

is, if we have to remediate this by running the system into the ditch, it will be a lot harder of a proposition to get it back to where it was when the greatest generation left us in good shape.

I yield the floor.

Mr. MURPHY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARPER. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader following consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 399, H.R. 7776; that the Carper-Capito-Cardin-Cramer substitute No. 5140 be considered and agreed to; that there be up to 1 hour of debate, equally divided in the usual form, that upon the use or yielding back of time, if a budget point of order is made, the Senate vote on the motion to waive; and that if the point of order is waived, the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and the Senate vote on passage of the bill with 60 affirmative votes required for passage; and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARPER. Madam President, I might just add: What is all this about? It is about the Water Resources Development Act. We are trying to move it along and expedite it. I want to thank everybody. Senator CAPITO I notice is on the floor, but Senator CARDIN is here and Senator CRAMER as well. Many thanks to all of them and to the leadership on both sides of the aisle. It is important legislation. We are happy to get it moving.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2024 THROUGH 2032—Motion To Proceed

Mr. BRAUN. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 448, S. Con. Res. 43.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 448, S. Con. Res. 43, a concurrent resolution setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2023 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2024 through 2032.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to proceed.

Mr. CARDIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY).

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 63, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 265 Leg.]

YEAS—34

Barrasso	Fischer	Romney
Blackburn	Grassley	Rubio
Blunt	Hagerty	Scott (FL)
Boozman	Hawley	Scott (SC)
Braun	Hoeven	Sullivan
Cassidy	Johnson	Thune
Cornyn	Lankford	Tillis
Cotton	Lee	Toomey
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Young
Daines	Moran	
Ernst	Risch	

NAYS—63

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Portman
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reed
Booker	Hyde-Smith	Rosen
Brown	Inhofe	Rounds
Burr	Kaine	Sanders
Cantwell	Kelly	Sasse
Capito	King	Schatz
Cardin	Klobuchar	Schumer
Carper	Luján	Shaheen
Casey	Manchin	Shelby
Collins	Markley	Sinema
Coons	McConnell	Smith
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Stabenow
Cramer	Merkley	Tester
Duckworth	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warner
Feinstein	Murray	Warnock
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Warren
Graham	Padilla	Wicker
Hassan	Paul	Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Kennedy	Leahy	Whitehouse
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The motion was rejected.

(Mr. OSSOFF assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). The majority leader.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, as I announced earlier today, in a few moments, I will file cloture on a major piece of legislation that will help our country lower costs, increase American manufacturing, strengthen supply chains, and preserve American competitiveness on into the 21st century. It is a very significant piece of legislation, and it will ensure that America and the American economy remain No. 1 on into the 21st century.

Specifically, our chips-plus package will now include incentives for domestic microchip projection, including ITC; support for our wireless communication supply chain—ORAN—and bil-

lions dedicated to scientific research, which includes many of the provisions Senator YOUNG and I authored in the Endless Frontier Act in partnership 2 years ago.

By filing cloture tonight, we are keeping this bill on track for final passage very soon. There has been strong bipartisan support already behind this legislation so I hope we can come to an agreement to get it done as quickly as it can because it is so important for the future of the country.

Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Schumer amendment No. 5135 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment), relating to the CHIPS Act of 2022.

Schumer amendment No. 5136 (to amendment No. 5135), to add an effective date.

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions, Schumer amendment No. 5137, to add an effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 5138 (to (the instructions) amendment No. 5137), to modify the effective date.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, with amendment No. 5135.

Charles E. Schumer, Maria Cantwell, Ben Ray Luján, Jon Tester, Richard Blumenthal, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tina Smith, John W. Hickenlooper, Mazie Hirono, Mark R. Warner, Debbie Stabenow, Jack Reed, Tammy Baldwin, Jacky Rosen, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 996, Carmen G. Cantor, of Puerto Rico, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior; that the Senate

vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

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

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Carmen G. Cantor, of Puerto Rico, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Cantor nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader in consultation with the Republican leader of the Senate to proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 902; that there be 10 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate proceed to vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination; that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order and any related statements be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

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

CONDEMNING THE USE OF HUNGER AS A WEAPON OF WAR AND RECOGNIZING THE EFFECT OF CONFLICT ON GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND FAMINE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 434, S. Res. 669.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 669) condemning the use of hunger as a weapon of war and recognizing the effect of conflict on global food security and famine.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the re-

solving clause and insert the part printed in italic and with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

Whereas, in 2020, an estimated 155,000,000 people experienced crisis levels of food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification phase 3 or above), with nearly 100,000,000 people living in environments where conflict was the main driver of hunger, and the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated rising levels of global food insecurity;

Whereas conflict acutely impacts vulnerable populations such as women and children, persons with disabilities, refugees, and internally displaced persons;

Whereas the impacts of conflict on food security can be direct, such as displacement from land, destruction of livestock grazing areas and fishing grounds, or destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets, or indirect, such as disruptions to food systems, leading to increased food prices or decreased household purchasing power, or decreased access to supplies that are necessary for food production and preparation, including agricultural inputs, water, and fuel;

Whereas conflict disrupts the distribution and buying and selling of food within a food system, including by creating shortages in production, increasing real and perceived risks for travel and transport, enabling the formation of illegal distribution channels and markets, and contributing to the breakdown of a government's ability to enforce regulations or perform its judiciary functions;

Whereas aerial bombing campaigns targeting agricultural heartlands, and the use of scorched earth methods of warfare, landmines, and other explosive devices have direct impacts on the ability of vulnerable populations to feed themselves;

Whereas effective humanitarian response in conflict, including in response to the threat of conflict-induced famine and food insecurity, requires respect for international humanitarian law by all parties to such conflict, and allowing and facilitating the rapid and unimpeded movement of humanitarian relief to all those in need;

Whereas efforts to restrict humanitarian aid and the operational integrity and impartiality of humanitarian aid works and distribution efforts, including through the imposition of blockades, security impediments, or irregular bureaucratic requirements, are another means by which combatants employ starvation and food deprivation as a weapon of war; and

Whereas the United States Government has multiple tools to fight global hunger, protect lifesaving assistance, and promote the prevention of conflict, including through the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94), the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-195), and the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334), and has the potential to hold accountable those using hunger as a weapon of war through the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That the Senate—

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

The Senate—

(1) condemns the use of hunger as a weapon of war through the—

(A) starvation of civilians;

(B) intentional and reckless destruction, removal, looting, or rendering useless objects necessary for food production and distribution, such as farmland, markets, mills, food processing and storage facilities, foodstuffs, crops, livestock, agricultural assets, waterways, water systems, drinking water facilities and supplies, and irrigation networks;

(C) denial of humanitarian access and the deprivation of objects indispensable to people's survival, such as food supplies and nutrition resources; and

(D) willful interruption of market systems for populations in need, including through the prevention of travel and manipulation of currency exchange; and

(2) calls on the United States Government to—

(A) prioritize diplomatic efforts to call out and address instances where hunger and intentional deprivation of food is being utilized as a weapon of war, including through efforts to ensure that security operations minimize civilian harm and do not undermine livelihoods of civilian populations;

(B) continue efforts to address severe global food insecurity through effective humanitarian response efforts, including through the provision of United States in-kind food assistance, vouchers, and other flexible food aid modalities;

(C) ensure existing interagency strategies, crisis response efforts, and ongoing programs consider, integrate, and adapt to conflict situations, including by utilizing crisis modifiers in United States Agency for International Development programming to respond to rapid shocks and stress such as the willful targeting of food systems; and

(D) ensure that the use of hunger as a weapon of war is considered within the employment of tools to hold individuals, governments, militias, or entities responsible, such as the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656), where appropriate, and taking into consideration the need for humanitarian exemptions and the protection of lifesaving assistance.

SEC. 2. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this resolution shall be construed as authorizing the use of military force or the introduction of United States forces into hostilities.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to.

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

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the resolution, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution (S. Res. 669), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration, and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 686.

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