abuse of INTERPOL communications targeting employees of the United States Government for activities they undertook in an official capacity.

(6) A description of United States advocacy for reform and good governance within INTERPOL.

(7) A strategy for improving interagency coordination to identify and address instances of INTERPOL abuse that affect the interests of the United States, including international respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, citizens and nationals of the United States, employees of the United States Government, aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States, aliens who are lawfully present in the United States, or aliens with pending asylum, withholding of removal, or convention against torture claims, though they may be unlawfully present in the United States.

(8) An estimate of the costs involved in establishing such improvements.

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form and be published in the Federal Register, but may include a classified annex, as appropriate.

(d) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the submission of the report in subsection (a), and every 180 days after for two years, the Department of Justice, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Secretary, the Department of State, and the heads of other relevant United States Government departments and agencies shall brief the appropriate committees of Congress on recent instances of INTERPOL abuse by member countries and United States efforts to identify and challenge such abuse, including efforts to promote reform and good governance within INTERPOL.

SEC. 3605. PROHIBITION ON DENIAL OF SERVICES.

(a) ARRESTS.—No United States Government department or agency may arrest an individual for the purpose of extradition who is the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice or Diffusion issued by another INTERPOL member country, based solely upon the INTERPOL communication without—

(1) prior verification of the individual's eligibility for extradition under a valid bilateral extradition treaty for the specified crime or crimes;

(2) receipt of a valid request for provisional arrest from the requesting country; and

(3) the issuance of an arrest warrant in compliance with section 3184 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) REMOVAL AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.—No United States Government department or agency may make use of any INTERPOL Notice, Diffusion, or other INTERPOL communication, or the information contained therein, published on behalf of another INTERPOL member country as the sole basis to detain or otherwise deprive an individual of freedom, to remove an individual from the United States, or to deny a visa, asylum, citizenship, other immigration status, or participation in any trusted traveler program of the Transportation Security Administration, without independent credible evidence supporting such a determination.

SEC. 3606. ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended—

(1) in section 116 (22 U.S.C. 2151n), by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) POLITICALLY MOTIVATED REPRISAL AGAINST INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY.—The report required by subsection (d) shall include examples from credible reporting of likely attempts by countries to misuse international law enforcement tools, such as INTERPOL communications, for politically-motivated reprisal against specific individuals located in other countries.''; and

(2) in section 502B (22 U.S.C. 2304)—

(A) by redesignating the second subsection (i) (relating to child marriage status) as subsection (j); and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) POLITICALLY MOTIVATED REPRISAL AGAINST INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE THE COUNTRY.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include examples from credible reporting of likely attempts by countries to misuse international law enforcement tools, such as INTERPOL communications, for politically motivated reprisal against specific individuals located in other countries.''.

SEC. 3607. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) INTERPOL COMMUNICATIONS.—The term ''INTERPOL communications'' means any INTERPOL Notice or Diffusion or any entry into any INTERPOL database or other communications system maintained by INTERPOL.

SA 1559. Mr. WICKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REACHING AMERICA'S RURAL MINORITY BUSINESSES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term ''Agency'' means the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means—

(A) a historically Black college or university; or

(B) a consortium of institutions of higher education that is led by a historically Black college or university.

(4) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''historically Black college or university'' has the meaning given the term ''part B institution'' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(5) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(6) MBDA CENTER.—The term ''MBDA center'' means any business center established by the Agency.

(7) MBDC AGREEMENT.—The term ''MBDC agreement'' means a collaborative agreement entered into between the Agency and an eligible entity under subsection (b)(2)(B).

(8) MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—The term ''minority business enterprise'' has the meaning given the term in section 1108(a) of the CARES Act (15 U.S.C. 9007(a)).

(9) RURAL AREA.—The term ''rural area'' means an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area (as designated by the Office of Management and Budget).

(10) RURAL BUSINESS CENTER.—The term ''rural business center'' means an MBDA center with the functions described in subsection (b)(3).

(11) RURAL MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.—The term ''rural minority business enterprise'' means a minority business enterprise located in a rural area.

(b) BUSINESS CENTERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Agency may establish not more than 10 rural business centers.

(2) PARTNERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The agency shall establish each rural business center in partnership with an eligible entity in accordance with subparagraph (B).

(B) MBDC AGREEMENT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each rural business center established by the Agency, the Agency shall enter into a collaborative agreement with an eligible entity that provides that—

(I) the eligible entity shall provide space, facilities, and staffing for the rural business center;

(II) the Agency shall provide funding for, and oversight with respect to, the rural business center; and

(III) subject to clause (ii), the eligible entity shall match 20 percent of the amount of the funding provided by the Agency under subclause (II), which may be calculated to include the costs of providing the space, facilities, and staffing under subclause (I).

(ii) LOWER MATCH REQUIREMENT.—Based on the available resources of an eligible entity, the Agency may enter into a collaborative agreement with the eligible entity that provides that the eligible entity shall match less than 20 percent of the amount of the funding provided by the Agency under clause (i)(II).

(C) TERM.—The term of an MBDC agreement shall be 5 years.

(D) RENEWAL.—The Agency and an eligible entity may agree to extend the term of an MBDC agreement with respect to a rural business center for an additional 5 years.

(3) FUNCTIONS.—A rural business center shall—

(A) primarily serve clients that are—

(i) rural minority business enterprises; or

(ii) minority business enterprises that are located more than 50 miles from an MBDA center (other than that rural business center);

(B) focus on issues relating to—

(i) the adoption of broadband internet access service (as defined in section 8.1(b) of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation), digital literacy skills, and e-commerce by rural minority business enterprises;

(ii) advanced manufacturing;

(iii) the promotion of manufacturing in the United States;

(iv) ways in which rural minority business enterprises can meet gaps in the supply

chain of critical supplies and essential goods and services for the United States;

(v) improving the connectivity of rural minority business enterprises through transportation and logistics;

(vi) promoting trade and export opportunities by rural minority business enterprises;

(vii) securing financial capital; and

(viii) facilitating entrepreneurship in rural areas; and

(C) provide education, training, and technical assistance to minority business enterprises.

(4) APPLICATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Agency shall issue a request for applications from eligible entities that desire to enter into MBDC agreements with the Agency.

(B) CRITERIA AND PRIORITY.—In selecting an eligible entity with which to enter into an MBDC agreement, the Agency shall—

(i) select an eligible entity that demonstrates—

(I) the ability to collaborate with governmental and private sector entities to leverage capabilities of minority business enterprises through public-private partnerships;

(II) the research and extension capacity to support minority business enterprises;

(III) knowledge of the community that the eligible entity serves and the ability to conduct effective outreach to that community to advance the goals of a rural business center;

(IV) the ability to provide innovative business solutions, including access to contracting opportunities, markets, and capital;

(V) the ability to provide services that advance the development of science, technology, engineering, and math jobs within minority business enterprises;

(VI) the ability to leverage resources from within the eligible entity to advance a rural business center;

(VII) that the mission of the eligible entity aligns with the mission of the Agency; and

(VIII) the ability to leverage relationships with rural minority business enterprises; and

(ii) give priority to an eligible entity located in a State or region that lacks an MBDA center, as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Agency to establish rural business centers under this subsection $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Agency shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) a summary of the efforts of the Agency to provide services to minority business enterprises located in States that lack an MBDA center, as of the date of enactment of this Act, and especially in those States that have significant minority populations; and

(2) recommendations for extending the outreach of the Agency to underserved areas.

(d) STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Agency, in coordination with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall conduct a study on the ways in which minority business enterprises can meet gaps in the supply chain of the United States, with a particular focus on the supply chain of advanced manufacturing and essential goods and services.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Agency shall submit to Congress a report that includes—

(A) the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1); and

(B) recommendations on the ways in which minority business enterprises can meet gaps in the supply chain of the United States.

SA 1560. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____. NAVY AND COAST GUARD SHIPYARD INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated, as an additional amount for ''Defense Production Act Purchases'', $25,350,000,000, to remain available until expended, to improve, in accordance with subsection (b) and using the authority provided by section 303(e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4533(e)), the Navy and Coast Guard shipyard infrastructure of the United States.

(2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the purpose described in paragraph (1).

(3) WAIVER OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.—During the 20-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the following requirements of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) shall not apply to amounts appropriated under paragraph (1):

(A) The requirement for a determination of the President under section 303(e)(1) of that Act (50 U.S.C. 4533(e)(1)).

(B) The requirement under section 304(e) of that Act (50 U.S.C. 4534(e)) that amounts in the Defense Production Act Fund in excess of the amount specified in that subsection be paid into the general fund of the Treasury at the end of a fiscal year.

(4) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—The amount appropriated under paragraph (1) is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)).

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall make the amounts appropriated under subsection (a) directly available to the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Homeland Security for obligation and expenditure in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—The amounts appropriated under subsection (a) shall be allocated as follows:

(A) $21,000,000,000 for Navy public shipyard facilities, dock, dry dock, capital equipment improvements, and dredging efforts needed by such shipyards.

(B) $2,000,000,000 for Navy private new construction shipyard facilities, dock, dry dock, capital equipment improvements, and dredging efforts needed by such shipyards.

(C) $2,000,000,000 for Navy private repair shipyard facilities, dock, dry dock, capital equipment improvements, and dredging efforts needed by such shipyards.

(D) $350,000,000 for Coast Guard Yard facilities, dock, dry dock, capital equipment improvements, and dredging efforts needed by the shipyard.

(3) USE OF FUNDS FOR PROCUREMENT OF CERTAIN SERVICES.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.), amounts appropriated under subsection (a) may be used for the procurement of architect-engineer and construction services at Navy public shipyards.

(4) PROJECTS IN ADDITION TO OTHER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—Construction projects undertaken using amounts appropriated under subsection (a) shall be in addition to and separate from any military construction program authorized by any Act to authorize appropriations for a fiscal year for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COAST GUARD YARD.—The term ''Coast Guard Yard'' means the Coast Guard Yard in Baltimore, Maryland.

(2) NAVY PUBLIC SHIPYARD.—The term ''Navy public shipyard'' means the following:

(A) The Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Virginia.

(B) The Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard, Hawaii.

(C) The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Maine.

(D) The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Washington.

(3) NAVY PRIVATE NEW CONSTRUCTION SHIPYARD.—The term ''Navy private new construction shipyard''—

(A) means any shipyard in which one or more combatant or support vessels included in the most recent plan submitted under section 231 of title 10, United States Code, are being built or are planned to be built; and

(B) includes vendors and suppliers of the shipyard building or planning to build a combatant or support vessel.

(4) NAVY PRIVATE REPAIR SHIPYARD.—The term ''Navy private repair shipyard''—

(A) means any shipyard that performs or is planned to perform maintenance or modernization work on a combatant or support vessel included in the most recent plan submitted under section 231 of title 10, United States Code; and

(B) includes vendors and suppliers of the shipyard performing or planning to perform maintenance or modernization work on a combatant or support vessel.

SA 1561. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 3224(10), strike subparagraphs (C) through (F) and insert the following:

(C) building and maintaining a United States naval fleet of not fewer than 355 battle force ships—

(i) to rival the People's Liberation Army Navy's larger fleet; and

(ii) to ensure the United States Navy can continue to maintain freedom of navigation and defend United States security and economic interests in the Indo-Pacific region;