

support and are still part of the conference committee. So we need to get to the remainder of those provisions and get them over the finish line.

For example, one of the pieces of that larger bill that is not included in the measure before us would help protect American intellectual property and protect our technology secrets against theft by foreign companies or other countries. We know that in today's high-speed, fast-paced economy, where information zips around the world at the speed of light, it is easier than ever to steal someone else's technology for your own purposes. At a summit in London earlier this month, FBI Director Chris Wray warned companies from across Europe that Beijing is developing more advanced strategies to "ransack" Western companies, pilaging intellectual property, and stealing inventions from Americans and others around the world in the high-tech sector. We have to do everything we can to protect ourselves against that malign conduct.

For example, if you are an American company and a foreign company in China steals your intellectual property, the only recourse you currently have at your disposal is to file a lawsuit—file a lawsuit and go to court. It is like taking a peashooter to a knife fight, especially when you are dealing with a foreign government, like the Government of China. That is why I introduced a bipartisan bill with Senator SASSE to arm the U.S. Government with the authority to impose tough sanctions on companies that systematically plunder U.S. technology secrets and intellectual property.

That measure, as I said, is part of a larger package, and we need to get that done by the end of the year. For now, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill that is before us this week. It is a key step forward to ensure that America remains the world's leading developer of key technologies and will help bring that important high-tech microchip manufacturing back here to the United States.

We have the brainpower. We have the institutions. We have a system that can fuel tech entrepreneurs. We need to match those very important assets with a willpower for national success and progress.

History tells us that a key ingredient in America's innovation success story has been Federal investment in R&D—much of the R&D that companies will not invest in because it is sometimes too risky. It is an investment that we make on behalf of the American people to ensure our national success and our global leadership. We are today witnessing the efforts of our competitors and, in many cases, our adversaries to overtake us in these key areas. And we should not and we must not surrender our leadership in those places that shape our economy and shape our world.

We must harness the full power of American innovation, as we have done

in the past, to meet the challenges of our time. And this bill is an important part of that effort. And I urge my colleagues to support it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. HASAN). The Senator from Michigan.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the notice of proposed rulemaking from the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RADIO FREE ASIA AND ITS MISSION TO PROVIDE AN INDEPENDENT SOURCE OF NEWS TO CLOSED SOCIETIES IN ASIA

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 418, S. Res. 394.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 394) recognizing the 25th anniversary of Radio Free Asia and its mission to provide an independent source of news to closed societies in Asia.

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 resolving clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

*Whereas, after the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre, a bipartisan group of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, led by then-Senators Joseph R. Biden and Jesse Helms, came together and sponsored legislation to create Radio Free Asia, a news outlet with a congressionally mandated mission to provide unbiased, independent, and domestic journalism for audiences in China, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Tibet, and Vietnam, whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia—*

*(1) was established by United States law as part of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.);*

*(2) was incorporated as a private, nonprofit corporation on March 11, 1996; and*

*(3) made its inaugural broadcast in Mandarin to the Chinese people on September 29, 1996;*

*Whereas Burma, Vietnam, China, and North Korea rank amongst the world's 10 worst countries for media freedom in Reporters Without Borders' 2022 World Press Freedom Index, as based on an evaluation of pluralism, independence of the media, quality of legislative framework, and safety of journalists;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia delivers programming and content using many media platforms, including radio, television, and the internet, in the languages of Mandarin, Korean, Burmese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Khmer (Cambodian), Cantonese, Lao, and Vietnamese, and through English translations and content on the website and social media of Radio Free Asia;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia launched BenarNews in 2015, an online news affiliate that*

*publishes news and content for audiences in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines that is focused on the consequences of extremism and contributes to coverage by Radio Free Asia of the influence of the People's Republic of China in Southeast Asia and the expanded military presence of the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia in 2020 launched online brand, WHYNOT/WAINAO, engaging younger Chinese Mandarin-speaking audiences around the world, who are often skeptical of pervasive Chinese government narratives, fostering an open dialogue on banned or under-covered topics through probing independent-thinking journalism, features, and content;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia, consistent with its congressional mandate of editorial independence, works to ensure that its journalists and services adhere to the highest journalistic standards and ethics, without influence or interference by the United States Government or any administration;*

*Whereas the Uyghur Service of Radio Free Asia has served a vital role by providing an independent source of information on the repression and mass detention of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China, helping inform the policies of Congress and the executive branch, including a determination by the State Department that the Chinese government, under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party, is engaged in genocide against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia has documented the rapid deterioration of autonomy and democratic freedoms in Hong Kong by the Chinese central government, including restrictions on freedom of speech and the press and crackdowns on activists, journalists, and protesters;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia has been a primary source of information on Tibetan regions in the People's Republic of China, including on the March 2008 Lhasa Uprising and ensuing security crackdown, the spate of Tibetan self-immolations, and restrictions on Tibetan language, education, religious practice, and the display of images of the Dalai Lama;*

*Whereas, in March 2020, Radio Free Asia reported that the Chinese government was under-reporting the number of coronavirus fatalities in Wuhan province, which was later verified by leaked internal Chinese documents obtained by other news outlets;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia has provided the Burmese people with continuous coverage of the 2021 military-led coup that deposed the elected government and ended 10 years of democratic reforms and growth of civil society;*

*Whereas, in 2017, Radio Free Asia documented the human rights abuses against and expulsion of Rohingya from Burma, whose plight Radio Free Asia affiliate BenarNews has continued to cover in refugee camps in Bangladesh;*

*Whereas Radio Free Asia has done in-depth reporting on the behavior of the North Korean government, including the use of forced labor, political prisoner camps, activities at nuclear testing sites, and internal acknowledgments of the presence of COVID-19 in the country;*

*Whereas high-level defectors and refugees from North Korea have credited reports by Radio Free Asia as a factor in their decision to leave the country and seek their future beyond the North Korean borders;*

*Whereas the Lao, Khmer (Cambodian), and Vietnamese services of Radio Free Asia have reported on high-level corruption of officials and leaders, silencing of independent voices and journalists, and the struggles of civil society, as well as activities by China that affect the flow of the Mekong River;*

*Whereas the journalism by Radio Free Asia has earned recognition among its peers, is cited by respected international and regional media outlets, and has won numerous awards for its*

investigative reporting and exclusive features from journalistic and human rights groups;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has been unjustly targeted by repressive regimes, with its websites blocked, its radio signals jammed, and its journalists put at risk;

Whereas Nguyen Tuong Thuy, Truong Duy Nhat, and Nguyen Van Hoa, contributors to the Vietnamese Service of Radio Free Asia, have been unjustly jailed and detained;

Whereas Uon Chhin and Yeang Sothearin, who have both worked as journalists for the Khmer (Cambodian) Service of Radio Free Asia, continue to face unsubstantiated charges; and

Whereas Chinese authorities have detained and harassed family members of the Uyghur Service of Radio Free Asia in a campaign of intimidation; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,  
That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of Radio Free Asia on its 25th anniversary year as an independent news organization chartered and funded by Congress with a mission to bring uncensored, accurate news to people living in closed societies in Asia;

(2) honors the dedication and courage of the former and current journalists of Radio Free Asia in the face of threats and adversity from foreign governments and rising risks for press freedom in Asia and across the globe; and

(3) commends the continued effectiveness and success of Radio Free Asia in its pursuit of independence and credible journalism.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on adopting the resolution, as amended.

The amendment (S. Res. 394), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment 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 in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

#### RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. PETERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions introduced earlier today: S. Res. 720, S. Res. 721, S. Res. 722, and S. Res. 723.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. PETERS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to,

the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

The resolutions (S. Res. 720, S. Res. 721, S. Res. 722, and S. Res. 723) were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

#### MORNING BUSINESS

##### CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I rise to express my support for the substitute amendment to the House message accompanying H.R. 4346, which is the vehicle for the so-called CHIPS Act.

Semiconductors are crucial to nearly every sector of our economy. They are in our cars and trucks, medical devices, and 5G telecommunications equipment. America created the semiconductor industry in the 1960s. We ceded global leadership in the 1970s. We regained it, to an extent, in the 1990s but have lost it again. In 1990, the U.S. share of semiconductor manufacturing was 37 percent. By 2020, that share had declined to 12 percent. As Mark Muro and Robert Maxim of the Brookings Institution recently reported:

While the 1990s saw a significant expansion in U.S. innovation capacity in semiconductors, the nation's production capacity continued to decline. In some cases, this owed to foreign countries out-competing the U.S. on labor costs. But more can be attributed to the significant subsidies foreign governments have been providing to build and maintain fabrication plants—a level of support that the U.S. hasn't matched.

The Senate is poised, with strong bipartisan support, to get the United States back on track with respect to domestic semiconductor manufacturing, which is critical for our national and economic security. The substitute amendment provides \$54 billion in grants to domestic manufacturers and another \$24 billion in tax credits through the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors—CHIPS—for America Fund. The substitute amendment also authorizes \$102 billion over the next 5 years for the National Science Foundation—NSF—the Department of Commerce, and the National Institute of Standards and Technology—NIST—a \$52 billion increase over the Congressional Budget Office—CBO—baseline.

These funds will be a “shot in the arm” for domestic manufacturing; here is a list of some firms that plan to use funding to expand or establish manufacturing facilities: Intel and TSMC plan to build factories in Ohio and Arizona; GlobalFoundries wants to expand a facility in upstate New York; SkyWater Technology and Purdue University want to collaborate on a new \$1.8 billion factory and research facility West Lafayette, IN; and IBM and

the State University of New York at Albany want to establish a semiconductor research center in Albany.

While the substitute amendment is necessary, it is not sufficient. It does not extend the Trade Adjustment Assistance—TAA—Small Business Innovation Research—SBIR—or Small Business Technology Transfer—STTR—Programs, for instance.

Fortunately, conferees are still working on those and other provisions from the Senate-passed United States Innovation and Competition Act—USICA—and the House-passed America Creating Opportunities for Manufacturing, Pre-Eminence in Technology, and Economic Strength—America COMPETES Act. I hope the Senate will have the opportunity to vote on a conference report that covers many issues the substitute amendment does not address.

Many Senators have spoken on the floor about the importance of the semiconductor incentives in division A of the substitute amendment, and I have just added my voice to that chorus. But I would also like to highlight the science provisions included in division B, which are also important. division B authorizes: \$20 billion for the first-of-its-kind NSF Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships, which will accelerate domestic development of critical national and economic security technologies such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, advanced manufacturing, 6G communications, energy, and material science; \$9 billion—\$4 billion over the CBO baseline—for several NIST initiatives and programs, including a tripling of funding for the Manufacturing Extension Program—MEP—and leverages the MEP to create a national supply chain database, which will assist businesses with supplier scouting and minimize supply chain disruptions; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's—NASA—Artemis Program to return Americans to the Moon as a prelude to sending humans to Mars.

Division B also extends the International Space Station through 2030 and supports a balanced science portfolio, including Earth science observations and continued development of the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope.

Division B codifies the Planetary Defense Coordination Office and requires NASA to continue efforts to protect Earth from asteroids and comets. Just 2 months from now, the Double Asteroid Redirection Test—DART—will deliberately crash a probe into the minor-planet moon Dimorphos of the double asteroid Didymos to shift Dimorphos's orbit. The asteroid poses no actual threat to Earth; it was merely selected for the test to assess our ability to deflect an asteroid on a collision course with Earth through kinetic energy.

I introduced the Cleaner, Quieter Airplanes Act in the previous Congress and again this year and am pleased