

the Greenwood District were killed and thousands were made homeless overnight, and the most prosperous Black community in the United States was decimated;

(3) urges that the history of what happened in Tulsa during the course of those 2 days in 1921 be taught in the schools of the United States in a factual and accurate manner;

(4) recognizes the important work of groups such as the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre Centennial Commission, the John Hope Franklin Center for Reconciliation, and others who work tirelessly to ensure the story of the Greenwood District is accurately told and remembered;

(5) believes that while significant progress has been made in the 100 years since the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre, there is still work to be done towards racial reconciliation, which can only be accomplished through open, respectful, and frank dialogue;

(6) encourages families of all races to invite families of different races to their homes to have discussions on race, with parents setting examples for their children on how to engage in a conversation that will build better understanding of, and respect for, people of different races;

(7) believes that the significance of the 1921 Tulsa Race Massacre and the complete history of the Greenwood District warrant the placement of the area on the National Registry of Historical Places and urges the Department of Interior to work with the community to accomplish this as soon as possible;

(8) hopes that the 100th anniversary weekend is a moment for the country to look to Tulsa to see how racial relations have changed during the last 100 years, to celebrate improvements, and to reflect upon the areas where more work is needed;

(9) urges all people of the United States to continue seeking greater understanding, dialogue, and closer connections to people of different races; and

(10) recognizes the need to help the remaining 13 Black towns in Oklahoma to preserve their historic legacy of political freedom and ensure their stories are known to future generations of Oklahomans and people of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 235—DESIGNATING MAY 15, 2021, AS “NATIONAL MPS AWARENESS DAY”

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

Whereas mucopolysaccharidosis (referred to in this preamble as “MPS”) are a group of genetically determined lysosomal storage diseases that render the human body incapable of producing certain enzymes needed to break down complex carbohydrates;

Whereas MPS diseases cause complex carbohydrates to be stored in almost every cell in the body, which progressively leads to cellular damage;

Whereas the cellular damage caused by MPS—

(1) adversely affects the human body by damaging the heart, lungs, bones, central nervous system, and other internal organs; and

(2) often results in intellectual disabilities, short stature, corneal damage, joint stiffness, loss of mobility, speech and hearing impairment, heart disease, hyperactivity, chronic respiratory problems, and, most painfully, a drastically shortened life span;

Whereas symptoms of MPS are usually not apparent at birth;

Whereas, without treatment, the life expectancy of an individual afflicted with MPS

begins to decrease at a very early stage in the life of that individual;

Whereas research has resulted in the development of limited treatments for some MPS diseases;

Whereas, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, promising advancements in the pursuit of treatments for additional MPS diseases are underway;

Whereas, despite the creation of new remedies, the blood-brain barrier continues to be a significant impediment to effectively treating the brain, which prevents the treatment of many of the symptoms of MPS;

Whereas the quality of life of individuals afflicted with MPS and the treatments available to those individuals will be enhanced through the development of early detection and early intervention techniques;

Whereas treatments for and research advancements relating to MPS are limited by a lack of awareness about MPS diseases;

Whereas the lack of awareness about MPS diseases extends to individuals within the medical community;

Whereas the cellular damage caused by MPS makes MPS a model for the study of many other degenerative genetic diseases; and

Whereas the development of effective therapies and a potential cure for MPS diseases can be accomplished by increased awareness, research, data collection, and information distribution: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 15, 2021, as “National MPS Awareness Day”; and

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National MPS Awareness Day.

SENATE RESOLUTION 236—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. WORNICK

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

S. RES. 236

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Wornick*, Cr. No. 20-106, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony and, if necessary, documents from Bailey McCue, an employee of the office of former Senator Cory Gardner;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Bailey McCue, an employee of the office of former Senator Cory Gardner, and any other employee of the former Senator's office from whom relevant evidence may be necessary, are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of *United States v. Wornick*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Senator Gardner and any employees of his former office in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 237—APPROVING OF THE SALES OF DEFENSE ITEMS TO ISRAEL NOTIFIED TO CONGRESS ON MAY 5, 2021

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 237

Whereas, in the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), Congress reaffirmed that it is the policy of the United States to facilitate the common defense of the United States and friendly countries by entering into international arrangements with those countries through authorized sales of defense items;

Whereas, in the Arms Export Control Act, Congress established that it is “the sense of the Congress that all such sales be approved only when they are consistent with the foreign policy interests of the United States”;

Whereas section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(c)) requires that the President transmit to the leaders and relevant committees of Congress certifications for proposed licenses for the export of certain defense items to Israel in the amount of \$100,000,000 or more;

Whereas, on May 5, 2021, the Department of State transmitted to Congress certifications pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act for exports to Israel of defense items valued in excess of \$800,000,000, including munitions and defensive systems; and

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, in testimony to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, now-Secretary of State Blinken emphasized that the incoming Presidential administration's “commitment to Israel's security is sacrosanct and this is something that [now-President Biden] feels very strongly” and that “the foundation of our relationship is support for Israel's security”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) finds that the sales of defense items to Israel notified to Congress by the Department of State on May 5, 2021, are consistent with the foreign policy interests of the United States; and

(2) approves of those sales.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1974. Mr. MERKLEY 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.

SA 1975. Mr. WYDEN proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra.

SA 1976. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

SA 2029. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2030. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2031. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1703 submitted by Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. SULLIVAN) and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2032. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2033. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1974. Mr. MERKLEY 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 end of division C, add the following:

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 3601. APPEAL OF ASSIGNMENT RESTRICTIONS OR PRECLUSION.

Section 414(a) of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2734c(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "Such right and process shall ensure that any employee subjected to an assignment restriction or preclusion shall have the same appeal rights as provided by the Department regarding denial or revocation of a security clearance. Any such appeal shall be resolved not later than 60 days after such appeal is filed."

SA 1975. Mr. WYDEN proposed an amendment 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; as follows:

At the end of title III of division F, add the following:

SEC. 6302. TRADE POLICY AND CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF COVID-19 RESPONSE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is imperative to promote the development and deployment of vaccines, including to address pandemics like the pandemic relating to COVID-19 and its variants;

(2) as a developed nation with a long-standing commitment to promoting global health, innovation, access to medicine, public welfare, and security, the United States will continue to use the resources and tools at its disposal to promote the distribution of life-saving COVID-19 vaccines to other countries;

(3) President Biden should continue to work with foreign governments, multilateral institutions, nongovernmental organizations, manufacturers, and other stakeholders to quickly identify and address, through targeted and meaningful action, obstacles to ending the COVID-19 pandemic, whether those obstacles are legal, regulatory, contractual, or otherwise;

(4) in any efforts to address trade-related obstacles to ending the COVID-19 pandemic, President Biden should consider how any action would complement the whole-of-government approach of the President to ending the COVID-19 pandemic worldwide, including how any action would impact competitiveness, innovation, and the national security of the United States in the short- and long-term;

(5) the President should strive to create the most appropriate balance between access to COVID-19 vaccines and therapeutics and generating an innovative environment in the United States;

(6) the President should take into account the efforts of malign nations or entities to obtain intellectual property of United States persons through forced technology transfer, theft, or espionage, and accordingly make all efforts to protect that intellectual property from such nations or entities; and

(7) in any efforts to address trade-related obstacles to ending the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress expects timely and meaningful consultations on any negotiations and any agreements or decisions reached regarding matters of concern to members of Congress and their constituents, including issues of competitiveness, innovation, and national security.

(b) TRADE POLICIES WITH RESPECT TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United States to facilitate an effective and efficient response to the global pandemic with respect to COVID-19 by expediting access to life-saving vaccines, medicines, diagnostics, medical equipment, and personal protective equipment.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The United States Trade Representative shall pursue a timely, effective, and efficient response to the trade aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic, including by endeavoring to—

(A) expedite access to medicines and life-saving products through trade facilitation measures;

(B) obtain a reduction or elimination of nontariff barriers and distortions that impact the procurement of life-saving products;

(C) take action to increase access to COVID-19 vaccines globally, while avoiding providing access to intellectual property to nations or entities that seek to utilize the technology for other uses or that may otherwise pose a threat to national security;

(D) eliminate practices that adversely affect trade in perishable or temperature-sensitive products, and facilitate the transfer of materials and products in a manner that preserves their integrity;

(E) further strengthen the system of international trade and investment disciplines by demonstrating sufficient flexibility to respond to a global crisis while retaining a balanced approach to the rights of innovators;

(F) encourage greater cooperation between the World Trade Organization and other international organizations and public-private partnerships, including the World

Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (commonly referred to as "UNICEF"), the World Bank, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and

(G) take into account other legitimate domestic policies of the United States, including health and safety, national security, consumer interests, intellectual property rights, and the laws and regulations related thereto.

(c) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT, CONSULTATIONS, AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—

(1) INTENT TO NEGOTIATE.—If the United States Trade Representative enters any negotiation pursuant to the trade policies described in subsection (b), the Trade Representative shall—

(A) submit to Congress and publish in the Federal Register a statement specifying the objectives of the United States in pursuing the negotiation; and

(B) submit to Congress an assessment of how and to what extent entering the negotiation will achieve the trade policies described in subsection (b).

(2) CONSULTATION AND BRIEFING BEFORE MAKING PROPOSALS.—Before making any textual proposal pursuant to the trade policies described in subsection (b), the United States Trade Representative shall—

(A) consistent with section 242 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1872), consult with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, including the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Defense, which shall include, as appropriate, discussion of—

(i) the most effective means of addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and any variants to the COVID-19 virus, including by increasing the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines;

(ii) any sensitive technology or intellectual property rights related to the proposal;

(iii) any nations or entities of concern that may benefit from the proposal; and

(iv) other issues that may influence negotiations with respect to the proposal; and

(B) brief members of the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on the proposal, including with respect to how the objectives sought by the Trade Representative fit into a larger strategy of ending the COVID-19 pandemic.

(3) CONSULTATIONS DURING NEGOTIATIONS.—In the course of any negotiations pursuant to the trade policies described in subsection (b), the United States Trade Representative shall—

(A) upon request of any Member of Congress, provide access to pertinent documents relating to the negotiations, including classified materials;

(B) consult closely and on a timely basis with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, including by providing any relevant text proposals before discussing those proposals with negotiation participants;

(C) consult closely and on a timely basis with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, the Senate Advisory Group on Negotiations and the House Advisory Group on Negotiations convened under section 104(c) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4203(c)) and each committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and each joint committee of Congress, with jurisdiction over laws that could be affected by the negotiations; and

(D) follow the guidelines on enhanced coordination with Congress established pursuant to section 104(a)(3) of the Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4203(a)(3)) regarding consultations with Congress, access