

Plan Colombia to counter the proliferation of transnational criminal organizations throughout the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas, on May 15, 2012, the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement entered into force, which expanded commercial ties, economic growth, and employment opportunities in both the United States and Colombia;

Whereas the United States is Colombia's leading trade partner;

Whereas, on June 25, 2013, Colombia signed an agreement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on security cooperation and information sharing and in May 2018, became the first and only global partner country of NATO in Latin America;

Whereas, since 2012, the United States and Colombia have cooperated to bring peace and end a half century of armed conflict in Colombia, the longest armed conflict in the Western Hemisphere;

Whereas, since 2018, Colombia and the United States have led the Orion international naval campaign to combat maritime narcotics trafficking, and the jointly led campaign has strengthened the narcotics interdiction capabilities of 38 countries and 88 institutions, including in northern Central America;

Whereas, on April 28, 2020, Colombia became the 37th member and third country in Latin America to join the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);

Whereas Colombia is one of the most consistent and reliable allies of the United States because of Colombia's support for shared diplomatic and security objectives;

Whereas Colombians and Colombian Americans residing in the United States have greatly contributed to enriching the society, culture, economy of, and science developed by the United States and have helped further strengthen the ties between the United States and Colombia;

Whereas, on February 8, 2021, Colombia granted temporary protected status to more than 1,800,000 Venezuelans for 10 years, a measure that was welcomed by the United States and the international community and will ensure Venezuelan migrants and refugees in Colombia have access to health care, education, housing, and formal employment opportunities;

Whereas, following that announcement, Secretary of State Antony Blinken commended Colombia's humanitarian leadership and innovative response to the worst refugee crisis in Latin America; and

Whereas, on March 10, 2022, the United States announced it would designate Colombia as a major non-NATO ally: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 200th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States and Colombia;

(2) recognizes the critical role that Colombia plays in promoting stability and prosperity in the Western Hemisphere;

(3) recognizes the vital strategic alliance between the United States and Colombia, built on a shared commitment to democracy;

(4) celebrates the contributions made by Colombians and Colombian Americans to the United States;

(5) reaffirms the steadfast support of the people of the United States for the people of Colombia in their pursuit of peace, stability, and prosperity; and

(6) encourages strengthening cooperation with Colombia in areas such as technology, education, energy transition, and nearshoring, as well as in joint efforts toward the protection of democracy in the Western Hemisphere.

SENATE RESOLUTION 630—EX-PRESSING THE SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF MAY 1, 2022, THROUGH MAY 7, 2022, AS “NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK” TO CELEBRATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND ENTREPRENEURS IN EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. CARPER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KING, Mr. WARNOCK, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. REED, Ms. WARREN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. BRAUN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PETERS, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. DAINES, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 630

Whereas a “National Small Business Week” has been declared by every President since 1963;

Whereas there are more than 32,000,000 small businesses in the United States that support more than 61,000,000 jobs;

Whereas thousands of small business establishments were hard hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and government lockdowns;

Whereas small businesses will continue to play an integral role in rebuilding the economy of the United States; and

Whereas May 1, 2022, through May 7, 2022, would be an appropriate week to celebrate “National Small Business Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors and celebrates the entrepreneurial spirit and contributions of small businesses in every community in the United States;

(2) applauds the efforts and achievements of the owners of small businesses and their employees in every community of the United States;

(3) recognizes that, in the face of significant challenges, the owners of small businesses have demonstrated incredible resilience over the past 2 years;

(4) supports the designation of “National Small Business Week”;

(5) acknowledges the importance of providing access to underserved firms; and

(6) supports efforts to—

(A) hold Federal agencies accountable for fraud, waste, and abuse of taxpayer dollars; and

(B) create an environment that enables small businesses to grow and create jobs.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5030. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending

September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5031. Ms. CANTWELL (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. RISCH)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 456, expressing support for a free, fair, and peaceful December 4, 2021, election in The Gambia.

SA 5032. Ms. CANTWELL (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. RISCH)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 456, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5030. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7691, making emergency supplemental appropriations for assistance for the situation in Ukraine for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 18, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 28, line 11, and insert the following:

SEC. 402.(a) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the unobligated balances of the amounts appropriated under sections 602(a)(1) and 603(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802(a) and 803(a)) as of the date of enactment of this Act, \$21,395,338,500 shall be transferred to the General Fund to carry out this Act.

(2) APPORTIONMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer the amounts specified in paragraph (1) from the unobligated balances of the amounts appropriated under sections 602(a)(1) and 603(a) of such Act in equal proportion to the greatest extent practicable.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) CORONAVIRUS STATE FISCAL RECOVERY FUND.—Section 602(b)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 802(b)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—The amounts otherwise determined for allocation and payment under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3)—

“(A) shall be adjusted by the Secretary on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to carry out the transfer of funds required under section 402(a) of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022; and

“(B) may be adjusted by the Secretary on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to ensure that all available funds are allocated to States, territories, and Tribal governments in accordance with the requirements specified in each such paragraph (as applicable).”.

(2) CORONAVIRUS LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUND.—Section 603(b)(5) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 803(b)(5)) is amended to read as follows:

“(5) ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.—The amounts otherwise determined for allocation and payment under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3)—

“(A) shall be adjusted by the Secretary on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to carry out the transfer of funds required under section 402(a) of the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022; and

“(B) may be adjusted by the Secretary on a pro rata basis to the extent necessary to ensure that all available funds are distributed to metropolitan cities, counties, and States in accordance with the requirements specified in each paragraph (as applicable) and the certification requirement specified in subsection (d).”.

SA 5031. Ms. CANTWELL (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. RISCH))

proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 456, expressing support for a free, fair, and peaceful December 4, 2021, election in The Gambia; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following: “That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Gambian people on the successful 2016 and 2021 presidential elections and the April 2022 legislative election;

(2) supports the courageous and necessary work and recommendations of the Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission to bring accountability, healing, and reconciliation to the nation, and calls on the government to follow through with appropriate actions with regards to justice, accountability, and reparations for victims; and

(3) expresses the support of the American people in The Gambia’s continued and noteworthy democratic path forward.

SA 5032. Ms. CANTWELL (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. RISCH)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 456, expressing support for a free, fair, and peaceful December 4, 2021, election in The Gambia; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas, in 1965, The Gambia became independent from Great Britain;

Whereas, in 1970, The Gambia became a republic following a public referendum, and Dawda Jawara was elected president and subsequently reelected an additional five times;

Whereas, from 1970 to 1994, The Gambia was one of Africa’s longest running democracies and home to the continent’s human rights body, the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights;

Whereas, in 1994, President Jawara was forcibly removed from office in a coup by the Armed Forces Provisional Ruling Council (AFPRC), led by Lieutenant Yahya Jammeh;

Whereas, after two years of direct AFPRC rule that was heavily criticized by the international community, a flawed constitutional reform process occurred and The Gambia scheduled a new presidential election;

Whereas, in the lead up to the September 1996 presidential election, the Jammeh military government outlawed the country’s main opposition parties, restricted media freedom, prohibited meetings between rival candidates and foreign diplomats, and used soldiers to attack opposition rallies;

Whereas Jammeh won the 1996 presidential election in a process widely regarded as flawed by international observers;

Whereas President Jammeh won reelection in 2001, 2006, and 2011 in electoral processes marred by political repression, intimidation, and technical flaws;

Whereas Jammeh’s presidency saw targeted violence and widespread gross human rights violations, particularly against members of the media, including the murder of editor Deyda Hydara and the disappearance of journalist Ebrima Manneh;

Whereas President Jammeh personally ordered the kidnapping and torture of individuals he accused of “witchcraft” and threatened others over their sexual orientation;

Whereas thousands of Gambians fled into exile out of concern for their safety, becoming refugees in Africa at large and elsewhere;

Whereas the Jammeh government’s human rights record was widely criticized by regional and international human rights groups, as well as the United States, the European Union, and members of the United States Senate;

Whereas, in December 2016, opposition grand coalition candidate Adama Barrow, who campaigned on the promise of electoral and constitutional reform, won an upset election victory against President Jammeh;

Whereas, immediately after the 2016 election, Jammeh publicly accepted the defeat, but then later rejected the results and refused to depart the presidency;

Whereas Jammeh’s refusal to accept defeat was widely condemned, with the African Union refusing to recognize him as president and the Economic Community of West African States deploying an international intervention force to The Gambia;

Whereas, on January 19, 2017, Barrow was sworn in as president at the Gambian Embassy in Senegal;

Whereas, on January 20, 2017, Jammeh and his family departed The Gambia, reportedly stealing more than \$1,000,000,000 from state coffers, eventually to appear in Equatorial Guinea, where he remains in political exile with impunity;

Whereas President Barrow initially agreed to limit his term to a three-year transition ending on January 19, 2020, but later stated his intent to serve the full five-year constitutional term;

Whereas the Gambian Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission (TRRC) was established by an act of the Gambian Parliament to examine abuses committed during the Jammeh era and make recommendations as to whom to hold accountable;

Whereas more than 370 victims and former government officials testified at widely viewed TRRC hearings that documented widespread human rights abuses;

Whereas on November 25, 2021, the TRRC submitted its final report to President Barrow detailing the death of more than 240 people, torture, rape, and disappearances under the Jammeh regime;

Whereas on December 4, 2021, The Gambia held the first post-Jammeh era presidential election, which included six presidential candidates;

Whereas the December 4, 2021 election occurred peacefully, with high voter turnout and under the observation of a significant number of domestic and international monitors;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, The Gambia’s Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) announced the results, showing that President Barrow had won reelection;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, domestic election observers and other stakeholders released a joint statement noting that “the elections were conducted generally in an atmosphere of transparency and fairness as observed by domestic and international observers” and reminded candidates of the Code of Conduct for Peaceful Elections provision to “accept the results of the election as announced by the Chairperson of the IEC”;

Whereas, on December 5, 2021, former President of Sierra Leone Ernest Bai Koroma, who led an election observation mission from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), appealed to all the Gambian candidates “to accept the outcome of the election in good faith”;

Whereas, on December 24, 2021, the Gambia Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission published its findings that former President Jammeh was responsible for more than 20 years of killings, torture, and rape and recommended that those responsible be prosecuted, saying, “To forgive and forget with impunity the violations and abuses ... would not only undermine reconciliation but would also constitute a massive and egregious cover-up of the crimes committed.”;

Whereas, on December 28, 2021, the Gambia Supreme Court dismissed a challenge to the election results; and

Whereas, on January 18, 2022, the Independent Electoral Commission announced that National Assembly elections would be held on April 9, 2022: Now, therefore, be it

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I have eight requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct an executive session.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans’ Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 3 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct an open hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

The Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STRATEGIC FORCES

The Subcommittee on Strategic Forces of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 11, 2022, at 4:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Sidney