

Pensions Committee passed this bipartisan bill unanimously almost a year ago. It is time for the full Senate to take it up and pass it.

Senator MORAN, I must point out, has been a true leader in these efforts. Recently, we have teamed up in introducing the Suicide Prevention Act to try and intervene with those who may be in crisis but may not know to call 9-8-8 or reach out otherwise. The Suicide Prevention Act would fund prevention programs in hospital emergency departments to better screen for suicide or mental health crises. This is important because over 90 percent of people who attempt suicide have seen a healthcare provider—often a visit to a hospital, particularly an emergency room—in the weeks and days prior to their attempt. As these people are accessing the healthcare system, the mental health issues that really are driving them to seek medical attention are often overlooked. There are evidence-based strategies that healthcare professionals can employ to intervene before it is too late, but they need the training and the resources in order to do so. The bill would also strengthen data collection on suicide so we can better direct resources where they are needed most.

We also need to respond to the challenges facing young people. Back in 2004, I joined my former colleague Senator Gordon Smith in introducing the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, which was named for his son Garrett, who tragically lost his life to suicide the day before his 22nd birthday. This tragedy drove home the realization that suicide and mental health crises are so common among young people.

Our legislation authorized new funding for youth suicide prevention programs in States and on college campuses. Since it was first enacted, the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act has delivered roughly \$750 million in suicide prevention funding nationally. And I am pleased that Senator LISA MURKOWSKI, another longstanding partner and champion on this issue, joined me in introducing the reauthorization of this law so we can continue funding programs to support youth and young adults.

Mental health and suicide have for too long been subjects that have been difficult to talk about, much less confront. In meeting the challenge of this mental health crisis, we must be relentless. We cannot just do one thing or even a few things because there is no single solution.

A few days ago, President Biden signed the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, which included new resources for mental healthcare, including an additional \$150 million for implementation of 9-8-8 and billions of dollars for other mental health services such as the nationwide expansion of the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic model. But that cannot be the end of our work.

Each of the efforts and bills I have mentioned represent our continuing

and unfinished work. They would add another layer to help prevent suicide and strengthen our mental healthcare system.

So I urge my colleagues to work with me and my colleagues like Senator MORAN and Senator MURKOWSKI to pass the Suicide Prevention Act, the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline Improvement Act, the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act reauthorization, and to undertake many other efforts spearheaded by my colleagues. We should move forward with these measures without delay to prevent another 45,000 Americans from falling victim to suicide.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

SEMICONDUCTORS

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I know we are expecting a vote soon here, and I know that our colleagues know that we will have two votes—one on a nominee and the second one on a motion to proceed to what has been known as the Innovation and Competition Act. I just wanted to say, because I know there have been a few people out here on the floor—and I won't spend a lot of time now—that, hopefully, we will proceed on the motion to proceed and that we will have a much larger discussion.

I do want to clarify that today's vote is really about whether we are going to stop shipping jobs overseas and instead invest in American R&D. If we invest in American R&D, then we will see the plant, like is being talked about in Ohio, get built instead of getting immediately built in Europe. We will see other companies make investments in States like Texas and Arizona and Idaho and in many other parts of the United States. We will help build an ecosystem here in the United States of technology and next-generation development.

I encourage my colleagues to vote for a bill that makes an investment and competes with the next-generation semiconductors so that we can go even faster with innovation than we are currently doing because so much of that development is happening overseas. It is happening in Taiwan, and it is happening in Korea. They have had "game on" for a while. They have had "game on" and have literally taken a page out of what the United States has done to attract and keep industry here. Innovation is in the DNA of Americans, and if we want to create the economy of the future, we need to invest in the R&D of today. That means passing this next motion to proceed, getting on the bill, and passing as much of it as we can today. That way, we can be assured

that we are not going to lose out in this round of investment that is, yes, very challenging on a global basis.

We should be really realistic. We have a chip shortage today, and it is costing our economy, and it is increasing inflation. We know that there is going to be a chip demand that is going to be threefold from where we are today in the very near future. That means, if we don't start building here, we are not going to catch up. More importantly is the national security element of making sure that the United States is making the most advanced semiconductors.

So today's vote is to say to our colleagues that we believe in the R&D ecosystem of the United States—we believe in the NSF; we believe in our universities; we believe in the DOE—and that we believe that we can do translational science and help our manufacturing base be more competitive whether it is autos or airplanes or other aspects of the tech sector.

This underlying bill invests in 10 key technology areas that we need to make investments in, and it makes sure that we in the United States of America are saying: We want to see that innovation here. We want to see these in tech hubs and in tech centers. We want our universities to translate that science faster and keep our patents and make sure that we are, obviously, continuing to lead the world in innovation. If we fail to do this, I guarantee you that more jobs are going to go overseas.

American R&D can create the hub of innovation that we would like to see for the future. We have done it many times over. We just need to proceed to make sure that we are aware of the competition that exists around the globe. The United States is up to it; it is capable of competing; and this institution is also capable of making decisions and proceeding by working together. Trust me. That is what people are looking at around the world. Whether they are in Europe or Asia, they want to know whether we know how to get things done.

Let's show them that American innovation is here to stay; that it is the top of the game; and that we can compete with anyone given the right investments in STEM, job training, education, and in taking that ecosystem that is so unique and making an investment in it.

I yield the floor.

NOMINATION OF JULIANNA MICHELLE CHILDS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, this week, the Senate continues its work confirming experienced and fair-minded nominees to the Federal judiciary.

Today, we will vote to confirm Judge Julianna Michelle Childs to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. With over 15 years of experience as a judge, Judge Childs is exceptionally qualified to serve on the D.C. Circuit. As a district court judge for the District of South Carolina since 2010, Judge Childs has presided over almost 5,000 civil and criminal matters,

including 50 jury trials and 11 bench trials. During this time, she has been reversed or vacated on appeal in fewer than 1 percent of her cases, an impressive record for any District Court Judge.

Before joining the Federal bench, Judge Childs served for 4 years as a circuit court judge for the South Carolina Judicial Department, where she presided over thousands of State court matters. Judge Childs also served as a commissioner on the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission, adjudicating administrative decisions and reviewing administrative appeals.

Prior to her judicial service, Judge Childs served South Carolina as the deputy director of the division of labor for the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation. In this position, she administered State and Federal programs. Given that the D.C. Circuit hears more cases involving administrative law than any other circuit court, this practical experience with administrative law will be an asset to the court.

Before her time in public service, Judge Childs worked in private practice as a civil litigator, and she ultimately became the first Black woman in South Carolina to become a partner in a large law firm—only 8 years after joining her firm.

Judge Childs is also the first member of her family to go to college, and she graduated with her B.S. cum laude from the University of South Florida Honors College. She then received her J.D. and M.A. at the University of South Carolina. While serving as a district court judge, Judge Childs also earned her LL.M. at Duke University School of Law.

The American Bar Association has unanimously rated Judge Childs as "well qualified" to serve on the D.C. Circuit. Her outstanding qualifications make it no surprise that she has received strong, bipartisan support from her home State's delegation, most notably from Congressman and Majority Whip CLYBURN and my colleague on the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator GRAHAM.

With her extensive judicial service at the State and Federal level, her experience administering State and Federal programs, and her historic career in private practice, Judge Childs will be ready to serve the D.C. Circuit with distinction on day one.

Ms. CANTWELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The Senator from Washington State.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate

vote on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 968, the nomination of Julianna Childs, under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will begin consideration of the nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

VOTE ON CHILDS NOMINATION

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

Ms. CANTWELL. 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) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 260 Ex.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Grassley	Romney
Bennet	Hassan	Rosen
Blackburn	Heinrich	Rounds
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Blunt	Hirono	Schatz
Booker	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	Kelly	Scott (SC)
Burr	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Sinema
Capito	Lujan	Smith
Cardin	Manchin	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Tillis
Collins	Merkley	Van Hollen
Coons	Murkowski	Warner
Cornyn	Murphy	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Murray	Warren
Duckworth	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Durbin	Padilla	Wyden
Feinstein	Peters	Young
Gillibrand	Portman	
Graham	Reed	

NAYS—34

Barrasso	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cassidy	Inhofe	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Johnson	Shelby
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Cruz	Lummis	Toomey
Daines	Marshall	Tuberville
Ernst	McConnell	Wicker
Fischer	Moran	
Hagerty	Paul	

NOT VOTING—2

Kennedy Leahy

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The majority leader.

CHIPS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, in a few moments, the Senate will take the

first procedural vote on the chips bill that will fight inflation, boost American manufacturing, ease our supply chains, and protect American security interests.

This is one of the important votes that we will take this session, because advancing this bill is crucial for lowering costs, solving our Nation's chip shortage, and making sure America remains competitive in the 21st century.

America will fall behind in so many areas if we don't pass this bill, and we could very well lose our ranking as the No. 1 economy and innovator in the world if we can't pass this.

Lower costs, more jobs, a stronger economy—that is the recipe behind this bill, and it spells good news for the American people today and for decades to come.

I want to thank both my Democratic and Republican colleagues for working together for more than a year on these policies. I want to thank Senator CANTWELL, our very able, dedicated, and hard-working committee chair, as well as Senators WICKER and CORNYN and WARNER and KELLY and SINEMA, as well as our conference members, as well as the many individual Senators on both sides who contributed to this legislation. This has been bipartisan work in the Senate at its best—something we have done on several pieces of legislation this year—and I hope we can do more and do it more often.

Now, on the procedure, Members should know this vote will be a test vote, and a favorable outcome will allow the science portion of USICA to be included in this bill.

Let me explain. This vote will be a motion to proceed on a House message, which we will use as a vehicle to pass our chips legislation. It only requires 50 votes to proceed, but if we can get enough votes to comfortably withstand a filibuster, I will amend this chips, ITC, and ORAN bill to include the science provisions that so many of my colleagues, led by Senators Cantwell and Wicker, have worked on so hard to secure.

I want everyone to understand, a "yes" vote on this motion to proceed indicates Members will vote yes on cloture on a package that includes chips, ITC, ORAN, and the science provision.

As you all know, I am a strong supporter of the science provisions. I was the original author, along with Senator YOUNG, of many of these policies under the Endless Frontier Act.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this vote, and I thank Senator YOUNG for his 2-year partnership on this legislation. However, folks, if this vote doesn't produce enough votes to comfortably withstand a filibuster, we will move forward with the chips, ORAN, and ITC provisions here on the floor. It is my preference for the Senate to include the science provisions in this bill because they are so important for the future of our country.

I am very optimistic we will see a strong bipartisan vote later today.