Additional Cosponsors: Page S524

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S524–26

Additional Statements: Pages S518–20

Amendments Submitted: Page S526

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Pages S526–27

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—35) Pages S507–08

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and recessed at 4:41 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, February 7, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S528.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Sarah Bloom Raskin, of Maryland, to be Vice Chairman for Supervision, and to be a Member of the Board of Governors, and Lisa DeNell Cook, of Michigan, and Philip Nathan Jefferson, of North Carolina, both to be a Member of the Board of Governors, all of the Federal Reserve System, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of William J. Valdez, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Management, Dimitri Kusnezov, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and Kenneth L. Wainstein, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, all of the Department of Homeland Security, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2710, to promote competition and reduce gatekeeper power in the app economy, increase choice, improve quality, and reduce costs for consumers, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Sharon Bradford Franklin, of Maryland, to be Chairman and Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, and Beth Ann Williams, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 23 public bills, H.R. 6577–6599; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 905–606, were introduced. Pages H946–47

Additional Cosponsors: Page H948

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Clark (MA) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H921

Recess: The House recessed at 1:25 p.m. and reconvened at 3:31 p.m. Page H934

Bioeconomy Research and Development Act: The House considered H.R. 4521, to provide for a coordinated Federal research initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology. Pages H925–34, H934–44

Agreed to:

Eddie Bernice Johnson (TX) en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–241 that was debated on February 2nd: Adams (No. 1) that increases funding for the Capacity Building Program for Developing Universities, ensure that like institutions only compete with like institutions, and expand eligibility to ensure that HBCU's and MSIs that do not have R1 status can receive funds; Auchincloss (No. 2) that amends Division D Section 30241 Subtitle G to read ''to counter the PRC Government's efforts to spread disinformation and disburse vaccines in exchange for exploitative concessions in low- to middle-income countries while maintaining US engagement with and support for multilateral vaccine procurement and equitable distribution''; Auchincloss (No. 3) that amends Division D Section 30216 line 22 and insert ''auto-disable syringes,'' after

''diagnostics,''; Auchincloss (No. 4) that amends Division B, Title IV to require that NIST, as part of the proposed National Engineering Biology Research and Development Initiative, support discovery, innovation, and production that will encourage shared protocols and interoperability in engineering biology innovation; Auchincloss (No. 5) that directs the Treasury Department and the State Department to conduct a study on the management of sanctions against specific Afghan individuals in order to operate a foreign trade zone in Afghanistan while maintaining the United States' national security interests; Bass (No. 9) that requires feasibility of expanding YALI to northern African countries in initial annual report; says YALI should network with other similar programs); add a diversity requirement to implementation plan so more strategic locations in Africa are represented; and change the age of the Mandela program from 18–35 to 25–35 and include Mandela Washington Fellowship, YALI network, and Regional Leadership Centers as the three main programs of the Initiative; Beatty (No. 10) that adds to Division A a Sense of Congress that CHIPS Act funds should be allocated in a manner that, in consultation with the Director of the Minority Business Development Agency, adequately addresses the inclusion of economically disadvantaged individuals and small businesses; Beatty (No. 11) that establishes an Office of Opportunity and Inclusion in the Dept. of Commerce to develop standards related to existing CHIPS Act obligations regarding economically disadvantaged individuals; Bera (No. 12) that replaces Section 30124, the ''Strategy on Deterrence of Economic Coercion'' with legislation creating a task force to counter China's economic coercion; Blunt Rochester (No. 14) that ensures NIST is supporting educational activities with the Manufacturing Extension Partnership for HBCUs, TCUs, and other minority serving institutions; Bonamici (No. 16) that directs the OSTP Director to develop a national circular economy that includes: a vision for how the science and technology enterprise should support the development of a circular economy, identification of key public and private stakeholders that may contribute to or benefit from a transition to a circular economy, and recommendations on specific Federal policies needed to drive this transition; Bonamici (No. 17) that directs the National Science Foundation to award Mathematics and Science Education Partnerships grants to develop STEM educational curriculums that incorporate art and design to promote creativity and innovation; Bonamici (No. 19) that directs existing ocean- focused interagency committees to coordinate overlapping data collection, align supercomputing and data storage efforts, develop cross-agency databases, and support consistent archiving practices, and assesses the potential for an Advanced Research Project Agency–Oceans (ARPA–O); Bonamici (No. 20) that directs the Secretary of Labor to award funding to eligible entities, including sector partnerships, in the infrastructure industry; Bowman (No. 21) that waives cost-sharing requirements for certain National Science Foundation grant programs related to STEM education for a period of 5 years; Brownley (No. 24) that adds ''alternative proteins'' to USDA research and development list; Bush (No. 31) that directs the Secretary of State, in coordination with the USAID Administrator, to expand global testing capacity, vaccination distribution, and acquisition needed medical supplies, including available COVID–19 vaccines, to ensure success in ending the pandemic globally; Bush (No. 32) that conducts a comprehensive assessment to measure the impact of oil spills and plastic ingestion on sea life; Bush (No. 33) that encourages public colleges and universities to facilitate the seamless transfer of course credit earned in the postsecondary STEM pathway directly to out-of-state public institutions and private, nonprofit HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs; Bush (No. 34) that codifies the Biden Administration's commitment to deploy 30 gigawatts of offshore wind energy in the United States by 2030; Bush (No. 35) that revises the Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance Program to permit support for facilities that have the ability to manufacture solar components; Bush (No. 36) that studies the impacts of US and multilateral regulations and sanctions, including the environmental and public health impacts of natural resource exploitation.; Case (No. 38) that orders a comprehensive study into offshore aquaculture including the environmental impact, identification of control technologies and practices to minimize environmental impacts, and assessment on the impact of international offshore aquaculture industries on the US seafood market; Case (No. 39) that directs the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior and in consultation with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on international indigenous engagement; Case (No. 40) that establishes a program for the professional development of young adult leaders and professionals in the Pacific Islands similar to the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative (YSEALI) and the Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI); Casten (IL) (No. 41) that enables alternative financing to accelerate maintenance and general infrastructure projects at Department of Energy laboratories; Castor (FL) (No. 42) that enhances domestic manufacturing competitiveness by supporting the first three commercial-scale implementations of transformative industrial

technologies; Chu (No. 46) that expresses the sense of Congress on the importance of opposing the targeting of Chinese researchers and academics based on race; Connolly (No. 48) that creates an E–4 treaty trader visa category for up to 15,000 nationals of South Korea each fiscal year who are coming to the United States solely to perform specialty occupation services, subject to various requirements; Costa (No. 49) that requires a report within 180 days reviewing the involvement of the People's Republic of China, state sponsored companies, and companies incorporated in the PRC in the ownership, operation, or otherwise involvement in mining or processing facilities in countries from which the United States imports minerals, metals, and materials, and evaluating the strategic and national security implications for the United States of such involvement; Courtney (No. 50) that expresses a Sense of Congress that it is in the national interest for the United States to become a formal signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); Davids (No. 58) that adds that HHS must consider small and medium sized manufacturers when establishing partnerships and cooperative agreements with manufacturers and distributors in the supply chain flexibility manufacturing pilot for the Strategic National Stockpile; DeLauro (No. 61) that adds ''immersive technology'' as a key technology focus area; DelBene (No. 63) that strengthens existing GAO reporting requirements by requiring GAO to examine how semiconductor projects are supporting the needs of critical infrastructure industries in the United States; Delgado (No. 64) that amends technology and innovation hub eligibility to support modernization and innovation in the manufacturing sector; Dingell (No. 65) that establishes a Climate Change Education Program at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to increase climate literacy, and it also establishes a grant program for climate change education; Doyle (No. 66) that amends the Clean Industrial Technology Act to add Commercial Deployment of new efficient technologies for industrial facilities and authorizes funding for the deployment; Escobar (No. 67) that includes environmental defenders to mitigate the impacts of climate change and work with allies and partners to ensure a level playing field exists when it comes to climate action; Escobar (No. 68) that directs CBP to develop metrics to measure how procured technologies have helped deter or address irregular migration along the southern border, including ways in which technologies have altered migration routes and patterns; Escobar (No. 69) that directs the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, to submit to Congress a report that contains an assessment of the current standards and guidelines for managing ports of entry under the control of the Department of Homeland Security; Escobar (No. 70) that requires a report to Congress on the implementation of measurable and sustainable development practices and an assessment of resources related to achieving carbon dioxide emission reduction targets for 2025 and 2030; Escobar (No. 71) that expresses a sense of Congress that the United States' engagement with the leaders of the Western Hemisphere is critical to addressing our region's shared challenges and opportunities; Escobar (No. 72) that requires the Director of National Intelligence in coordination with other departments and agencies to submit a report to Congress on the existence of any security risks and threats posed by China to upcoming U.S. Federal elections; Escobar (No. 73) that creates a set aside for small businesses in economically disadvantaged areas within the Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance program; Escobar (No. 74) that prohibits the use of any funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act to be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress; Eshoo (No. 75) that amends a requirement for an existing GAO study to include an evaluation of demand-side incentives for alleviating semiconductor shortages; Eshoo (No. 77) that directs the President to ensure that the provisions of the America COMPETES Act which are aimed at countering the influence of the Chinese Communist Party are implemented in a manner that does not result in discrimination against people of Asian descent; Foster (IL) (No. 84) that authorizes the Secretary of Energy to fund restoration and modernization projects at the National Laboratories; Foster (IL) (No. 85) that allows dual intent for STEM doctoral students, allowing them to transition to a green card as provided under this bill without first needing to leave the country and start the visa process over; Foster (IL) (No. 86) that allows Office of Science funds to be used for the National Virtual Biotechnology Laboratory; Foster (IL) (No. 87) that directs NIST to create guidelines for digital identity validation services within its digital identity Technical Roadmap; Garamendi (No. 90) that inserts the ''Special Immigrant Visas for Afghan Fulbright Scholars Act of 2021,'' which provides SIV's for those Fulbrighters currently studying at American universities and former scholars who returned to Afghanistan; Garamendi (No. 91) that adds the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, People's Republic of China, Russian Federation, and Islamic Republic of Iran to the list of prohibited ''countries of concern'' for the loans and loan guarantees under

the proposed Critical Supply Chain Resilient Program; Garcia (No. 93) that authorizes the Department of Transportation (DOT) to award maritime career training grants to institutions of higher education and postsecondary vocational institutions for the purpose of developing, offering, or improving educational or career training programs for American workers related to the maritime workforce; Gottheimer (No. 97) that requires a GAO report on the possibility of the establishment of an automated supply-chain tracking application that provides near real-time insight into the amount of critical medical and health supplies available in the Strategic National Stockpile; Gottheimer (No. 98) that requires a 30-day time-limited study by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Transportation to report to Congress and the public on the major current chokepoints in our nation's supply chain; Gottheimer (No. 99) that establishes an interagency task force to address Chinese market manipulation in the United States and expands the study and strategy on money laundering by the People's Republic of China to include risks of contributing to corruption; Gottheimer (No. 102) that directs the National Science Foundation to prioritize grant awards to institutions that demonstrate effective strategies for recruiting and providing career and technical education to veterans and Members of the Armed Forces transitioning to the private sector workforce; Gottheimer (No. 103) that provides a Statement of Policy outlining that the U.S. shall prioritize the Indo-Pacific in its foreign policy and authorizes $655 million for foreign military financing activities within the region as well as additional funding for the Southeast Asia Maritime Law Enforcement Initiative and other diplomatic activities, and authorizes an additional $40 million for a Foreign Military Financing Compact Pilot Program; Gottheimer (No. 104) that requires the National Manufacturing Advisory Council to solicit input from communities where foreign competition resulted in mass factory layoffs or economically disadvantaged areas; Grijalva (No. 105) that establishes an Office of Education Technology in the Bureau of Indian Education; Hayes (No. 108) that authorizes the National Science Foundation to include private sector entities as potential recipients for awards distributed; Hayes (No. 109) that encourages greater geographic diversity of Manufacturing USA Institutes by encouraging the expansion of these institutes in low income and disadvantaged areas; Horsford (No. 112) that revises the Office of Science diversity language to include Historically Black Colleges, Tribal Colleges, Minority Serving Institutions, emerging research institutions, and scientific societies; Horsford (No. 113) that helps bolster the telecommunications workforce in rural areas by encouraging greater participation of students in those areas; Huffman (No. 115) that directs the Secretary of Commerce to increase the number and diversity, equity, and inclusion of STEM professionals working in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration mission-relevant disciplines via a nonpartisan and independent 501(c)(3) organization to build the public-private partnerships necessary to achieve these priorities; Jacobs (No. 122) that repeals the 25% cap pending a written commitment from the Under-Secretary-General of Peace Operations they will engage regularly with the US on peacekeeping reforms; Jacobs (No. 123) that ensures no IMET program funds are authorized to be appropriated to any foreign security forces unit if the Secretary of State determines that such forces have engaged in a pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; Jayapal (No. 125) that requires the Comptroller General to submit a report to Congress on the number and amount of rewards under the CHIPS for America Fund and Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund disaggregated by recipients of each such award that are majority owned and controlled by minority individuals and majority owned and controlled by women; Johnson (GA) (No. 126) that creates the Dr. David Satcher Cybersecurity Education Grant Program at NIST to fund enhancements to cybersecurity education and training programs at HBCUs, minority-serving institutions, and institutions that serve a high percentage of Pell Grant-receiving students; Kaptur (No. 127) that clarifies the ''economically distressed regions or localities'' that can benefit from the solar component manufacturing supply chain assistance program; Kaptur (No. 128) that specifies that the Great Lakes region is a region for which ''the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize funding (for) clean energy incubators''; Kildee (No. 129) that extends the authorization of ARPA–E to 2026; Kildee (No. 130) that defines microelectronics to make sure that DOE's capabilities are being leveraged to the fullest extent possible; Krishnamoorthi (No. 132) that requires the Director of National Intelligence to produce a National Intelligence Estimate on the nature of gray zone activities/hybrid warfare, including threats to the United States and actions that escalate and de-escalate conflict; Lamb (No. 134) that directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a technology assessment on the benefits and potential drawbacks of using predictive analytic tools, such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), to address the opioid epidemic; Lamb (No. 136) that establishes a Freight Rail Innovation Institute, comprised of a university research partner and locomotive manufacturer, with the goal of developing zero-emission

locomotives; Langevin (No. 138) that allows for admission of essential scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the national security innovation base; Langevin (No. 139) that promotes the integration of art and design into the National Science Foundation's (NSF's) Advancing Informal STEM Learning program, which supports research and development related to innovative out-of-school STEM programing; Larsen (No. 140) that restores Fulbright exchange program for participants traveling both from and to China or Hong Kong; Larsen (No. 141) that exempts residents of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region who are granted refugee status from annual cap on refugee admissions; Larsen (No. 142) that states that the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation should prioritize support for projects that increase digital connectivity where countries have the greatest need or where competing proposals lack high standards for data security and human rights; Lawrence (No. 143) that; Lee (NV) (No. 145) that updates text to remove exact language that was enacted as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Includes language to improve the Department of Energy's coordination and management of demonstration projects; Leger Fernandez (No. 146) that amends the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program to more clearly include Tribes and Tribal Colleges and Universities; Leger Fernandez (No. 147) that directs the Secretary of Energy to carry out a report that examines the technical and economic potential, and potential ancillary impacts, of direct methane removal technologies and approaches; Leger Fernandez (No. 148) that authorizes $240 million in Economic Adjustment Assistance funding to promote economic development for communities reliant on the energy and industrial sectors; Leger Fernandez (No. 149) that revises the National Apprenticeship Program for the 21st Century Grants to include individuals recently employed in carbon-intensive industries as a targeted group; Levin (CA) (No. 150) that adds the text of the Public Land Renewable Energy Development Act, which promotes the responsible development of wind, solar, and geothermal resources on public lands by prioritizing development in strategic areas; Lofgren (No. 151) that adds to the quadrennial science and technology review: identification, assessment, and recommendations on science and technology gaps that would not be met without federal investment and identification and recommendations on policies to ensure a level playing field for small- and medium-sized businesses; Lofgren (No. 152) that establishes the Supercomputing for Safer Chemicals (SUPERSAFE) Consortium to use supercomputing and artificial intelligence to improve our understanding of the adverse human and environmental effects associated with industrial chemical use and to shift towards the safer and sustainable use of chemicals in manufacturing and consumer products; Lofgren (No. 153) that adds to the Sense of Congress in Division D that the United States must maintain key environmental, labor, and social responsibility standards across the technology supply chain that align with the values and interests of the nation and our allies; Lowenthal (No. 154) that amends the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to include seabirds as a protected living marine resource; Luria (No. 156) that prohibits the use of American Rescue Plan funds to purchase telecommunications equipment manufactured by Chinese firms Huawei and ZTE; Malinowski (No. 157) that amends the Export Control Reform Act to right-size the Secretary of Commerce's scope of authority to regulate exports by US persons to foreign military, security, and intelligence agencies; Carolyn B. Maloney (NY) (No. 158) that encourages the recruitment and retention of women and minority students into STEM field; Manning (No. 159) that directs the Departments of Commerce, Energy, Defense, and other Federal agencies determined by the Secretary of Commerce to take steps to ensure Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), and other Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) are active members of Manufacturing USA institutes; Manning (No. 160) that adds graduates with advanced degrees in STEM who work in a critical industry to the exemption from numerical visa limitations for doctoral STEM graduates; McEachin (No. 161) that includes the identification of opportunities to reuse and recycle critical goods as a specific recommendation required in the quadrennial report on supply chain resilience and domestic manufacturing; Miller (IL) (No. 165) that strikes specific language regarding graduate education research grants. Specifically striking, gender, race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, and citizenship; Morelle (No. 166) that includes technologies based on organic and inorganic materials in the priorities for research and development to accelerate the advancement and adoption of innovative microelectronics and new uses of microelectronics and components; Newman (No. 167) that expands the Small Business Vouchers (SBV) program used by National Laboratories to include vouchers for skills training and workforce development; Newman (No. 168) that requires the Assistant Secretary to prioritize small and mid-size manufacturers when leveraging mechanisms to provide supply chain solutions in collaboration with the Manufacturing USA institutes and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership as described in section

34(d); Norcross (No. 169) that adds domestic production to regional innovation strategies; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 170) that prevents companies from using any of the funds allocated under Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) fund from being used on stock buybacks or the payment of dividends to shareholders; O'Halleran (No. 172) that amends the quadrennial study to be prepared by the Assistant Secretary of the Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response to include information on how supply chain shocks impact rural, Tribal, and underserved communities; Pappas (No. 173) that requires DHS to prioritize purchasing uniforms and related gear from American small businesses that manufacture, produce, or assemble goods, and to only purchase items from American small businesses that serve as a pass through to supply foreign-manufactured goods when domestic manufacturing does not meet all the criteria identified in the bill; Pappas (No. 175) that directs the National and Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to establish and regularly update a publicly available website; Pappas (No. 176) that encourages greater collaboration in rural and remote areas with teachers and scientists; Payne (No. 177) that adds libraries among eligible sub-grantee partner with the local education agency or educational service agency to partner with and enrich Elementary and Secondary Computer Science Education; Pingree (No. 189) that establishes both a Working Waterfronts Grant Program and a Working Waterfront Task Force within the Department of Commerce to help preserve and expand access to coastal waters for persons engaged in commercial and recreational fishing businesses, aquaculture, boatbuilding, shipping, or other water-dependent coastal-related business; Plaskett (No. 190) that adds the Shovel-Ready Restoration Grants for Coastlines and Fisheries Act of 2021 to authorize National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration grants to implement projects that restore a marine, estuarine, coastal, or Great Lakes habitat in the United States, create jobs for fishermen in the United States, or provide adaptation to climate change; Pocan (No. 191) that updates disclosures required in current law of foreign ownership of U.S. farmland to make such disclosures to USDA an annual requirement; Pocan (No. 192) that authorize the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation to invest in the vaccine cold chain (the refrigerated supply chain needed for vaccine production, storage, distribution and delivery) as well as vaccine manufacturing so that less developed countries are equipped to deliver COVID vaccines produced by the global community; Pocan (No. 193) that authorizes $30 million in appropriations for Bioenergy Research Centers; Porter (No. 194) that incorporate national security threats related to climate change into a statement of policy on U.S. international priorities; Porter (No. 195) that incorporates national security threats related to climate change into a reporting requirement on security assistance to Pacific Island nations; Porter (No. 196) that authorizes NOAA to conduct a study on the effects of 6PPD-quinone, including an economic analysis of declining salmon populations in the United States and the effect of such declining populations have on importation of salmon from other countries; Pressley (No. 200) that requires the GAO to submit a report on the impact of biometric identification systems on historically marginalized populations; Pressley (No. 201) that requires the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to create an office to study bias in the use of artificial intelligence systems and publish guidance to reduce disparate impacts on historically marginalized communities; Ross (No. 205) that adds health professions and related programs to the definition of STEM fields in section 80303: Doctoral STEM Graduates; Ross (No. 207) that restores the Department of Interior's authority to hold offshore wind lease sales in federal waters in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico and off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; Ross (No. 208) that adds ''educational technology'' as a key technology focus area; Ruppersberger (No. 209) that requires the Comptroller General of the United States study the effectiveness of the Defense Priorities and Allocations System's at ensuring the timely availability of microelectronics products to meet national defense and emergency preparedness program requirements; Rush (No. 210) that requires covered entities with over 100 employees that apply for semiconductor incentives to provide data on the racial diversity of their workforce to the Department of Commerce; Scanlon (No. 213) that requires the director of the National Science Foundation to award up to five competitive grants to institutions of higher education and non-profit organizations to establish centers to develop and scale up successful models for providing undergraduate STEM students with hands-on discovery-based research courses; Scanlon (No. 214) that clarifies the designation process for the Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program to focus on localities that are not the top five leading technology centers; Schneider (No. 215) that requires the Comptroller General to report to Congress on the impact of the global semiconductor supply shortage on manufacturing in the United States within one year of enactment; Schrier (No. 216) that adds the definition of clean energy tech to the regional innovation section; Sherman (No. 218) that requires issuers of securities which fulfill certain exemptions

from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to submit basic information to the SEC regarding the issuer and the country in which it is based; Sherrill (No. 219) that requires the Comptroller General, within 1 year, to conduct a study and submit to Congress a report analyzing the impacts of H.R. 4521 on inflation, and how all amounts appropriated pursuant to this Act are spent; Sherrill (No. 220) that provides additional clarifying language that would help facilitate NIST's work with other federal agencies on developing, managing, and maintaining greenhouse gas emissions measurements and technical standards; Sherrill (No. 221) that creates a grant program for states that can be used to offset the impact of rate increases to low-income households and provides incentives for natural gas distribution companies to accelerate, expand, and enhance improvement to the distribution system; Sherrill (No. 222) that include research to advance adoption of integrated rooftop solar, distributed solar, and microgrid technologies; Sherrill (No. 223) that creates the Critical Supply Chain Sectors Apprenticeships Grants program, which will provide funding and technical assistance through the national apprenticeship system to support key supply chain sectors facing workforce shortages; Sherrill (No. 224) that requires the Government Accountability Office to complete a study detailing the impact of the America COMPETES Act on inflation; Sherrill (No. 225) that increases funding for the Long-Duration Demonstration Initiative and Joint Program at DOD and DOE for fiscal years 2022 through 2026; Smith (WA) (No. 226) that fixes a loophole in the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 to grant citizenship to certain international adoptees; Soto (No. 227) that adds nonprofits to the definition of ''covered entities'' to expand the semiconductor incentive program to include nonprofit entities; Soto (No. 228) that directs the Department of Labor to create a report analyzing the future of artificial intelligence and its impact on the American Workforce; Spanberger (No. 231) that adds transportation as a key sector to receive intermediary grants for national industry intermediaries to establish or expand sector-based partnerships for registered apprenticeships; Spanberger (No. 232) that requires the Secretary of State, with the Attorney General, to share a report with Congress on multilateral efforts to address fentanyl trafficking in Latin America, efforts between Latin America and China on fentanyl trafficking, and a plan for future steps the United States Government will take to urge Latin American governments and the Chinese government to address transnational criminal organizations and illicit fentanyl production and trafficking originating in the respective countries; Spanberger (No. 233) that requires the Critical Supply Chain Monitoring program to focus on the effects on consumer prices, job losses, national security, or economic competitiveness; Speier (No. 234) that directs federal science agencies to take into consideration reports of administrative actions, findings, and determinations related to allegations of sexual harassment or gender harassment against grant personnel when awarding grants; Stansbury (No. 236) that authorizes the National Science Foundation to facilitate access to the microgravity environment for awardees of funding from the Foundation; Strickland (No. 241) that directs the Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue an Interim Final Rule that will ban the transportation of sodium cyanide briquettes intended for mining purposes within the United States, unless packaged and transported in ISO steel containers and in accordance with the material's authorized packaging and transportation requirements under the Hazardous Materials Regulations; Swalwell (No. 242) that requires the Director of National Intelligence to submit a report on the efforts of the Intelligence Community to support the Biodefense Steering Committee in the implementation of the National Biodefense Strategy; Takano (No. 243) that adds energy storage systems to the list of strategies states should consider when developing energy plans and exercising its utility ratemaking authority; Tonko (No. 245) that authorizes $100 million for each of FY22 through FY26 for the Department of Energy to provide financial assistance to States and Indian Tribes for the purposes of improving the energy efficiency, carbon intensity, and other sustainability measures of manufacturing facilities; Torres (CA) (No. 246) that inserts language on indigenous communities to the Latin America section to ensure these traditionally overlooked communities are included in U.S. strategy, and adds language on judicial independence; Torres (CA) (No. 247) that increases oversight of the International MET program through a report focusing on corruption, drug trafficking, and impeding democratic processes; Torres (CA) (No. 248) that directs the State Department to support programs in Latin America to strengthen judicial independence, anti-corruption, rule of law, and good governance; Trahan (No. 250) that invests in fusion research through the milestone-based fusion energy development program as well as the through fusion materials R&D; Trahan (No. 251) that allows the Strategic National Stockpile to include high-quality pediatric masks, a percentage of which may be small adult masks for pediatric use; Underwood (No. 252) that encourages research into how to tailor rural STEM education for local communities; Velázquez

(No. 253) that extends for five years the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer programs (STTR) programs and related pilots, which expire September 30, 2022; Welch (No. 254) that clarifies that Brand USA funds must be used to promote travel from countries the citizens and nationals of which are permitted to enter into the US and requires Brand USA to submit to Congress a plan for obligating these funds; Wild (No. 257) that states that no funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act are authorized to be made available to provide assistance for the police of the Philippines, including assistance in the form of equipment or training, until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of the Philippines has met basic human rights standards; and Williams (No. 259) that ensures grants from the National Science Foundation can be used for the professional development and mentorship of student and faculty researchers at HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs (by a yea-and-nay vote of 221 yeas to 211 nays, Roll No. 18);

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Bonamici amendment en bloc No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–241 that was debated on February 2nd: Banks (No. 8) that requires a determination into whether certain Chinese companies implicated in using Uyghur forced labor meet the criteria for sanctions under the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020, and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act; Bonamici (No. 15) that reauthorizes the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act funding for NOAA and the NSF; Bonamici (No. 18) that creates an Interagency Working Group on Blue Carbon, led by NOAA, to oversee the development of a national map of blue carbon ecosystems; Budd (No. 25) that requires an intelligence assessment to determine the degree to which, if any, the Russian Federation has coordinated with the People's Republic of China regarding a potential further invasion of Ukraine; Chabot (No. 44) that adds the text of the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Reauthorization Act which authorizes funding for the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1998 for FY2022 2026; Cohen (No. 47) that mandates a public listing by country of stolen assets recovered in the United States and authorizes public visa bans against foreign individuals who demand bribes; Craig (No. 51) that inserts the full text of the bipartisan Supporting Apprenticeship Colleges Act, which authorizes Department of Education grants for academic advising and community outreach to construction and manufacturing oriented apprenticeship colleges; Craig (No. 52) that directs the newly created position of the Assistant Secretary for Supply Chain Resilience and Crisis Response to evaluate the stability of the Agriculture and Food System supply chain; Crenshaw (No. 53) that requires a report on the negative impacts One Belt, One Road (OBOR) participation has on countries that take part; Crenshaw (No. 54) that express the sense of Congress that China is not a developing nation, but is industrialized and therefore any agreements that advantage China as a ''developing nation'' should be updated to reflect China's actual status as industrialized; Crenshaw (No. 55) that requires a classified report on what is needed to bypass China's ''great firewall'' and provide uncensored media to the Chinese people; Crenshaw (No. 57) that strengthens the Olympic section by stating the IOC should develop a framework for reprimanding or disqualifying host cities and the countries in which they are located if the governments of such countries are actively committing mass atrocities during the Olympic and Paralympic bidding process or between a city's election as a host city and the duration of the Olympic and Paralympic Games that its government is hosting; Rodney Davis (IL) (No. 59) that adds the text of the Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act to the bill which directs the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study on the feasibility of manufacturing more goods in the United States; DeLauro (No. 60) that prohibits the possession, transport, and sale of captively raised mink for fur production; DelBene (No. 62) that amends Section 30612 to clarify the exemption for aircraft from the definition of electronic waste; Eshoo (No. 76) that directs CISA to publish an annual report to promote evidence-based policies and controls that small entities (i.e., small businesses, nonprofits, local governments) may employ to improve cybersecurity; and requires a Commerce Department annual report on barriers small entities face in implementing cybersecurity policies and controls; Fallon (No. 78) that authorizes the hiring of 10 additional staff for the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control to carry out activities associated with the People's Republic of China; Fitzgerald (No. 81) that requires the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Antitrust Division to monitor and take foreign government subsidies into account in the premerger notification processes; Fortenberry (No. 82) that adds the text of the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act, which continues the work with international partners, including nations, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector, to identify longstanding and emerging challenges related to wildlife

poaching and trafficking; Foster (No. 83) that authorizes the Secretary of Energy to upgrade the nuclear research capabilities of universities in the United States to meet the research requirements of advanced nuclear energy systems; Gallagher (No. 88) that adds the text of the American Security Drone Act of 2022, which prohibits federal operation or procurement of certain foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems; González-Colón (No. 95) that recognizes the contributions made by the 305-meter radio telescope at the Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico; Gottheimer (No. 100) that adds potential opportunities for partnership with Israel and other regional nations in areas such as technological cooperation critical to national security as an element of the U.S. strategy for countering China in the Middle East; Gottheimer (No. 101) that requires a report to Congress focusing on links between private sector Chinese technology and social media companies and the Chinese government including potential risks related to technology transfer and Chinese investment in U.S. and allied nation technology companies; Hayes (No. 107) that enables the Director of the National Science Foundation to make awards to eligible nonprofit programs for supporting hands-on learning opportunities in STEM education, prioritizing vulnerable students; Hill (No. 111) that requires foreign business entities to assign and register an agent with the Department of Commerce as a prerequisite to doing business in the United States, and require foreign business agents to be responsible and liable for any regulatory proceeding or civil action relating to such covered foreign entity; Houlahan (No. 114) that codifies recommendations included in the September 2021 DoD OIG report to address pharmaceutical supply chain weaknesses; Issa (No. 117) that requires a report to Congress from the Department of Commerce outlining steps that can be implemented within 30 days to immediately address the supply chain crisis; Jackson (No. 118) that adds a reporting requirement under Division D regarding Chinese investment in the agriculture sector; Jackson (No. 119) that directs the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and to bring an end to the ''Commission of Inquiry'' to investigate the State of Israel; Jackson (No. 120) that adds a Sense of Congress that future Olympic games should not be held in countries that are committing genocide; Lamb (No. 135) that establishes specific research and development program at Department of Energy to reduce the carbon footprint in steel production; Langevin (No. 137) that requires the Department of Homeland Security to designate four Critical Technology Security Centers to evaluate and test the security of technologies essential to national critical functions; McKinley (No. 162) that extends the prohibition in section 20302 (''Solar Component Manufacturing Supply Chain Assistance'') to any facility that is located in: an area controlled by the Taliban, or another entity designated by the Secretary of State as a foreign terrorist organization; or a foreign country of concern; Pappas (No. 174) that establishes the Rural Export Center to assist rural businesses seeking to export their products; Perlmutter (No. 178) that adds the bipartisan SAFE Banking Act which allows state-legal cannabis businesses to access the banking system and help improve public safety by reducing the amount of cash at these businesses; Pfluger (No. 187) that requires a report from the Department of State on global exports of natural gas and a description of actions taken by the United States to foster natural gas exports to foreign countries; Posey (No. 197) that supports the methods and techniques for domestic processing of materials for microelectronics and their components; Quigley (No. 202) that adds the text of the Preventing Future Pandemics Act of 2022, which establishes the foreign policy of the United States to work with state and non-state partners to shut down certain commercial wildlife markets, end the trade in terrestrial wildlife for human consumption, and build international coalitions to reduce the demand for wildlife as food, to prevent the emergence of future zoonotic pathogens; Reschenthaler (No. 203) that directs the National Academies to study the feasibility of providing enhanced research security services to further protect the United States research enterprise against foreign interference, theft, and espionage; Reschenthaler (No. 204) that requires the quadrennial report on supply chain resilience and domestic manufacturing to include a description of the manufacturing base and supply chains for rare earth permanent magnets; Ross (No. 206) that encourages federal agencies substantially engaged in the development, application, or oversight of emerging technologies to consider designating an individual as an emerging technology lead to advise the agency on the responsible use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence; Ryan (No. 211) that creates a congressionally charted commission to make recommendations to Congress on how best to maintain and bolster the U.S. supply chains; Salazar (No. 212) that requires a report from the Department of State on major Chinese infrastructure projects in Latin America and the Caribbean and the ability of the host countries to service the debt associated with them; Soto (No. 229) that requires the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy to establish a blockchain and cryptocurrencies

advisory specialist position within the Office to advise the President on matters related to blockchain and cryptocurrencies; Spanberger (No. 230) that requires a report on the national security implications of open radio access networks (Open RAN or O–RAN), including descriptions of U.S. efforts to ensure we are leading in standards development and assessments of national security risks associated with certain dynamics in the O–RAN industry; Stansbury (No. 235) that establishes a Foundation for Energy Security and Innovation; Stauber (No. 237) that requires the Report on Bilateral Effort to Address Chinese Fentanyl Trafficking to include an assessment on the intersection between illicit fentanyl trafficking originating in China and the illicit fentanyl trafficked over the southern border into the United States; Steel (No. 238) that establishes that China should end its classification of ''developing nation'' within the Paris Agreement; Torres (CA) (No. 249) that adds the ''National MEP Supply Chain Database Act of 2021'' to the bill, creating an effective database to aid small manufacturers across the country and strengthen our manufacturing supply chain; Wenstrup (No. 255) that requires DNI, in consultation with DOD and State, to report on CCP investments in port infrastructure since Jan. 1, 2012; Wild (No. 256) that directs State Department, in consultation with Office of Science and Technology Policy and other scientific agencies' leaders, to work with U.S. ally countries to establish international security policies and procedures for protecting research in key technology areas from adversaries; and Williams (GA) (No. 258) that tasks the Small Business Administration with maintaining a resource guide to help childcare small businesses start and grow, strengthening the competitiveness of our workforce by improving access to childcare (by a yea-and-nay vote of 262 yeas to 168 nays, Roll No. 19); **Pages H936–37**

Castro (TX) amendment (No. 43 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) adding an industry to the list of ''creation and expansions'' of apprenticeships to include ''media and entertainment'' (by a yea-and-nay vote of 216 yeas to 214 nays, Roll No. 22); **Pages H926–27, H939–40**

Crenshaw amendment (No. 56 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that requires that the Department of State to provide an annual briefing to Congress on China's progress and efforts to meet emission goals and commitments (by a yea-and-nay vote of 264 yeas to 163 nays, Roll No. 23); **Pages H927–28, H940**

Garamendi amendment (No. 89 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that inserts H.R. 4996, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act, as passed by the House (by a yea-and-nay vote of 367 yeas to 59 nays, Roll No. 24); and **Pages H928–32, H940–41**

Bice (OK) amendment (No. 131 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that requires the Director of the NSF to commission a study to measure the economic impact of inflation on cost-of-living, the American workforce, American international competitiveness, and rural and underserved communities (by a yea-and-nay vote of 279 yeas to 153 nays, Roll No. 26). **Pages H933–34, H942–43**

Rejected:

Lofgren amendment en bloc No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–241 that was debated on February 2nd: Balderson (No. 6) that sought to strike section 30606—Global Climate Change Resilience Strategy and section 30609—Green Climate Fund; Balderson (No. 7) that sought to insert the text of H.R. 2559, the Compressed Gas Cylinder Safety and Oversight Improvements Act; Bice (OK) (No. 13) that sought to prevent the $8 billion authorized for the Green Climate Fund from being appropriated until the President submits a report to Congress detailing the process and analysis used in setting the United States' emissions reduction target; Burgess (No. 26) that sought to strike Sections 80301 and 80302 that create a new classification of ''W'' visas for start-ups; Burgess (No. 27) that sought to transfer funding from the Solar component manufacturing supply chain assistance program to the strategic transformer reserve and resilience program to prioritize funding for the resilience of the U.S. electric grid; Burgess (No. 28) that sought to prohibit the use of Title 42 Special Pay Authority for certain agencies; Burgess (No. 29) that sought to strike Section 30609 that authorizes $8 billion for the UN's Green Climate Fund; Burgess (No. 30) that sought to prevent any federal funds from being used by any department or agency to acquire KN–95 respirator masks produced or manufactured in the People's Republic of China if N–95 respirator masks produced or manufactured in the United States of the same safety standard are available in reasonable quantity; Cammack (No. 37) that sought to strike Sec. 30609 that authorizes $8 billion for the UN Green Climate Fund; Cheney (No. 45) that sought to direct the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Commerce, to conduct an assessment of the effect on national security that would result from uranium ceasing to be designated as a critical mineral by the Secretary of the Interior under section 7002(c) of the Energy Act of 2020, and prevents the alteration or elimination of Uranium as a critical mineral until that assessment is complete;

Feenstra (No. 79) that sought to establish a Sustainable Aviation Fuel Working Group in the Department of Energy; Fitzgerald (No. 80) that sought to include clearly defined program metrics, goals, and targets in Section 30113's reporting requirements; Garcia (CA) (No. 92) that sought to prohibit this act and its amendments from taking effect until the Secretary of Energy certifies to Congress that this act will not reduce the energy security or energy independence of the United States; Gimenez (No. 94) that sought to prohibit the bill from taking effect until the Sec. of Energy certifies with Congress that no provisions in the bill will increase the average price of energy; Gooden (No. 96) that sought to require a report on Chinese entities that provide cloud computing products or services and the role of the CCP in these entities and risks they pose to data privacy; Grothman (No. 106) that sought to strike the section of the bill that authorizes $4 billion each for FY23 and FY24 for contributions to the Green Climate Fund; Hill (No. 110) that sought to revise Title II funding partnership requirements to the extent practical to partner with industry or with a labor or joint labor management organization; Issa (No. 116) that sought to replace Title 1 of Division J, the National Apprenticeship Program Act, with the Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Program; Jackson (No. 121) that sought to strike section 30609—Building economic growth and technological innovation through the Green Climate Fund; Luetkemeyer (No. 155) that sought to require a Report from the SEC, in consultation with the Department of State and Department of Treasury regarding Index Funds and Exchange-Traded Funds that contain entities listed on one of the following: Department of Commerce Military End User list, Department of Commerce Entity List, OFAC Non-SDN Chinese, Military-Industrial Complex Companies List, DOD Section 1260H Chinese Military Companies list, Global Magninsky Human Rights Accountability Act; Meuser (No. 164) that sought to strike Sec. 50103. Department of Homeland Security Mentor-Prot Program; Miller (IL) (No. 165) that seeks to strike specific language regarding graduate education research grants; Perry (No. 180) that sought to strike subsection 50101(b), which directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a study on uniform allowances; Perry (No. 181) that sought to strike Division L, which authorizes $4 billion (available until expended) in 10-year EDA pilot program grants; Perry (No. 182) that sought to strike sec. 110001 and insert language that would sunset the Economic Development Administration in one year after enactment; Perry (No. 183) that sought to narrow eligibility for the DHS Mentor-Protg Program; Perry (No. 185) that sought to strike the section including funding for the Green Climate Fund (section 30609); Perry (No. 186) that sought to strike Section 30299C (Climate Resilience Development in the Pacific Islands); Pfluger (No. 188) that sought to strike the Authorized $8 billion for the Green Climate Fund; Posey (No. 198) that sought to require the Secretary of Defense to provide priority for domestically sourced, fully traceable, bovine heparin approved by the Food and Drug Administration when available; Posey (No. 199) that sought to prohibit funds going to state-owned enterprises; Schweikert (No. 217) that sought to strike title X of division G; Steel (No. 240) that seeks to prohibit Chinese, Russian, North Korean, or Iranian state-owned enterprises from having ownership of a company that has a contract for the operation or management of a U.S. port; Tenney (No. 244) that sought to strike section 30299C, climate resilient development in the Pacific Islands; and Owens (No. 261) that sought to require the Secretary of State to submit to the appropriate congressional committees a determination on whether the Chinese Communist Party United Front Religious Work Bureau meets the criteria for sanctions (by a yea-and-nay vote of 204 yeas to 225 nays, Roll No. 20); **Pages H937–38**

Jayapal amendment (No. 22 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that sought to direct the State Department, in coordination with Department of Energy and in consultation with appropriate agencies, to report on the impact of US sanctions on innovation, emissions reduction, climate cooperation, and economic justice (by a yea-and-nay vote of 181 yeas to 248 nays, Roll No. 21);

Pages H925–26, H938–39

Jayapal amendment (No. 124 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that sought to require the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct and present to Congress and analysis of the humanitarian impact of the confiscation of the assets of Afghanistan's central bank, its impact on the political power of the People's Republic of China and other entities in the region, and any increase in illicit financial activities between the People's Republic of China and affiliated entities that may have occurred as a result (by a yea-and-nay vote of 175 yeas to 255 nays, Roll No. 25); and **Pages H932–33, H941–42**

Perry amendment (No. 184 printed in part D of H. Rept 117–241) that sought to rescind U.S. participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (by a yea-and-nay vote of 196 yeas to 235 nays, Roll No. 27).

Pages H934–35, H943–44

H. Res. 900, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3485), (H.R. 4445), and (H.R. 4521) was agreed to yesterday, February 2nd.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Ten yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H936, H936–37, H937–38, H938–39, H939–40, H940, H940–41, H941–42, H942–43 and H943–44.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 p.m. and adjourned at 7:42 p.m.

Committee Meetings

SUSTAINABILITY IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR: ENVIRONMENTAL GAIN AND ECONOMIC VIABILITY

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Livestock and Foreign Agriculture held a hearing entitled "Sustainability in the Livestock Sector: Environmental Gain and Economic Viability". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FDA USER FEE REAUTHORIZATION: ENSURING SAFE AND EFFECTIVE DRUGS AND BIOLOGICS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled "FDA User Fee Reauthorization: Ensuring Safe and Effective Drugs and Biologics". Testimony was heard from Patrizia Cavazzoni, M.D., Director, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; Peter Marks, M.D., Director, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services; and public witnesses.

BUILDING OPPORTUNITY: ADDRESSING THE FINANCIAL BARRIERS TO MINORITY AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES' INVOLVEMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Diversity and Inclusion held a hearing entitled "Building Opportunity: Addressing the Financial Barriers to Minority and Women-Owned Businesses' Involvement in Infrastructure Projects". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERVIEW OF U.S. PRIORITIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES AND THE PATH AHEAD

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Overview of U.S. Priorities in the Western Hemisphere: Opportunities, Challenges and the Path Ahead". Testimony was heard from Marcela Escobari, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, U.S. Agency for International Development; Brian Nichols, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State; and Todd Robinson, Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State.

OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security held a hearing entitled "Oversight of the Federal Bureau of Prisons". Testimony was heard from Michael Carvajal, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands held a hearing on H.R. 6142, the "Buckeye National Scenic Trail Feasibility Study Act of 2021"; H.R. 6199, the "Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park Boundary Revision Act"; H.R. 6201, the "National Liberty Memorial Preservation Act"; H.R. 6337, the "Biking on Long-Distance Trails Act"; H.R. 6434, the "Japanese American World War II History Network Act"; H.R. 6435, the "SRS FY21 Technical Fix"; and H.R. 6451, the "Chiricahua National Park Act". Testimony was heard from Representatives Ryan, Smith of Missouri, Watson Coleman, Neguse, Obernolte, Rodgers of Washington, and Kirkpatrick; Herbert C. Frost, Regional Director, Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; Happy Welch, City Administrator, Ste. Genevieve, Missouri; Skip Brandt, Commissioner, Idaho County, Idaho; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 6445, the "Small Business Development Centers Improvement Act of 2022"; H.R. 6441, the "Women's Business Centers Improvement Act of 2022"; H.R. 6450, the "SCORE for Small Business Act of 2022"; H.R. 4877, the "One Stop Shop for Small Business Compliance Act of 2021"; and H.R. 6454, the "Small Business Advocacy Improvements Act of 2022". H.R. 6445, H.R. 6441, H.R. 6450, H.R. 4877, and H.R. 6454 were ordered reported, without amendment.

FINDING THE RIGHT FREQUENCY: 5G DEPLOYMENT AND AVIATION SAFETY

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled "Finding the Right Frequency: 5G Deployment and Aviation Safety". Testimony was heard from Steve