

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 686) designating July 23, 2022, as “National Day of the American Cowboy”.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble 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 resolution (S. Res. 686) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of June 22, 2022, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JULY 2022 AS NATIONAL SARCOMA AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 694.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 694) expressing support for the designation of July 2022 as “National Sarcoma Awareness Month”.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the Johnson amendment to the preamble at the desk be agreed to, that the preamble as amended be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 694) was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 5143) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the preamble.)

In paragraph (2) of the second whereas clause of the preamble, strike “7,000” and insert “7,200”.

In paragraph (3) of the second whereas clause of the preamble, strike “any 1 time” and insert “any given time”.

In the third whereas clause of the preamble, strike “20” and insert “15”.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 694

Whereas sarcoma is a rare cancer of the bones or connective tissues, such as nerves, muscles, joints, fat, and blood vessels, that can arise nearly anywhere in the body;

Whereas, in the United States—

(1) about 16,000 individuals are diagnosed with sarcoma each year;

(2) approximately 7,200 individuals die from sarcoma each year; and

(3) about 50,000 individuals struggle with sarcoma at any given time;

Whereas, each year, about 1 percent of cancers diagnosed in adults and around 15 percent of cancers diagnosed in children are sarcoma;

Whereas more than 70 subtypes of sarcoma have been identified;

Whereas the potential causes of sarcoma are not well understood;

Whereas treatment for sarcoma can include surgery, radiation therapy, or chemotherapy;

Whereas sarcoma is often misdiagnosed and underreported; and

Whereas July 2022 would be an appropriate month to designate as National Sarcoma Awareness Month—

(1) to raise awareness about sarcoma; and

(2) to encourage more individuals in the United States to get properly diagnosed and treated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the designation of July 2022 as “National Sarcoma Awareness Month”.

REMEMBERING FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN SHINZO ABE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 706.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 706) remembering former Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 706) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of July 13, 2022, under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 8404

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 8404) to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading, and in order

to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

CHIPS ACT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I come to the Senate floor today to correct the record, really. Some of my colleagues in the Chamber voted yesterday to begin consideration of this chips package that we have talked about a lot because they believed it included legislation called Safeguarding American Innovation Act, or SAIA, the bipartisan, Senate-passed, White-House supported, essential legislation to protect taxpayer-funded research and intellectual property from being taken, stolen, by China and other adversaries and then used against us.

It is understandable people thought that because the SAIA research security provisions were in the broader USICA bill that passed the Senate last year. In fact, as the coauthors of USICA know, it was the reason I was one of the then-original Republican cosponsors of USICA and only because of that. At that time, we needed Republican cosponsors. And it is understandable because, this week, all Republican offices were emailed a list of items by the lead Republican on this bill which included chips-plus legislation, including SAIA.

So Republicans, when they voted yesterday, thought SAIA was part of it. Even today, Democrats and Republicans alike have come up to me and said they thought SAIA was in this bill.

By the way, they want it in this bill, but it is not. It was stripped out of this USICA. I filed an amendment to get it back into this package because it is so crucial to the goal of the overall effort, which is, of course, to improve our country's competitiveness, especially with regard to China. To do that, we must not only invest in more American research and innovation, which I support, but we have to protect that taxpayer-funded research and intellectual property from being stolen by our adversaries and used against us.

Given the current realities, without such protections, I believe this chips-plus bill, with significantly increased levels of Federal funding for research, may well become a giveaway to Beijing.

China's made no secret of its goal to supplant the United States as the global economic leader, and China has been willing to use every tool at its disposal to be able to do that. As FBI Director Christopher Wray has warned:

The greatest long-term threat to our nation's information and intellectual property, and to our economic vitality, is the counterintelligence and economic espionage threat from China.

Director Wray has characterized China as the largest threat to our ideas, our innovation, and our economic security, noting that the FBI has opened 2,000 cases focused on China stealing our research, with one case being opened approximately every 12 hours.

A number of us, in a totally bipartisan process, have been working on protecting research for the past 4 years. In 2019, an investigative report of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security, which I chaired with Senator CARPER as the ranking member, documented, after a yearlong investigation, how China uses talent recruitment programs—like the Thousand Talents Plan—to target the science and technology sectors. Talent recruitment plans recruit high-quality overseas talent—primarily from the United States—including academics, scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, even finance experts. The plans provide monetary benefits and other incentives to lure experts into providing proprietary information or research to China. This is in violation of our laws and conflict of interest rules. China, in turn, exploits American research, intellectual property, and open collaboration—often U.S. taxpayer-funded—for its own economic and military gain at our expense.

Really, when you think about it, the rise in China's military and economy over the past couple decades is, in part, being fueled by American taxpayer-paid research, where they have essentially leapfrogged us and commercialized it more quickly than us and used it against us.

In just one of many examples, recently, a researcher in Kansas hid his full-time employment with a Chinese research university to obtain Federal grant funding for six different Department of Energy and National Science Foundation contracts.

Remember, the funding in this bill primarily goes to the National Science Foundation. In fact, the Department of Health and Human Services inspector general recently released a report that found that two-thirds of the NIH grant recipients—another place a lot of research is done, NIH—failed to meet Federal requirements regarding foreign financial interests including instances of U.S.-funded researchers failing to disclose ties with the Chinese Government.

In fact, since our investigation and hearing, there have been at least 23 different researchers that have been arrested by Federal authorities for research theft. In testimony before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, John Brown, then-assistant director of the FBI's Counterintelligence Division said:

The Communist government of China has proven that it will use any means necessary to advance its interests at the expense of others, including the United States, and pursue its long-term goal of being the world's

superpower by 2049. . . . The Chinese government knows that economic strength and scientific innovation are the keys to global influence and military power. So Beijing aims to acquire our . . . expertise, to erode our competitive advantage and supplant the United States as a global superpower.

Then-commander, U.S. Cyber Command, General Keith Alexander described intellectual property theft and cyber espionage in general as “the greatest transfer of wealth in history.”

The sentiment was underscored by former national security adviser, retired LTG H.R. McMaster. When asked about China's growing and intertwined military and economic threat at a March 2021 Armed Services Committee hearing, Lieutenant General McMaster stressed the need for the United States to defend itself saying:

It's gut-wrenching to see how much has been stolen right from under our noses. And much of that research [is] funded by Congress. . . . I think the financial dimension of this is something worth a great deal of scrutiny. We are, in large measure, underwriting our own demise.

That is why Senator CARPER and I introduced the Safeguarding American Innovation Act and insisted it be included in the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs title of USICA. And, again, it was, and it passed. And it is part of the research funding—additional research funding to have these protections around it. It would be necessary even if there was not additional research funding, but now we are spending tens of billions of dollars of more taxpayer money and not providing this security.

Based on feedback from the law enforcement and research community, the legislation goes directly to the root of the problem. It makes it punishable by law to knowingly fail to disclose foreign funding on Federal grant applications.

The FBI wants that badly. It requires the executive branch to streamline and coordinate grant-making between the Federal Agencies so there is continuity, accountability, and coordination. It allows the State Department to deny visas to foreign researchers coming to the United States to exploit the openness of our research enterprise and requires research institutions and universities to do more, including telling the State Department whether a foreign researcher will have access to export-controlled technologies.

The State Department wants this badly. The career people at the State Department helped us write these provisions. They need this authority. They don't have it now.

So a vital component of any competitiveness bill must be this commonsense, noncontroversial, extensively negotiated, bipartisan bill. It is a matter of our national security. I have described the extraordinary theft of taxpayer-paid research under current funding levels. Again, it is unthinkable that we would add tens of billions of more taxpayer dollars to sensitive research, as we propose, in the CHIPS-

plus package and not protect that research from China and other adversaries.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment to ensure that it is part again—as it has been in the past; we all voted for it—of the underlying package.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, on July 4, we celebrated the founding of our Nation, as we do every year. But when I woke up on this July 4, I had a strange thought, a thought I never had before, the question of, What kind of country are we celebrating?

I have always had immense pride in the founding vision of our Nation, in that vision of equality, of opportunity for all, of freedom of religion, of equal justice under the law, of equal representation, and, most importantly, of government of, by, and for the people.

Our journey as a nation over nearly 250 years has been a difficult journey of moving toward full implementation of this vision. That is an inspiring journey—a journey I have been proud to witness, a journey I have been proud to be a part of.

But just days before this year's July 4 celebration, we saw the conclusion of the Supreme Court's latest judicial term—a term over which the Court displayed a far different vision for America: one with devastating repercussions that will reverberate in the lives of countless Americans for decades to come.

For years now—actually, for decades, we have watched a steady, relentless effort by rightwing extremists to rig the courts so they can transform America and American society as we have known it. Their big goal is corporations over people and their second goal is to implement conservative cultural policy over individual freedom and liberty.

Now, with this Court's recent decisions, we are left with an inescapable conclusion: The extremists have succeeded. The Court is now operating as an unelected super-legislature with a MAGA political agenda. Their decisions this term read like planks out of the Republican Party platform.

Here is what the MAGA Court's vision is for our Nation. It is a vision that obliterates the right to privacy, giving an overbearing Federal Government the power to be in the medical exam room making reproductive health decisions for American women, when the only people who should be in the exam room, under an “of and by the people” Republic is the woman, her doctor, and whomever else she chooses to invite—her partner, her friend, or her religious adviser.

This Court's vision is a vision that embraces never-ending gun violence, stripping Congress and the States of