

working mother and watch her kids while doing all the remaining tasks necessary for running a hotel. She worked the front desk, cleaned the sheets, made the beds, did the books, and eventually even pumped gas at the station they later added. Business was certainly picking up, and it allowed them to start expanding the Antler. They were able to purchase several nearby properties which were rolled into the Antler itself and a location that once was a series of different restaurants to what is known today as the Pearl Street Market.

In 1973, Clarene remarried Creed Law who was a hard-working man who could do just about anything with his hands. Creed was also instrumental in the upkeep and expansion of the hotel operations. There were few things he couldn't fix and coincidentally put together. Case in point, they actually purchased what was the Settlers Best Western in Worland and took it apart only to put it back together in Jackson, some 250 miles away.

Clarene certainly knew what she was doing, and she was doing it extremely well. Over the years, they continued to expand, purchase new properties, update some of the old ones, and at the time of her passing, Clarene and Creed owned 6 lodges with 477 hotel units and employed numerous people to help manage and maintain them. One of the true special parts about that is that, over the nearly 60 years that Clarene was responsible for the hotels, you could regularly still find her sitting behind the front desk at the Antler, greeting people, and getting them situated and settled into their rooms.

For anyone to have worked nearly 60 years setting up a major family business and helping to transform Jackson into the destination that it is today would be remarkable enough and incredibly noteworthy, it still does not even tell the full story of how Clarene impacted Wyoming.

Having been recognized by so many in the community for her hard work and dedication to Jackson and seeing the town grow and develop, she was frequently asked to serve in numerous civic organizations. She was able to make time to serve as a board member for the Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce and the Jackson Planning Commission. The list goes on. She was a founder and president of the Jackson Hole Resort Association, president of the Wyoming Lodging and Restaurant Association, director of the Jackson State Bank, a member of the school board, and still found a way to teach Sunday school. Much of this work led to her receiving the Big WYO award in 1987, which is an incredible honor put forth by the Wyoming Hospitality and Travel Coalition.

The desire to work with her community and to find solutions to improve and make things better led to her decision to run for the Wyoming House of Representatives. Her neighbors agreed and voted her to be their State rep-

resentative in house district 23, where she served the people of Teton County for seven 2-year terms from 1991-2005.

During her time in the legislature, she became the chair of the house minerals, business, and economic development committee, which is quite fitting since she was responsible for so much growth in the tourism industry in Teton County. She was a strong supporter of the Cultural Trust, supported learning centers and access to healthcare, especially working for a Medicaid match for traumatic brain injuries for adults. She was also one that had a way about her that seemed to ease the tension in the room. Her collegial way amongst her fellow representatives was such that she was able to bring people together and find something that they can agree on. Having served in the State legislature with former Senator Mike Enzi, maybe she was familiar with his 80/20 tool, which emphasizes focusing on 80 percent of an issue people can agree on and leaving out or finding another way to work on the 20 percent which typically is the part which many tend to disagree on. Regardless, she had a very successful second career for herself and influenced so many by serving Wyoming in the State house.

Before her passing, Clarene wrote a memoir about her life. It is titled, "And I Had Fun! The Life and Legacy of Clarene Law." That is a perfectly fitting title as that is how she ended many of her letters. After having known her for as long as I have, I am sure that, yes, she had fun.

Clarene was a legend, truly one of a kind. She was the best of the best. She was kind, but firm, smart and generous, and devoted to serving her Teton County community. Her family and husband Creed were her greatest joy. Above all else, she was a woman of great faith. Clarene was the type of leader and person we should all aspire to be. She was a dear friend and a woman I admired greatly. I will miss everything about her, but her legacy lives across her beloved State of Wyoming.●

TRIBUTE TO CELIA GOULD

● Mr. RISCH. Madam President, Senator CRAPO and I rise today to honor the service of the retiring director of the Idaho Department of Agriculture, Mrs. Celia Gould.

Celia was appointed the director of the Idaho State Department of Agriculture in January 2007 as the first woman to ever serve in the position. She provided unmatched leadership and integrity throughout her tenure and exemplified what it is to be a public servant. As a third-generation rancher herself, she utilized firsthand knowledge and made thoughtful decisions, which further solidified the incredible success of Idaho agriculture. Before spending 16 years as Idaho's director of agriculture, Celia served 16 years in the Idaho House of Representatives. There

is truly no one else who knows the State quite like she does, and we will miss her dearly.

Senator CRAPO and I are happy to join the rest of the State in wishing her the very best in her well-deserved retirement.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13288 OF MARCH 6, 2003, WITH RESPECT TO THE ACTIONS AND POLICIES OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE AND OTHER PERSONS TO UNDERMINE ZIMBABWE'S DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES OR INSTITUTIONS—PM 2

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288 of March 6, 2003, with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2023.

President Emmerson Mnangagwa has not made the necessary political and economic reforms that would warrant terminating the existing targeted sanctions program. Throughout the last year, government security services routinely intimidated and violently repressed citizens, including members of opposition political parties, union members, and journalists. The absence of progress on the most fundamental reforms needed to ensure the rule of law, democratic governance, and the protection of human rights leaves Zimbabweans vulnerable to ongoing repression and presents a continuing threat to the peace and security in the region.

The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Zimbabwe and other persons to undermine Zimbabwe's democratic processes or institutions continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy of the United States.

Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13288, as amended, with respect to Zimbabwe and to maintain in force the sanctions to respond to this threat.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 2023.

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13660 OF MARCH 6, 2014, WITH RESPECT TO UKRAINE—PM 3

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660 of March 6, 2014, which was expanded in scope in Executive Order 13661, Executive Order 13662, and Executive Order 14065, and under which additional steps were taken in Executive Order 13685 and Executive Order 13849, is to continue in effect beyond March 6, 2023.

The actions and policies of persons that undermine democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine; threaten its peace, security, stability, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and contribute to the misappropriation of its assets, as well as the actions and policies of the Government of the Russian Federation, including its purported annexation of Crimea and its use of force in Ukraine, continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13660 with respect to Ukraine.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 2023.

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13692 OF MARCH 8, 2015, WITH RESPECT TO THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA—PM 4

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 of March 8, 2015, with respect to the situation in Venezuela is to continue in effect beyond March 8, 2023.

The situation in Venezuela continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13692 with respect to the situation in Venezuela.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 2023.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.J. Res. 30. Joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to "Prudence and Loyalty in Selecting Plan Investments and Exercising Shareholder Rights".

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

Special Report entitled "Activities of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs during the 117th Congress" (Rept. No. 118-1).

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 79. A bill to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish an interagency task force between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Food and Drug Administration for purposes of sharing infor-

mation and providing technical assistance with respect to patents, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 113. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to study the role of intermediaries in the pharmaceutical supply chain and provide Congress with appropriate policy recommendations, and for other purposes.

S. 142. A bill to prohibit brand name drug companies from compensating generic drug companies to delay the entry of a generic drug into the market, and to prohibit biological product manufacturers from compensating biosimilar and interchangeable companies to delay the entry of biosimilar biological products and interchangeable biological products.

S. 148. A bill to enable the Federal Trade Commission to deter filing of sham citizen petitions to cover an attempt to interfere with approval of a competing generic drug or biosimilar, to foster competition, and facilitate the efficient review of petitions filed in good faith to raise legitimate public health concerns, and for other purposes.

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 150. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit product hopping, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Ms. STABENOW for the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

*Margo Schlanger, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 574. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prevent the use of patents, trade secrets, or other intellectual property to inhibit competition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 575. A bill to require balanced budgets in concurrent resolutions on the budget, to establish limits on the waiver of budget points of order, and to prevent appropriations in excess of the amount authorized to be appropriated; to the Committee on the Budget.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. VANCE, Mr. CASEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 576. A bill to enhance safety requirements for trains transporting hazardous materials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK):