always kept faith in our justice system and remained steadfast in her determination to make sure veteran small business owners who served our Nation in uniform would benefit from laws enacted to help them do business with the VA. Ms. Barton will be remembered by colleagues as a pioneer businesswoman who was unwavering in her commitment to the principle that when American tax dollars are expended by the VA, veteran-owned small business interests must be empowered to compete with large private sector competitors.

Of course, Ms. Barton was far more than a savvy businesswoman. She was also a devoted mother, mentor, friend, and patriot who was loved and respected in her community. Despite the significant demands placed on her time by the litigation, Ms. Barton invested countless hours developing her children's academic and athletic prowess.

The fruits of her labor resulted in developing a successful veteran-owned small business that has lasted more than 20 years and three outstanding student-athletes who excel in the classroom and on the basketball court.

Ms. Barton passed away unexpectedly on November 3, 2021, leaving behind a legacy for veteran entrepreneurs across our Nation. She will always be remembered for her tenacity and dedication to doing right by our country's veterans. Qualities that are taught and found in our servicemembers came naturally to Ms. Barton, who was an outstanding leader, refused to accept defeat, possessed a never-quit attitude, and never gave up on the mission or her team.

Ms. Barton leaves behind her husband, Tim, and their three children, Timothy, Jr., Carolae, and Johnathan. May her service, legacy and kind spirit serve as an inspiration to all.●

RECOGNIZING OLIVE YOU BOUTIQUE

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Kentucky small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize the small business, Olive You Boutique of Richmond, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Nearly a decade ago, Katie Stallons and her sister Lindsay Wiley decided there were not enough clothing options for the ladies of central Kentucky. The sisters, both Richmond natives and alumni of University of Kentucky, decided to take matters into their own hands and open Olive You Boutique. Their mother, Jennifer Brandenburg, joined in their venture, designing the interior of the boutique, and now working in-store alongside her daughters and the other lovely ladies at Olive You Boutique. In their 9 and a half years of operating, this woman and family-owned business has seen plenty of growth and success. In 2015, they received the Richmond Chamber of Commerce Minority Business of the Year Award, and they are routinely voted as Best Women's Shopping in Richmond in local publications. Despite all this success, they have never lost sight of their mission.

Owner Katie Stallons' fundamental goal for Olive You Boutique is to carry something for "all of you" lovely women of central Kentucky and beyond. The store offers clothes to women of all ages; one stop shopping for daughter, mother, and grandmother, during all seasons. Olive You Boutique carries a wide range of items from casual loungewear to cocktail attire and everything in between. Regardless of age, shape, likes, and dislikes, Olive You Boutique has something for every woman. Customers are known to travel from all over Kentucky and beyond, with the store offer-

ing items for every Bluegrass activity, whether it be Keeneland, Kentucky Derby, weddings, graduations, Easter, and more.

Small businesses often have a very familial atmosphere, and Olive You Boutique is no exception. Whether you are greeted by one of the sisters in charge, their delightful mother and interior designer, or one of the other charismatic women working alongside them, customers instantly feel like they are at home. Without a doubt, Olive You has brought a fun and personal shopping experience to the Bluegrass State. From unique clothes to sweet gifts for any occasion, "all of you" can be sure to find something special when shopping at Olive You Boutique.

The owners of the store keep both feet on the ground when conducting business and always look out for friends and neighbors. Often hosting "Shop For a Cause" events in their store, they most recently teamed up with jewelry designer Kendra Scott and raised \$1,000, which was matched by the designer, and then donated towards the medical journey of a Centre College student who had suffered a horrific spinal cord injury. Their caring spirit extends even beyond the Kentucky community. In 2013, during the week following the category five tornado that struck Moore, OK, the owners of Olive You Boutique donated 10 percent of all sales to the American Red Cross Oklahoma Disaster Relief Fund.

In keeping their community in mind, Katie and Lindsay do not forget about other small businesses. Olive You Boutique is often the source of gatherings, with the owners inviting weekly food trucks to come offer breakfast or lunch to their customers. They also host trunk shows where they invite food vendors, florists, and other local artisans to come and sell their products alongside those found at Olive You. And if it is not a trunk show, it is a fun seasonal event to take advantage of community good cheer, often hosting summer soirees and other events around the winter holidays.

Katie and Lindsay are two entrepreneurs who demonstrate the best values of a small business owner. Olive You Boutique is not just a women's clothing store, it is a site that fosters community involvement and outreach. It is a fun and friendly place where ladies can shop, where vendors can collaborate and where you can find local support and always a friendly face. Congratulations to Katie Stallons and Lindsay Wiley and the entire Olive You team. I wish them the best of luck and look forward to watching their continued growth and success in Kentucky.●

RECOGNIZING POWELL VALLEY MILLWORK

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding

Kentucky small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize the small business, Powell Valley Millwork of Clay City, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

Twenty-seven years ago Jim Thornberry and his son Jimmy left the mining industry behind in search of a new venture. Shortly thereafter, Powell Valley Mill work was founded. The Thornberrys started their mill with the desire to harvest a tangible product within a sustainable industry, and that mission has stayed at the heart of their business throughout their decades of growth and success.

The talent and substance of Powell Valley Mill work draws directly from our State, with the mill focusing on only one species of lumber: poplar. As the State tree of Kentucky, poplar is an abundant resource within Appalachia, which makes their location in rural Clay City a prime spot for their operation. Often referred to as "the painter's wood" poplar is known for its clear grain, smooth milling, and paint-taking qualities. The versatile and fine nature of the wood allows Powell Valley Millwork to supply consumers with a wide variety of interior-trim products, such as stretcher bars, door and window jambs, stair parts, cabinetry components, primed finger-joint interior trim, and more. In creating all these products, the Powell Valley millworkers make sure nothing goes to waste. Poplar can be safely used as animal bedding which means the mill's offcuts, those that are not already being used to fuel the company's wood drying kilns, are turned into shavings. These shavings are then bagged and shipped out by the truck load to be sold in a wide variety of retail outlets.

This Powell County mill maintains their technology at a topnotch standard. In 2019, the owners invested in a new addition to the team: a sophisticated scanning rough mill line from Eagle Machinery & Supply, Inc. The new rough mill line is able to process 65,000 board feet of lumber in a single 8-hour shift with only six people required to operate it. The joint project between Powell and Eagle, both family companies, demonstrates that U.S. machinery manufacturers can successfully compete with Europeans in providing world-class technology to the North American wood processing industry.

The Thornberrys keep their eye on efficiency and progress, opening up ownership of the company to experts outside the family, including Dale Budke, Powell Valley's Operations Manager. As a partner in this company, Dale provides the expertise necessary for navigating the growing Kentucky lumber industry. In 2019, Powell Valley Millwork acquired the Metrie Poplar manufacturing facility in nearby Jeffersonville, KY. With a new 125,000-square-foot location only 12 miles from their original facility, the two locations utilize their natural synergies to support the needs of a diverse customer base across North

America in full truck and railroad quantities.

Powell Valley Millwork is a testament to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of Kentuckians. Drawing from our beautiful natural resources and employing over 200 local men and women, this business illustrates some of the best qualities Kentucky has to offer: fine craftsmanship and dedicated hard work. Powell Valley Millwork is a decades-old dream the Thornberrys had when they left the mining industry, a dream that has grown beyond what they had imagined. Small businesses like Powell Valley are the core of small towns across Kentucky, and like the poplars they use in their mill, their roots grow deep to help our communities flourish. Congratulations to the Thornberrys and the entire Powell Valley team. I wish them the best of luck and look forward to watching their continued growth and success in Kentucky.●

RECOGNIZING THE BYU WOMEN'S SOCCER SEASON

● Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding achievements of the Brigham Young University women's soccer team. This past season, the team closed out a record-breaking year, culminating in their first ever contest for the NCAA Division One Women's College Cup on December 6, 2021.

Although the final match did not end in victory, the Cougars displayed extraordinary determination and tenacity in the championship game against Florida State University. During the entirety of regulation play, followed by two overtime periods, the BYU women's soccer team denied every goal attempt by their No. 1 ranked opponents. Only after an exhaustive overtime did the squad fall just short in penalty kicks, during which the victors are ultimately decided by a great deal of luck.

Despite this heartbreaking final result, the women achieved historic successes. Tallying 77 points during the season, the team led the country in overall goals and was the top scoring offense in the Nation, averaging 3.5 goals per game. They also led the Nation with 226 corner kicks, rounding out their impressive 18-5-1 season record.

Veteran coach Jennifer Rockwood has led the BYU soccer program to a total of 22 NCAA tournament appearances in her 27 years of coaching, a remarkably impressive record. For their efforts, BYU's staff, including Rockwood, Brent Anderson, Steve Magleby, Madie Gates, Rachel Jorgensen, and Carolyn Billings, all earned United Soccer Coaches' 2021 West Regional Staff of the Year awards and the NCAA DI Women's Staff of the Year award.

While the entire team had an exemplary season, individual players received numerous accolades. Mikayla Colohan was named a finalist for both

the Class of 2022 Honda Sport Award for Soccer and the 2021 MAC Hermann Trophy. Additionally, forward Cameron Tucker signed a 2-year deal with Gotham FC of the National Women's Soccer League upon graduation.

Individual performances and accolades are built on the strong foundation of a great team. BYU's impressive team includes seniors Grace Johnson and Makaylie Moore, juniors Ashton Johnson and Natalee Wells, and sophomores Bella Folino, Zoe Jacobs, Ellie Maughan, Rachel McCarthy, Becken Mzingo, Kendall Petersen, Jamie Shepherd, Laveni Vaka, and Olivia Wade. Rounding out the team were freshmen Haven Empey, Savannah Empey-Mason, Paola Garcia, Addie Gardner, Brooke Hale, Ruby Lladek, Kelsey Hoopes, Abbie Kotter, Josie Shepherd, Olivia Smith, Caroline Stringfellow, Daviana Vaka, Tara Warner, and Jacey Wood.

Congratulations to the entire BYU women's soccer program for their historic season. I wish them the best of luck in their continued athletic, academic, and professional pursuits.●

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC-3023. A communication from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pipeline Safety: Unusually Sensitive Areas for the Great Lakes, Coastal Beaches, and Certain Coastal Waters" (RIN2137-AF31) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3024. A communication from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of 2019 Light Duty Truck Lines Subject to the Requirements of This Standard and Exempted Vehicle Lines for Model Year 2019" (RIN2127-AM24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3025. A communication from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Technical Corrections and Clarifications Related to Tires and Rims" (RIN2127-AL87) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3026. A communication from the Policy Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Anthropomorphic Test Devices; Q3s 3-Year-Old Child Side Impact Test Dummy; Incorporation by Reference" (RIN2127-AM38) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3027. A communication from the Deputy Chief, Enforcement Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "In the Matter of Amendment of Section 1.80(b) of the Commission's Rules Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties to Reflect Inflation" (DA Docket No. 21-1631) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3028. A communication from the Assistant Division Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Call Authentication Trust Anchor" (FCC 21-122) (WC Docket No. 17-97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3029. A communication from the Program Analyst, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls- Petition for Reconsideration and Request for Clarification of USTelecom—The Broadband Association" (FCC 21-126) (CG Docket No. 17-59) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3030. A communication from the Director of the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Regulations" (RIN0648-BI01) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 11, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3031. A communication from the Associate Administrator for Policy, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Incorporation by Reference; North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria; Hazardous Materials Safety Permits" (RIN2126-AC40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 11, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3032. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-21762" (RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0547) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3033. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-21789” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0197)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3034. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters; Amendment 39-21788” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0693)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3035. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; ASI Aviation (Type Certificate Previously Held by Relms Aviation S.A.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-21794” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0714)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3036. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters; Amendment 39-21778” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0572)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3037. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters; Amendment 39-21775” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0461)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3038. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.a. Helicopters; Amendment 39-21786” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0885)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3039. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Turbofan Engines; Amendment 39-21787” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0577)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3040. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Helicopters Guimbal Helicopters; Amendment 39-21766” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0620)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate

on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3041. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-21790” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0201)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3042. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Removal of Training Requirements for an Airline Transport Pilot Certificate Issued Concurrently with a Single-Engine Airplane Type Rating” ((RIN2120-AL23) (Docket No. FAA-2018-1050)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3043. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3982” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31398)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3044. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 3981” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31397)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3045. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 562” ((RIN2120-AA63) (Docket No. 31399)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3046. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace; Portland-Troutdale Airport, OR” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0637)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3047. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Frank Wiley Airport, MT” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0633)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3048. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of V-36 and V-316, and Revocation of V-180 Due to Planned Decommissioning of the Elliot Lake and Dryden Non-Directional Beacons (NDBs) Ontario, Canada” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0279)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3049. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Area Navigation (RNAV) T-348 and Establishment of T-409; Northcentral United States” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0288)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3050. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Class D Airspace; McChord Field (Joint Base Lewis-McChord), WA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0896)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3051. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Class D Airspace; Gray AAF (Joint Base Lewis-McChord), WA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0899)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3052. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; South Florida” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0169)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3053. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-31, V-36, V-84, V-252, and V-510 in the Vicinity of Buffalo, NY” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2020-0496)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3054. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Frankfort, MI” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0703)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3055. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Honda Aircraft Company LLC Airplanes” ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No.

EC-3078. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting pursuant to

law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes; Amendment 39-21779" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-0880)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3079. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Canada Limited Helicopters; Amendment 39-21830" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2021-1011)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 10, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

Report to accompany S. 66, a bill to require the Inter-Agency Task Force on Harmful Algal Blooms and Hypoxia to develop a plan for reducing, mitigating, and controlling harmful algal blooms and hypoxia in South Florida, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-64).

Report to accompany S. 198, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps (Rept. No. 117-65).

Report to accompany S. 1747, a bill to provide for an equitable management of summer flounder based on geographic, scientific, and economic data, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-66).

Report to accompany S. 2299, a bill to modify the age requirement for the Student Incentive Payment Program of the State maritime academies (Rept. No. 117-67).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 960. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3493 Burnet Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the "John H. Leahr and Herbert M. Heilbrun Post Office".

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 998. A bill to provide grants to States that do not suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew a driver's license of a person or refuse to renew a registration of a motor vehicle for failure to pay a civil or criminal fine or fee, and for other purposes.

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

S. 1787. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to prevent the transfer of actions arising under the antitrust laws in which a State is a complainant.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Sharon Bradford Franklin, of Maryland, to be Chairman and Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board for the remainder of the term expiring January 29, 2024.

Beth Ann Williams, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties

Oversight Board for a term expiring January 29, 2026.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. THUNE (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3569. A bill to extend the program to provide liability protections for volunteer practitioners at certain health centers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 3570. A bill to establish a grant program within the Department of Labor to support the creation, implementation, and expansion of registered apprenticeship programs in cybersecurity; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TESTER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 3571. A bill to promote remediation of abandoned hardrock mines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. CASEY):

S. 3572. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to require impact assessments of automated decision systems and augmented critical decision processes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

S. 3573. A bill to direct the Secretary of State to seek to enter into negotiations with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office to rename its office the "Taiwan Representative Office", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 3574. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the Lawrence M "Larry" Walsh Sr. Post Office; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REED, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 3575. A bill to amend titles II and XVIII of the Social Security Act to eliminate the disability insurance benefits waiting period for individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

S. 3576. A bill to allow sponsors of certain new drug applications to rely upon investigations conducted in certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 3577. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the tax exemption of the International Olympic Committee and similar organizations; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAWLEY (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 3578. A bill to require certain businesses to disclose the use of forced labor in their direct supply chain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 3579. A bill to authorize the Embassy of France in Washington, DC, to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. THUNE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KELLY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. ERNST):

S. 3580. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, with respect to prohibited acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 3581. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit to Congress a report on COVID-19 natural immunity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 3582. A bill to establish an Independent Counsel on Pernicious Political Activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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

S. 3583. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to provide grants for outdoor recreation projects to spur economic development, with a focus on rural communities, and to provide training for rural communities on funding opportunities for outdoor recreation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 3584. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to address corrupt practices of the Government of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 3585. A bill to enable an employer or employees to establish an employee involvement organization to represent the interests of employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 3586. A bill to amend title 46 of the United States Code with respect to anti-competitive acts by ocean common carriers or marine terminal operators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr.

BROWN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 503. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should immediately guarantee the safety and freedom of tennis star Peng Shuai; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. Res. 504. A resolution commending and congratulating the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team on winning the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association Division I men's basketball championship; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. BENNET):

S. Res. 505. A resolution commemorating the success of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the past 24 Olympic Winter Games and 12 Paralympic Winter Games and supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2022 Olympic Winter Games and Paralympic Winter Games; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 564

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 564, a bill to prohibit Members of Congress from purchasing or selling certain investments, and for other purposes.

S. 570

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 570, a bill to prohibit the trading of the securities of certain Communist Chinese military companies on a national securities exchange, and for other purposes.

S. 586

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 586, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to combat the opioid crisis by promoting access to non-opioid treatments in the hospital outpatient setting.

S. 844

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 844, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care.

S. 910

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 910, a bill to create protections for financial institutions that provide financial services to cannabis-related legitimate businesses and service providers for such businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 1014

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1014, a bill to reform sentencing laws and correctional institutions, and for other purposes.

S. 1289

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1289, a bill to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to reauthorize and modify the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program, and for other purposes.

S. 1378

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

S. 2132

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2132, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to limit the use of taxpayer funded union time for employees of the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

S. 2607

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) were added as cosponsors of S. 2607, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2609

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2609, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure equitable payment for, and preserve Medicare beneficiary access to, diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals under the Medicare hospital outpatient prospective payment system.

S. 2627

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2627, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve assistance for veterans with travel necessary for counseling, mental health services, health care, and others services furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 2675

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

S. 2798

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2798, a bill to amend the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to improve compensation for workers involved in uranium mining, and for other purposes.

S. 2896

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2896, a bill to amend the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 to clarify whistleblower rights and protections, and for other purposes.

S. 3494

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3494, a bill to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to require Members of Congress and their spouses and dependents to place certain assets into blind trusts, and for other purposes.

S. 3508

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3508, a bill to posthumously award a congressional gold medal to Constance Baker Motley.

S. 3520

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3520, a bill to prohibit targeted advertising by advertising facilitators and advertisers, and for other purposes.

S. 3522

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

S. 3554

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 3554, a bill to establish an alternative use of certain Federal education funds when in-person instruction is not available.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

S. 3569. A bill to extend the program to provide liability protections for volunteer practitioners at certain health centers; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3569

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 “Help Expand Liability Protections for Volunteers Act” or the “HELP for Volunteers Act”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.

Section 224(q) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233(q)) is amended by striking paragraph (6).

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 3574. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the Lawrence M. “Larry” Walsh Sr. Post Office; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 3574

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LAWRENCE M. “LARRY” WALSH SR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the “Lawrence M. ‘Larry’ Walsh Sr. Post Office”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Lawrence M. ‘Larry’ Walsh Sr. Post Office”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 503—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHOULD IMMEDIATELY GUARANTEE THE SAFETY AND FREEDOM OF TENNIS STAR PENG SHUAI

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 503

Whereas, on November 2, 2021, 3-time Olympian Peng Shuai went missing after she

said in a since-deleted post on Chinese social media site Weibo that she had been sexually assaulted and forced into a sexual relationship with Zhang Gaoli, who was the senior Vice Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China from 2013 to 2018;

Whereas authorities of the People’s Republic of China imposed a media and internet blackout of discussions of Peng’s case;

Whereas, on November 14, 2021, after Peng had not been seen or heard from for 12 days, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Women’s Tennis Association Steve Simon requested a “full, fair, and transparent” investigation into Peng’s allegations;

Whereas the hashtag “#WhereIsPengShuai” trended across social media worldwide, with the exception of the People’s Republic of China where it was censored;

Whereas, on November 17, 2021, the Women’s Tennis Association received a statement purporting to be from Peng, recanting her abuse claim and saying “everything is fine”;

Whereas, in response, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Women’s Tennis Association Steve Simon said the statement “released today by Chinese state media concerning Peng Shuai only raises my concerns as to her safety and whereabouts”;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee said in a statement that it was “encouraged by assurances that she is safe”;

Whereas, on November 19 and 20, 2021, photos and videos of Peng appearing in her home, in a restaurant, and at a youth tennis event in Beijing emerged on Twitter accounts affiliated with government-run media;

Whereas, on November 19, 2021, White House Press Secretary Jen Psaki said the White House is “deeply concerned” over Peng’s disappearance and seeks “independent and verifiable proof” of her location and condition;

Whereas, on November 19, 2021, Liz Throssell, the spokesperson for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, told reporters “. . . it would be important to have proof of her whereabouts and wellbeing, and we would urge that there be an investigation with full transparency into her allegations of sexual assault”;

Whereas, on November 21, 2021, the International Olympic Committee said in a statement that its President, Thomas Bach, had a 30-minute video call with Peng, joined by a Chinese sports official and an official of the International Olympic Committee;

Whereas the statement said that, during the call, Peng appeared to be “doing fine” and appeared “relaxed”, and said she “would like to have her privacy respected”;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee did not explain how the video call with Peng had been organized, given the difficulties other concerned parties have had reaching her;

Whereas, on November 30, 2021, in an interview with CNN, International Olympic Committee official Dick Pound defended the handling of the situation by the Government of the People’s Republic of China and said the “unanimous conclusion” by International Olympic Committee officials on the call is that Peng Shuai is “fine”;

Whereas the annual report of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China for 2020 finds that gender-based violence in China remains a serious issue, and highly publicized cases of sexual assault continue to surface;

Whereas, on December 1, 2021, the Women’s Tennis Association suspended all Women’s Tennis Association tournaments in China and Hong Kong;

Whereas Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Women’s Tennis Association

Steve Simon stated, “In good conscience, I don’t see how I can ask our athletes to compete there when Peng Shuai is not allowed to communicate freely and has seemingly been pressured to contradict her allegation of sexual assault. Given the current state of affairs, I am also greatly concerned about the risks that all of our players and staff could face if we were to hold events in China in 2022.”;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China has repeatedly detained “#MeToo” activists in China and censored online and public discussion around sexual assault and harassment; and

Whereas athletes from the around the world will be competing in the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing in February 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the case of Peng Shuai is directly related to broader international concerns around the freedom of speech and safety of athletes participating in the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing;

(2) the failure of the International Olympic Committee to clearly and forcefully challenge the claims of the Government of the People’s Republic of China concerning Peng’s safety raise questions about the ability and willingness of the International Olympic Committee to stand up for the human rights of athletes participating in the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic games in Beijing;

(3) the Government of the People’s Republic of China would help reduce concerns about athlete safety at the 2022 Winter Olympic Games in Beijing by assuring Peng’s freedom and safety and investigating her allegations in a fair and transparent manner;

(4) the Government of the People’s Republic of China should immediately take steps to—

(A) provide independent and verifiable proof of Peng’s whereabouts and that she is safe;

(B) allow Peng to engage directly with the Women’s Tennis Association and the United Nations to independently verify her safety and explain her absence from public life since making her allegation;

(C) open an independent and transparent investigation into Peng’s allegations against former senior Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli;

(D) publicly commit to hold sexual violence abusers accountable;

(E) cease all censorship of reporting and discussions of Peng’s case; and

(F) allow Peng to leave China if she so desires and prevent any retaliation against family members remaining there;

(5) by failing to clearly and forcefully challenge the Chinese Communist Party’s narrative, the International Olympic Committee has failed to uphold its own stated commitments with regard to “[r]espect for international conventions on protecting human rights”, as outlined in the Code of Ethics of the International Olympic Committee;

(6) the conduct of the International Olympic Committee runs counter to efforts by the United States Government, human rights organizations, the Women’s Tennis Association, and other international bodies and individuals to secure Peng’s safety; and

(7) in an effort to regain lost public confidence, the International Olympic Committee should publicly call on the Government of the People’s Republic of China to undertake the actions called for in paragraph (4).

SENATE RESOLUTION 504—COM-MENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE COFFEYVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE RED RAVENS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE 2021 NATIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

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

S. RES. 504

Whereas, on Saturday, April 24, 2021, the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the "Red Ravens") defeated the Cowley County Community College Tigers by a score of 108 to 99 in the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NJCAA") Division I men's basketball championship game;

Whereas the 2021 national championship is the first for the Red Ravens since 1962;

Whereas, in addition to winning the national championship, the Red Ravens won a share of the Kansas Jayhawk Community College Conference East title;

Whereas, in the championship game, freshman center Blaise Keita had a career-high 27 points on 13-16 shooting;

Whereas guard Tylor Perry—

(1) had 18 points in the championship game; and

(2) was named the Most Valuable Player of the 2021 NJCAA Division I men's basketball championship tournament;

Whereas Love Bettis, Blaise Keita, and Tylor Perry were named to the All-Tournament team; and

Whereas head coach Jay Herkelman was named the 2021 NJCAA Division I men's basketball coach of the year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team on winning the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association Division I men's basketball championship;

(2) recognizes the players, coaches, and staff of the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the President of Coffeyville Community College, Dr. Marlon Thornburg;

(B) the Athletic Director of Coffeyville Community College, Jeff Leiker; and

(C) the head coach of the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team, Jay Herkelman.

SENATE RESOLUTION 505—COM-MEMORATING THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE PAST 24 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND 12 PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE 2022 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 505

Whereas for more than 100 years, the Olympic and Paralympic movements have—

(1) educated young people through amateur athletics;

(2) brought together athletes from many countries in friendly competition; and

(3) forged new relationships among athletes bound by friendship, solidarity, and fair play;

Whereas at the 2022 Olympic Winter Games, 91 nations will compete in 109 events across 15 disciplines in 7 sports, and the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams (referred to in this preamble as "Team USA") will compete in all 7 sports;

Whereas at the 2022 Paralympic Winter Games, approximately 16 nations will compete in 78 events across 6 disciplines in 2 sports, and Team USA will compete in all 2 sports;

Whereas at the 2022 Olympic Winter Games, the Team USA roster includes 224 athletes with the largest ever female contingent for Team USA at an Olympic Winter Games;

Whereas at the 2022 Paralympic Winter Games, the Team USA roster currently includes 10 athletes, and many more athletes are expected to qualify;

Whereas, during the past 24 Olympic Winter Games, Team USA has won 105 gold medals, 112 silver medals, and 88 bronze medals, totaling 305 medals;

Whereas, during the past 12 Paralympic Winter Games, Team USA has won 111 gold medals, 119 silver medals, and 85 bronze medals, totaling 315 medals;

Whereas the people of the United States stand united in respect and admiration for the members of Team USA and the athletic accomplishments, sportsmanship, and dedication to excellence of Team USA;

Whereas the many accomplishments of Team USA would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of many parties, including the many sports organizations, administrators, coaches, and family members who provide critical support to the athletes of Team USA;

Whereas the United States takes great pride in the athletes of Team USA exhibiting a commitment to excellence, grace under pressure, and good will toward other competitors;

Whereas the United States maintains a commitment to the safety and security of Team USA;

Whereas 31 States will be represented on Team USA, with the largest contingents coming from California, Minnesota, Colorado, and Utah; and

Whereas Team USA exemplifies rigorous competition, fair play, and the pursuit of dreams: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) applauds the athletes and coaches of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams (referred to in this resolution as "Team USA") and the families who support them; and

(2) supports the athletes of Team USA in competing at the 2022 Olympic Winter Games and the Paralympic Winter Games.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4923. Mr. WYDEN (for Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3527, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4923. Mr. WYDEN (for Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3527, to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 531 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "**Requirement**" and inserting "**Requirements**";

(2) by striking "Except as expressly provided by law" and inserting the following:

"(a) NAMING LIMITATION.—Except as expressly provided by law or as authorized under subsection (b)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) TRANSFER OF NAMES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer the name of covered property of the Department to other covered property of the Department if—

"(A) the original covered property was designated with that name by law;

"(B) the Department no longer offers benefits or services at the original covered property;

"(C) the other covered property is similar in type and purpose as the original covered property;

"(D) the other covered property is located in a different location or at a different address from the original covered property within the town, city, or other local government area specified in the designation made by such law; and

"(E) such transfer occurs not less than 30 days after the Secretary notifies the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress representing the State in which the original covered property and other covered property are located of the intent of the Secretary to transfer the name of the original covered property to the other covered property.

"(2) REFERENCES.—If the Secretary transfers the name of covered property under paragraph (1), any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the covered property originally named by law shall be deemed to be a reference to the covered property to which the name has been transferred under such paragraph.

"(3) COVERED PROPERTY.—In this subsection, the term 'covered property' means a facility, structure, or real property of the Department or a major portion (such as a wing or floor) of any such facility, structure, or real property."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 531 and inserting the following new item:

"531. Requirements relating to naming of Department property."

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I have 3 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 BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 3, 2022, at 8:45 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 3, 2022, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, February 3, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, pursuant to Public Law 117-81, on behalf of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Reform: Jennifer Santos of Virginia.

COMMEMORATING THE SUCCESS OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE PAST 24 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND 12 PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC TEAMS IN THE 2022 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES AND PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 505, 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. 505) commemorating the success of the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the past 24 Olympic Winter Games and 12 Paralympic Winter Games and supporting the United States Olympic and Paralympic Teams in the 2022 Olympic Winter Games and Paralympic Winter Games.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 505) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

COMMENDING AND CONGRATULATING THE COFFEYVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE RED RAVENS MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM ON WINNING THE 2021 NATIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 504, 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. 504) commending and congratulating the Coffeyville Community College Red Ravens men's basketball team on winning the 2021 National Junior College Athletic Association Division I men's basketball championship.

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

Mr. WYDEN. 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. 504) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

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

SUPPORTING THE OBSERVATION OF NATIONAL TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY PREVENTION MONTH DURING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON JANUARY 1, 2022, AND ENDING ON FEBRUARY 1, 2022, TO RAISE AWARENESS OF, AND OPPOSITION TO, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MODERN SLAVERY

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 500.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 500) supporting the observation of National Trafficking and Modern Slavery Prevention Month during the period beginning on January 1, 2022, and ending on February 1, 2022, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, human trafficking and modern slavery.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WYDEN. 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.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 500) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of February 1, 2022, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

AMENDING TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE, TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER THE NAME OF PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS DESIGNATED BY LAW TO OTHER PROPERTY OF THE DEPARTMENT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3527.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3527) to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Tester-Moran substitute amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, 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 amendment (No. 4923) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 531 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "Requirement" and inserting "Requirements";

(2) by striking "Except as expressly provided by law" and inserting the following:

"(a) NAMING LIMITATION.—Except as expressly provided by law or as authorized under subsection (b)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) TRANSFER OF NAMES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer the name of covered property of the

Department to other covered property of the Department if—

“(A) the original covered property was designated with that name by law;

“(B) the Department no longer offers benefits or services at the original covered property;

“(C) the other covered property is similar in type and purpose as the original covered property;

“(D) the other covered property is located in a different location or at a different address from the original covered property within the town, city, or other local government area specified in the designation made by such law; and

“(E) such transfer occurs not less than 30 days after the Secretary notifies the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress representing the State in which the original covered property and other covered property are located of the intent of the Secretary to transfer the name of the original covered property to the other covered property.

“(2) REFERENCES.—If the Secretary transfers the name of covered property under paragraph (1), any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the covered property originally named by law shall be deemed to be a reference to the covered property to which the name has been transferred under such paragraph.

“(3) COVERED PROPERTY.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered property’ means a facility, structure, or real property of the Department or a major portion (such as a wing or floor) of any such facility, structure, or real property.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 531 and inserting the following new item:

“531. Requirements relating to naming of Department property.”.

The bill (S. 3527), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ANDREW K. BAKER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CLINIC

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 2159.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title. The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2159) to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 400 College Drive, Middleburg, Florida, as the “Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic”, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 2159) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2159

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ANDREW K. BAKER DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 400 College Drive, Middleburg, Florida, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the “Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic” or the “A.K. Baker VA Clinic”.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the community-based outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Andrew K. Baker Department of Veterans Affairs Clinic.

NAVY CORPSMAN STEVE ANDREWS DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HEALTH CARE CLINIC

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs be discharged and the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1281.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title. The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1281) to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Gaylord, Michigan, as the “Navy Corpsman Steve Andrews Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Clinic”.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (H.R. 1281) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2022

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it recess until 3 p.m. on Monday, February 7; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each; that at 5:30 p.m.,

the Senate proceed to executive session and vote on confirmation of the Scott and Tunnage nominations, as provided under the previous order; finally, that if any nominations are confirmed during Monday’s session, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action.

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

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, for the information of Senators, there will be two rollcall votes on Monday at 5:30 p.m.

RECESS UNTIL FEBRUARY 7, 2022, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:41 p.m., recessed until Monday, February 7, 2022, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MICHAEL J. ADLER, OF MARYLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN.

JOHN T. GODFREY, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

EDWARD GABRIEL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE IKRAM U. KHAN, TERM EXPIRED.

NATHALIE RAYES, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE JOSEPH ELDREDGE, TERM EXPIRED.

MARY GREEN SWIG, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE STEPHEN D. KRASNER, TERM EXPIRED.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

DARA LINDENBAUM, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 30, 2027, VICE STEVEN T. WALTHER, TERM EXPIRED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 3, 2022:

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

CLAUDIA SLACK, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A DIRECTOR OF THE SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2023.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

THOMAS E. ROTHMAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2026.

ELIZABETH M. SEMBLER, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2026.

LAURA GORE ROSS, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2026.