Justice, respectively, from premerger notification filing fees as the fees were determined in fiscal year 2022.

(2) The total revenue derived from premerger notification filing fees, by tier, by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, respectively.

(3) The gross cost of operations of the Federal Trade Commission, by Budget Activity, and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, respectively.

(b) FTC REPORT.—The Federal Trade Commission shall include in the report required under subsection (a), in addition to the requirements under subsection (a), for the previous fiscal year—

(1) for actions with respect to which the record of the vote of each member of the Federal Trade Commission is on the public record of the Federal Trade Commission, a list of each action with respect to which the Federal Trade Commission took or declined to take action on a 3 to 2 vote; and

(2) for all actions for which the Federal Trade Commission took a vote, the percentage of such actions that were decided on a 3 to 2 vote.

(c) SUMMARY.—The Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice shall make the report required under subsection (a) available to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, and shall, for fiscal years 2023 through 2027, no later than July 1, present a summary of the joint annual report for the preceding fiscal year, including the information required in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

TITLE II—DISCLOSURE OF SUBSIDIES BY FOREIGN ADVERSARIES

SEC. 201. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Foreign subsidies, which can take the form of direct subsidies, grants, loans (including below-market loans), loan guarantees, tax concessions, preferential government procurement policies, or government ownership or control, can distort the competitive process by enabling the subsidized firm to submit a bid higher than other firms in the market, or otherwise change the incentives of the firm in ways that undermine competition following an acquisition.

(2) Foreign subsidies are particularly problematic when granted by countries or entities that constitute a strategic or economic threat to United States interests.

(3) The Made in China 2025 plan, states that the Chinese Communist Party will ''support enterprises to carry out mergers and acquisitions (M&A), equity investment, and venture capital overseas''.

(4) The 2020 report to Congress from the bipartisan U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission concluded that the Chinese Government subsidizes companies with a goal of their expanding into the United States and other countries, finding that ''[t]his process assists Chinese national champions in surpassing and supplanting global market leaders''. The report warns that the risk is particularly acute when it comes to emerging technologies, where China seeks to ''surpass and displace the United States altogether [and that] [f]ailure to appreciate the gravity of this challenge and defend U.S. competitiveness would be dire . . . [and] risks setting back U.S. economic and technological progress for decades''.

(5) In remarks before the Hudson Institute on December 8, 2020, FTC Commissioner Noah Phillips stated, ''[O]ne area where antitrust needs to reckon with the strategic interests of other nations is when we scrutinize mergers or conduct involving state-owned entities . . . companies that are controlled, to varying degrees, by the state . . . [and] often are a government tool for implementing industrial policies or to protect national security''.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to require parties providing pre-merger notifications to include in the notification required under section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a) information concerning subsidies they receive from countries or entities that are strategic or economic threats to the United States.

SEC. 202. MERGERS INVOLVING FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''foreign entity of concern'' has the meaning given the term in section 40207 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 18741(a)).

(b) ACCOUNTING FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.—A person required to file a notification under section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a) that received a subsidy from a foreign entity of concern shall include in such notification content regarding such subsidy.

(c) AUTHORITY OF ANTITRUST REGULATORS.—The Federal Trade Commission, with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, and in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chair of the United States International Trade Commission, the United States Trade Representative, and the heads of other appropriate agencies, and by rule in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, shall require that the notification required under subsection (b) be in such form and contain such documentary material and information relevant to a proposed acquisition as is necessary and appropriate to enable the Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to determine whether such acquisition may, if consummated, violate the antitrust laws.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (b) shall take effect on the date on which the rule described in subsection (c) takes effect.

TITLE III—VENUE FOR STATE ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. VENUE FOR STATE ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT.

Section 1407 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (g) by inserting ''or a State'' after ''United States'' and striking ''; but shall not include section 4A of the Act of October 15, 1914, as added July 7, 1955 (69 Stat. 282; 15 U.S.C. 15a)''; and

(2) by striking subsection (h).

SA 6598. Mrs. CAPITO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2617, to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION KK—REPORTING OF THIRD PARTY NETWORK TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 1. DELAY IN MODIFICATION OF EXCEPTIONS FOR REPORTING OF THIRD PARTY NETWORK TRANSACTIONS.

Section 9674(c)(1) of the American Rescue Plan of 2021 is amended by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting ''December 31, 2022''.

SA 6599. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2617, to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

DIVISION KK—REPORTING OF THIRD PARTY NETWORK TRANSACTIONS

SEC. 1. DELAY IN MODIFICATION OF EXCEPTIONS FOR REPORTING OF THIRD PARTY NETWORK TRANSACTIONS.

Section 9674(c)(1) of the American Rescue Plan of 2021 is amended by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting ''December 31, 2023''.

SA 6600. Mr. KAINE (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6552 proposed by Mr. LEAHY to the bill H.R. 2617, to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 410, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 8145. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATIONS FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102–1; 105 Stat. 3; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), enacted on January 14, 1991 (in this preamble ''the 1991 AUMF''), and the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107–243; 116 Stat. 1498; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), enacted on October 16, 2002 (in this preamble ''the 2002 AUMF''), currently remain valid law.

(2) Recent presidential administrations have maintained that the 2002 AUMF only serves to ''reinforce'' any legal authority to combat ISIS provided by the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 115 Stat. 224; 50 U.S.C. 1541), enacted September 18, 2001, and is not independently required to authorize any such activities.

(3) Repealing the 1991 AUMF and the 2002 AUMF would therefore not affect ongoing United States military operations.

(4) Since 2014, United States military forces have operated in Iraq at the request of the Government of Iraq for the sole purpose of supporting its efforts to combat ISIS, consistent with the Strategic Framework Agreement that Iraq and the United States signed on November 17, 2008.

(5) During a press briefing on December 24, 2020, Commander of the United States Central Command, General Frank McKenzie, reiterated that United States forces are in Iraq ''at their invitation''.

(6) Secretary of State Antony J. Blinken and Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kadhimi of Iraq discussed ''the Iraqi government's responsibility and commitment to protect U.S. and Coalition personnel in Iraq at the government's invitation to fight ISIS'' in a February 16, 2021, phone call.

(7) Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III stated on February 19, 2021, that he ''welcomed that expanded NATO mission in Iraq that responds to the desires and aspirations of the Iraqi government''.

(8) In a February 23, 2021, call with Prime Minister Mustafa Al-Kadhimi of Iraq, President Joseph R. Biden affirmed United States