

And now we are going to reverse that and bring those jobs home.

We are already seeing it make a difference. Intel is building new semiconductor fabricator plants in Ohio and Arizona. This year, Micron Technologies is breaking ground for a new \$15 billion factory in Idaho, and we would love to see them come our way. It is a great beginning, and we are just getting started.

The American manufacturing boom goes far beyond semiconductors, though. The investments we have made in research and development will ensure that the next generation of clean energy of telecommunications and transportation technologies will be developed and manufactured right here in America as well.

President Biden got a taste of what that was like in the auto show when he got behind the wheel of an all-electric Cadillac Lyriq and drove it across the floor. Again, we were hoping he was going to restrain himself from driving it off the exhibition floor.

Democrats provided a huge boost to manufacturing, including clean energy manufacturing, through the Inflation Reduction Act, which unfortunately none of our Republican colleagues voted for. It created new and expanded tax incentives for the next generation of clean energy technologies. I have constantly been talking about the importance of battery production tax credits—production tax credits, meaning you don't get the credit unless it is actually produced in the United States. We have done that now. That is now law.

And the new solar manufacturing tax credit is going to help American manufacturers like Hemlock Semiconductor create new products and good jobs as well. They create one-third of all the polysilicon materials for solar panels, but the production has been in other countries, primarily, China. Now, with the production tax credit, the incentive will be to build them, to make them here in America.

The CHIPS and Science Act also provided \$11 billion to develop cutting-edge technologies, including up to three new Manufacturing USA initiatives. We are proud to have two Manufacturing USA initiatives already in place from the Obama administration. There is the Lightweight Innovations for Tomorrow, or LIFT, and Michigan State University's Scale-Up Research Facility, or SURF. Both are located in the same facility in Detroit, and LIFT projects include research into better welding processes for Navy ships and an anti-rollover system for military humvees. SURF is partnering with the Department of Energy and Ford and GM to make sure that America is a leader in advanced technologies—advanced vehicle technologies.

And the CHIPS and Science package also more than doubled funding to develop technologies that are crucial to our national and economic security. That includes cyber security and bio-

technology and artificial intelligence and quantum computing, advanced materials science, and 6G communications.

Now, if we are going to be inventing all of this new stuff, we also need workers. You hear that all the time. We need workers who are skilled to produce these things, and that is something that we as Democrats have been laser-focused on also. In everything that we have done, there has been a workforce development piece of it, which is so critical. The CHIPS and Science Act includes dedicated funding for the development of semiconductor workforce opportunities.

The Inflation Reduction Act includes incentives for clean energy manufacturers to create high-paying jobs and apprenticeship programs, which we know are so successful and so needed. And we have also invested in workforce development programs in regions all around the country.

The Build Back Better regional challenge awarded \$1 billion to 120 projects across 24 States to help people get the skills that they need for these great new jobs. These projects are building a sustainable mariculture workforce in Alaska, training aerospace workers in Kansas, and ensuring that Michigan has the highly skilled workers needed to build the advanced vehicles on display at the Detroit Auto Show.

One thing I am also particularly proud of in all that we have been doing around manufacturing as well is that we have worked to ensure that our tax dollars are spent on American products made by American workers and American companies. Now, that sounds like a no-brainer. I know, Mr. President, you agree with that, but we have had laws on the books for a long time that have not been enforced. There has not been transparency about what was going on, and now they are going to have to be accountable and transparent.

"Buy American" needs to be more than a slogan on a bumper sticker, and now it is. We have ushered in the most significant expansion of "Buy American" policies in decades, including a new Made in America office at the Department of Commerce that is working with each Agency to make sure that they are exhausting all the possibilities to buy American before they are allowed to have a waiver to that provision, which is very important.

Decades from now, people are going to look back at the past 2 years as a real turning point. I really believe that. It is the point when we really truly stopped talking and started acting to rebuild American manufacturing. It is the point when we created hundreds of thousands of good-paying jobs, the kind of jobs that support families. And it is the point when we started to really bring jobs home.

Democrats are standing on the side of American manufacturing. We are standing on the side of good-paying American union jobs. We are standing

on the side of the American worker and our American middle class. And we are building things in America again—building things in America again—and that is really good news.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

NDA

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, over the years, many historians have studied how exactly the United States was able to rapidly mobilize during World War II. It was truly a remarkable thing.

One book, "Freedom's Forge" by Arthur Herman, summarizes the feat well. American manufacturers produced "two-thirds of all Allied military equipment used in World War II. That included 86,000 tanks, 2.5 million trucks and a half a million jeeps, 286,000 warplanes, 8,800 naval vessels, 5,600 naval merchant ships, 434 million tons of steel, 2.6 million machine guns, and 41 billion rounds of ammunition—not to mention the greatest super bomber of the war, the B-29, and the atomic bomb."

In the blink of an eye, entire manufacturing industries retooled their factories, and they began pumping out everything from fighter planes to ships to critical munitions. There is no doubt that our immense production capacity was a critical factor behind why the Allies won the war.

The threat environment that we face today is much different. There are a wide range of scenarios that our Nation has to be prepared for. And, of course, the way our economy is structured is also much different.

This raises an important question: Are we prepared to respond to the changing threat environment of the 21st century?

Repeating that incredible moment in American history would not be easy. What we can and what we should do is identify which investments we can make to effectively meet these threats and deter any adversary.

For years, we have underinvested in our munitions production capacity. We can start to reverse that by expanding already hot production lines, which would have an immediate positive effect on readiness.

If we don't make these investments now, it will be harder for us to surge munitions production in a time of emergency or global instability, and that is a concern we must take seriously.

During a crisis, surge capacity is one lever the Department of Defense must be able to pull to ensure that decision-makers have a range of options at their disposal. In fact, the ability to surge production of munitions is going to be vital to respond to most types of modern conflicts.

How do we know this? Let's just look at Ukraine and Russia and how quickly they are running through munitions.

According to the Royal United Services Institute, or RUSI, Ukraine needs approximately 500 Javelin missiles every single day. Well, Lockheed Martin only produces around 2,100 missiles a year. When the report was published in June, RUSI also estimated that Russia had used between 1,100 and 2,100 missiles during their invasion of Ukraine. That means “in three months of combat, Russia has burned through four times the US annual missile production” for those cruise missiles. These examples are important benchmarks.

You can do the math, and you can pretty quickly come up with future scenarios where demand starts to strain supply.

Another important factor is the People's Republic of China, which both the Biden administration and the Trump administration identified as America's pacing threat. China has spent the last two decades dramatically building up its military. According to the DOD's 2019 Missile Defense Review, “a key component of China's military modernization is its conventional ballistic missile arsenal designed to prevent [the] U.S. military access to support regional allies and partners.”

Since then, China's arsenal has only continued to rapidly grow—again, another important reference point that our Nation will have to navigate.

This should not be interpreted as fearmongering. I want to be clear that I have every confidence in our military's ability to defend this Nation and to defend our allies.

Army Assistant Secretary for Acquisitions, Logistics, and Technology Doug Bush recently told reporters, for example, that he was “not uncomfortable” with our stockpile levels. However, as Assistant Secretary Bush noted, the Army is “doggedly working with industry . . . to boost the production of certain weapon systems to keep Kyiv armed and the US well stocked.”

In August, the Wall Street Journal reported that “in the [United States], it takes 13 to 18 months from the time orders are placed for munitions to be manufactured, [and that is] according to an industry official. Replenishing stockpiles of more sophisticated weaponry such as missiles and drones can take much longer.”

The United States, our allies, and our partners need those munitions. The challenge is that years of underinvestment has reduced our production capacities and speed at which we can respond to that increased demand.

Clearly, there are significant benefits to expanding that capacity. Again, we have to be able to meet the changing threat environment and the rise of our near-peer competitors, like China. Congress, I believe, needs to take a few actions to address this challenge.

First, invest more in our munitions production capacity. Second, pass a clean national defense authorization act without delay.

I secured an amendment in this year's Senate NDAA to require the

Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to produce an annual report on our industrial base and the potential constraints for our munitions production. This type of reporting should help to further identify gaps in our production capacity so that we can further refine future investments. Overall, these actions would be an important step in the right direction.

We know that our adversaries will continue—continue—to threaten our global security. We know, as shown by Russia's horrific invasion of Ukraine—that our allies and partners will continue—they will continue—to need munitions. And we know the United States needs to be prepared for any scenario that threatens our national security.

The best response to those stark and immediate realities is to expand our ability to produce the things that we need to defend ourselves. If we do that, the greater our capacity is to project strength, react to any scenario, and better support allies and partners.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from Alabama.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. TUBERVILLE. Madam President, sometimes setting records is a good thing. Forty years being a college football coach in this country, you try to set records. But the records this current administration has been breaking aren't exactly worth celebrating.

For example, we are seeing record crime and record price increases. President Biden even threw a big party last week at the White House to celebrate record-high prices, the same day there were record market losses in the market.

But even those stats pale in comparison to the record-shattering crisis at our southern border, another thing that they declared victory on without attempting to solve the problem. We could solve it, but Democrats don't want to solve this problem.

I guess they would rather listen to James Taylor on the White House lawn, but the people of Alabama haven't forgotten what is going on at the southern border because we are seeing the same influx in our State.

Let's look back into the 2 years of recordbreaking that we have seen since the Biden border crisis began and the solutions that Democrats refuse to use to fix the problem.

When President Biden took office, he rolled back as many policies as possible that secured our southern border. This immediate reversal in security measures was something he had promised on the campaign trail, so we expected it. Migrants from around the world were prepared to take advantage of the new administration's soft-on-security approach at our border. Since then, the border crisis has set record after record.

In this fiscal year alone, we have surpassed 2 million apprehensions of illegal immigrants at our southern border for the first time ever in the history of our country. Last year, that number was over 1.7 million—showing the crisis at our border is accelerating, not slowing, under this administration.

This is after almost 2 years of the Vice President's work to address what they call the “root causes” of migration. It has been a disaster. Some will try to twist those numbers to use as proof that enforcement is working, but that is obviously a red herring.

The staggering—staggering—encounters and arrests only highlight that even more shocking number of illegal immigrants we never see—those who get away, what we call the got-aways. Those are whom we release into the United States and they never come back. The truth is, we will probably never, ever get a true number of those who have entered our country illegally. We are a country of immigrants—we like immigration—but come here legally.

But we do know that this surge was stretched, and the resources have been thin ever since the border has been open. We cannot follow up with the illegal immigrants we do encounter to properly screen them and begin immigration proceedings. You can't have proceedings on people whom you do not recognize and know where they have gone.

Almost one-third of illegal immigrants processed in the time immediately after Biden took office—one-third—have never returned for their check-in with officials, as called for by law; meaning, we have no idea where these people are, and they have no intention of coming back and checking in.

Meanwhile, Secretary Mayorkas has repeatedly told Congress—repeatedly—that the border is secure. While bureaucrats in DC may be sticking to that ridiculous spin, our own agents at the border know the truth.

The head of the Border Patrol has admitted advising his agents to release illegal immigrants into the country—who would typically be apprehended—because they do not have the resources to handle the influx of the people coming into the country. We just turn them loose. In fact, the Border Patrol Chief said he has never seen anything like this current situation in his 31 years of working for the Agency.

This position we are putting our law enforcement officials in is unacceptable, but this administration does nothing—does nothing—to stop anything that is happening. Instead, they just tell us the border is secure when our President has not even visited the border in his 19 months in office.

However, we know people aren't the only thing flooding across the borders and into our communities. Unthinkable amounts of deadly fentanyl and other drugs are being smuggled into this country every single day. Drug