

(EE) the wages and benefits other employees in the same business provide their employees.

(VII) CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS.—Any employer receiving funds under this subsection to procure goods or services shall require a contractor or subcontractor, whose employees perform or will perform work funded under this subsection, that contracts or subcontracts with the employer to comply with the requirements set forth in subclauses (I) through (VI).

(VIII) DEFINITIONS.—In this clause, the terms “employee”, “employer”, and “labor organization” have the meanings given the terms in section 2 of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152).

(ii) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated to carry out this section shall not be used to assist, promote, or deter organizing of labor organizations.

(5) SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Supply Chain Resiliency Fund for the purpose of funding loans, loan guaranties, and grants under the Program.

(B) FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall use the funds in the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund to finance loans, loan guaranties, and grants to eligible entities under the Program.

(ii) RESERVE RATIO.—The Assistant Secretary shall not lend in excess of 10 times the capital in reserve in the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund.

(iii) INTEREST RATE.—The Assistant Secretary shall establish interest rates for loans, loan guaranties, and other instruments as the Secretary considers appropriate, taking into account—

(I) the objectives of the Program described in section paragraph (2); and

(II) the cost of capital experienced by foreign competitors to the beneficiaries of the support provided under this subsection.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Assistant Secretary \$5,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 to carry out the Program, of which \$4,000,000,000 shall be deposited into the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund established under paragraph (5).

SA 4631. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ALLIES AND PARTNERS ASSISTING EVACUATION FROM AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) following the Afghan Taliban takeover of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Bahrain, Georgia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kosovo, Kuwait, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Mexico, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, Sudan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the Self-Declared Independent Republic of Somaliland responded to the United States’

request for assistance in the effort to evacuate and support thousands of United States citizens, lawful permanent residents of the United States, vulnerable Afghans, and their families; and

(2) the United States values the vital contributions of these partners and allies to the evacuation effort and is grateful for their support of this critical humanitarian mission.

SA 4632. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—National Emergencies Act Reform

SEC. 1071. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Assuring that Robust, Thorough, and Informed Congressional Leadership is Exercised Over National Emergencies Act” or the “ARTICLE ONE Act”.

SEC. 1072. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DECLARATION AND RENEWAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

Section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 201. DECLARATIONS AND RENEWALS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) AUTHORITY TO DECLARE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—With respect to Acts of Congress authorizing the exercise, during the period of a national emergency, of any special or extraordinary power, the President is authorized to declare such a national emergency by proclamation. Such proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to Congress and published in the Federal Register.

“(b) SPECIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW TO BE EXERCISED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No powers or authorities made available by statute for use during the period of a national emergency shall be exercised unless and until the President specifies the provisions of law under which the President proposes that the President or other officers will act in—

“(A) a proclamation declaring a national emergency under subsection (a); or

“(B) one or more Executive orders relating to the emergency published in the Federal Register and transmitted to Congress.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—The President may—

“(A) specify under paragraph (1) only provisions of law that make available powers and authorities that relate to the nature of the national emergency; and

“(B) exercise such powers and authorities only to address the national emergency.

“(c) TEMPORARY EFFECTIVE PERIODS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A declaration of a national emergency under subsection (a) may last for 30 days from the issuance of the proclamation (not counting the day on which the proclamation was issued) and shall terminate when that 30-day period expires unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 with respect to the proclamation.

“(2) EXERCISE OF POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—Any power or authority made available under a provision of law described in subsection (a) and specified pursuant to sub-

section (b) may be exercised for 30 days from the issuance of the proclamation or Executive order (not counting the day on which such proclamation or Executive order was issued). That power or authority cannot be exercised once that 30-day period expires, unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 approving—

“(A) the proclamation of the national emergency or the Executive order; and

“(B) the exercise of the power or authority specified by the President in such proclamation or Executive order.

“(3) EXCEPTION IF CONGRESS IS UNABLE TO CONVENE.—If Congress is physically unable to convene as a result of an armed attack upon the United States or another national emergency, the 30-day periods described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall begin on the first day Congress convenes for the first time after the attack or other emergency.

“(d) PROHIBITION ON SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS IF EMERGENCIES NOT APPROVED.—

“(1) SUBSEQUENT DECLARATIONS.—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a national emergency before the expiration of the 30-day period described in subsection (c), or with respect to a national emergency proposed to be renewed under subsection (e), the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, declare a subsequent national emergency under subsection (a) with respect to the same circumstances.

“(2) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES.—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a power or authority specified by the President in a proclamation under subsection (a) or an Executive order under subsection (b)(1)(B) with respect to a national emergency, the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, exercise that power or authority with respect to that emergency.

“(e) RENEWAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—A national emergency declared by the President under subsection (a) or previously renewed under this subsection, and not already terminated pursuant to subsection (c) or section 202(a), shall terminate on a date that is not later than one year after the President transmitted to Congress the proclamation declaring the emergency under subsection (a) or Congress approved a previous renewal pursuant to this subsection, unless—

“(1) the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to Congress an Executive order renewing the emergency; and

“(2) there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval renewing the emergency pursuant to section 203 before the termination of the emergency or previous renewal of the emergency.

“(f) EFFECT OF FUTURE LAWS.—No law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall supersede this title unless it does so in specific terms, referring to this title, and declaring that the new law supersedes the provisions of this title.”

SEC. 1073. TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

Section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 202. TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any national emergency declared by the President under section 201(a) shall terminate on the earliest of—

“(1) the date provided for in section 201(c);

“(2) the date on which Congress, by statute, terminates the emergency;

“(3) the date on which the President issues a proclamation terminating the emergency; or

“(4) the date provided for in section 201(e).

“(b) 5-YEAR LIMITATION.—Under no circumstances may a national emergency declared by the President under section 201(a) continue on or after the date that is 5 years after the date on which the national emergency was first declared.

“(c) EFFECT OF TERMINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective on the date of the termination of a national emergency under subsection (a) or (b)—

“(A) except as provided by paragraph (2), any powers or authorities exercised by reason of the emergency shall cease to be exercised;

“(B) any amounts reprogrammed or transferred under any provision of law with respect to the emergency that remain unobligated on that date shall be returned and made available for the purpose for which such amounts were appropriated; and

“(C) any contracts entered into under any provision of law relating to the emergency shall be terminated.

“(2) SAVINGS PROVISION.—The termination of a national emergency shall not moot—

“(A) any legal action taken or pending legal proceeding not finally concluded or determined on the date of the termination under subsection (a) or (b); or

“(B) any legal action or legal proceeding based on any act committed prior to that date.”

SEC. 1074. REVIEW BY CONGRESS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

Title II of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 203. REVIEW BY CONGRESS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL AND OF TERMINATION.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(A) JOINT RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—The term ‘joint resolution of approval’ means a joint resolution that contains only the following provisions after its resolving clause:

“(i) A provision approving—

“(I) a proclamation of a national emergency made under section 201(a);

“(II) an Executive order issued under section 201(b)(1)(B); or

“(III) an Executive order issued under section 201(e).

“(ii) A provision approving a list of all or a portion of the provisions of law specified by the President under section 201(b) in the proclamation or Executive order that is the subject of the joint resolution.

“(B) JOINT RESOLUTION OF TERMINATION.—The term ‘joint resolution of termination’ means a joint resolution terminating—

“(i) a national emergency declared under section 201(a); or

“(ii) the exercise of any powers or authorities pursuant to that emergency.

“(2) PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF JOINT RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL.—

“(A) INTRODUCTION.—After the President transmits to Congress a proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a), or an Executive order renewing an emergency under section 201(e) or specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(1)(B), a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination may be introduced in either House of Congress by any member of that House.

“(B) REQUESTS TO CONVENE CONGRESS DURING RECESSES.—If, when the President transmits to Congress a proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a), or an Executive order renewing an emergency under section 201(e) or specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(1)(B), Congress has adjourned sine die or has adjourned for any period in excess of 3 calendar days, the Speaker of the House of

Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, if they deem it advisable (or if petitioned by at least one-third of the membership of their respective Houses) shall jointly request the President to convene Congress in order that it may consider the proclamation or Executive order and take appropriate action pursuant to this section.

“(C) COMMITTEE REFERRAL.—A joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination shall be referred in each House of Congress to the committee or committees having jurisdiction over the emergency authorities invoked pursuant to the national emergency that is the subject of the joint resolution.

“(D) CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.—In the Senate, the following rules shall apply:

“(i) REPORTING AND DISCHARGE.—If the committee to which a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination has been referred has not reported it at the end of 10 calendar days after its introduction, that committee shall be automatically discharged from further consideration of the resolution and it shall be placed on the calendar.

“(ii) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—Notwithstanding Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, when the committee to which a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination is referred has reported the resolution, or when that committee is discharged under clause (i) from further consideration of the resolution, it is at any time thereafter in order (even though a previous motion to the same effect has been disagreed to) for a motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution to be made, and all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived. The motion to proceed is subject to 4 hours of debate divided equally between those favoring and those opposing the joint resolution of approval or the joint resolution of termination. The motion is not subject to amendment, or to a motion to postpone, or to a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business.

“(iii) FLOOR CONSIDERATION.—A joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination shall be subject to 10 hours of debate, to be divided evenly between the proponents and opponents of the resolution.

“(iv) AMENDMENTS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subclause (II), no amendments shall be in order with respect to a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination.

“(II) AMENDMENTS TO STRIKE OR ADD SPECIFIED PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Subclause (I) shall not apply with respect to any amendment to a joint resolution of approval to strike from or add to the list required by paragraph (1)(A)(ii) a provision or provisions of law specified by the President under section 201(b) in the proclamation or Executive order.

“(v) MOTION TO RECONSIDER FINAL VOTE.—A motion to reconsider a vote on final passage of a joint resolution of approval or of a joint resolution of termination shall not be in order.

“(vi) APPEALS.—Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

“(E) CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any committee to which a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination has been referred has not reported it to the House at the end of 10 calendar days after its introduction, such committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution, and it shall be placed on the appropriate calendar.

On Thursdays it shall be in order at any time for the Speaker to recognize a Member who favors passage of a joint resolution that has appeared on the calendar for at least 3 calendar days to call up that joint resolution for immediate consideration in the House without intervention of any point of order. When so called up a joint resolution shall be considered as read and shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered to its passage without intervening motion. It shall not be in order to reconsider the vote on passage. If a vote on final passage of the joint resolution has not been taken on or before the close of the tenth calendar day after the resolution is reported by the committee or committees to which it was referred, or after such committee or committees have been discharged from further consideration of the resolution, such vote shall be taken on that day.

“(F) RECEIPT OF RESOLUTION FROM OTHER HOUSE.—If, before passing a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination, one House receives from the other House a joint resolution of approval or a joint resolution of termination—

“(i) the joint resolution of the other House shall not be referred to a committee and shall be deemed to have been discharged from committee on the day it is received; and

“(ii) the procedures set forth in subparagraph (D) or (E), as applicable, shall apply in the receiving House to the joint resolution received from the other House to the same extent as such procedures apply to a joint resolution of the receiving House.

“(G) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The enactment of a joint resolution of approval or of a joint resolution of termination under this subsection shall not be interpreted to serve as a grant or modification by Congress of statutory authority for the emergency powers of the President.

“(b) RULES OF THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE.—Subsection (a) is enacted by Congress—

“(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in the House in the case of joint resolutions of approval, and supersede other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such other rules; and

“(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.”

SEC. 1075. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 401 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1641) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) REPORT ON EMERGENCIES.—The President shall transmit to Congress, with any proclamation declaring a national emergency under section 201(a), or Executive order renewing an emergency under section 201(e) or specifying emergency powers or authorities under section 201(b)(1)(B), a report, in writing, that includes the following:

“(1) A description of the circumstances necessitating the declaration of a national emergency, the renewal of such an emergency, or the use of a new emergency authority specified in the Executive order, as the case may be.

“(2) The estimated duration of the national emergency.

“(3) A summary of the actions the President or other officers intend to take, including any reprogramming or transfer of funds,

and the statutory authorities the President and such officers expect to rely on in addressing the national emergency.

“(4) In the case of a renewal of a national emergency, a summary of the actions the President or other officers have taken in the preceding one-year period, including any reprogramming or transfer of funds, to address the emergency.

“(e) PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—The President shall provide to Congress such other information as Congress may request in connection with any national emergency in effect under title II.

“(f) PERIODIC REPORTS ON STATUS OF EMERGENCIES.—If the President declares a national emergency under section 201(a), the President shall, not less frequently than every 180 days for the duration of the emergency, report to Congress on the status of the emergency and the actions the President or other officers have taken and authorities the President and such officers have relied on in addressing the emergency.

“(g) FINAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING NATIONAL EMERGENCY.—Not later than 90 days after the termination under section 202 of a national emergency declared under section 201(a), the President shall transmit to Congress a final report describing—

“(1) the actions that the President or other officers took to address the emergency; and

“(2) the powers and authorities the President and such officers relied on to take such actions.

“(h) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—Each report required by this section shall be transmitted in unclassified form and be made public at the same time the report is transmitted to Congress, although a classified annex may be provided to Congress, if necessary.”

SEC. 1076. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) NATIONAL EMERGENCIES ACT.—Title III of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1631) is repealed.

(b) INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY ECONOMIC POWERS ACT.—Section 207 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1706) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking “if the national emergency” and all that follows through “under this section.” and inserting the following: “if—

“(1) the national emergency is terminated pursuant to section 202(a)(2) of the National Emergencies Act; or

“(2) a joint resolution of approval is not enacted as required by section 203 of that Act to approve—

“(A) the national emergency; or

“(B) the exercise of such authorities.”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking “paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) of section 202(a)” and inserting “section 202(c)(2)”.

SEC. 1077. APPLICABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this subtitle and the amendments made by this subtitle shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) APPLICATION TO NATIONAL EMERGENCIES PREVIOUSLY DECLARED.—A national emergency declared under section 201 of the National Emergencies Act before the date of the enactment of this Act shall be unaffected by the amendments made by this subtitle, except that such an emergency shall terminate on the date that is not later than one year after such date of enactment unless the emergency is renewed under subsection (e) of such section 201, as amended by section 1072 of this Act.

SA 4633. Mr. CASEY (for Mr. TOOMEY for himself and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed

to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title II, add the following:

SEC. 246. BRIEFING ON ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Army Combat Capabilities Development Command shall brief the congressional defense committees on—

(1) current research and development activities to leverage robotics, autonomy, and artificial intelligence to enhance additive manufacturing capabilities in forward-deployed, expeditionary bases; and

(2) courses of action being considered to successfully transition additive manufacturing capabilities into sustained operational capabilities.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A summary of research advances and innovations in expeditionary manufacturing enabled by past investments combining artificial intelligence and additive manufacturing.

(2) A summary of plans and ongoing activities to engage with operational programs and programs of record to ensure that such advances and innovations can be successfully transitioned and supported to maximize mission readiness and force resiliency.

(3) An assessment of the feasibility of initiating pilot programs between institutions of higher education, the defense industrial base, and the Army Combat Capabilities Development Command related to experimentation and demonstrations of expeditionary manufacturing techniques.

SA 4634. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following:

SEC. 356. STUDY ON BIOREMEDIATION OF PFAS USING MYCOLOGICAL ORGANIC MATTER.

(a) STUDY.—Commencing not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment, the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall jointly carry out a study on the bioremediation of PFAS using mycological organic matter.

(b) STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.—The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Energy, Installations, and Environment shall carry out the responsibilities of the Secretary of Defense for the study under subsection (a) through

the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the commencement of the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the study.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(2) PFAS.—The term “PFAS” means perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

SA 4635. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 607. SAFETY STANDARDS FOR CONSUMER PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR INFANT SLEEP SOLD AT COMMISSARY STORES AND MWR RETAIL FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that any consumer product intended for infant sleep and sold at a commissary store or MWR retail facility complies with applicable consumer product safety rules and voluntary consumer product safety standards established by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSUMER PRODUCT.—The term “consumer product” has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052).

(2) INTENDED FOR INFANT SLEEP.—The term “intended for infant sleep”, with respect to a consumer product, includes inclined sleepers, crib bumpers, and nests.

(3) MWR RETAIL FACILITY.—The term “MWR retail facility” has the meaning given that term in section 1063 of title 10, United States Code.

SA 4636. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following: