

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR:

S. 20. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the global intangible low-taxed income by repealing the tax-free deemed return on investments and determining net CFC tested income on a per-country basis; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 21. A bill to extend the period of the temporary authority to extend contracts and leases under the ARMS Initiative; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. LUMMIS (for herself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 22. A bill to designate the mountain at the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming, as Devils Tower, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. RISCH):

S. 23. A bill to authorize an additional district judgeship for the district of Idaho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 24. A bill to protect the personal health data of all Americans; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. ERNST, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 25. A bill to restrict certain Federal grants for States that grant driver licenses to illegal immigrants and fail to share information about criminal aliens with the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 26. A bill to provide the Administrator of the Drug-Free Communities Support Program the authority to waive the Federal fund limitation for the Drug-Free Communities Support Program; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 27. A bill to require reporting of suspicious transmissions in order to assist in criminal investigations and counterintelligence activities relating to international terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 28. A bill to include the State of Florida in the Gulf of Mexico outer Continental Shelf revenue sharing program, to extend the moratorium on oil and gas leasing in certain areas of the Gulf of Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 29. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to nonpoint source management, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 30. A bill to set forth a method of determining maximum out-of-pocket limits and annual updates to premium tax credit eligibility under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. 31. A bill to limit the establishment or extension of national monuments in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. REED):

S. 32. A bill to provide for the establishment of a standing Health Force and a Resilience Force to respond to public health emergencies and meet public health needs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 33. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, by increasing the maximum term of imprisonment for the offense of rioting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 34. A bill to provide funding for cities, counties, and other units of general local government to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. TESTER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. WARREN, Mr. REED, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. LUJAN):

S. 35. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Officer Eugene Goodman; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States relative to the line item veto, a limitation on the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve, and requiring a vote of two-thirds of the membership of both Houses of Congress on any legislation raising or imposing new taxes or fees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. TOOMEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. BRAUN):

S.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of not more than 9 justices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S.J. Res. 5. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring that the Federal budget be balanced; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BRAUN:

S. Res. 12. A resolution memorializing the unborn by lowering the United States flag to half-staff on January 22, 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COTTON, Mr. INHOFE, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. Res. 13. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the International Olympic Committee should rebid the 2022 Winter Olympic Games to be hosted by a country that recognizes and respects human rights; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. Res. 14. A resolution designating January 23, 2021, as "Maternal Health Awareness Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. Con. Res. 3. A concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the last Medal of Honor recipient of World War II, in order to honor the Greatest Generation and the more than 16,000,000 men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States from 1941 to 1945; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 13

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) were added as cosponsors of S. 13, a bill to establish an advisory committee to make recommendations on improvements to the security, integrity, and administration of Federal elections.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 12—MEMORIALIZING THE UNBORN BY LOWERING THE UNITED STATES FLAG TO HALF-STAFF ON JANUARY 22, 2021

Mr. BRAUN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 12

Whereas, on January 22, 1973, the majority of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that abortion was a right secured by the Constitution; and

Whereas, since that fateful day, over 60 million unborn children have perished: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the recognition of the Day of Tears in the United States on January 22, 2021; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to lower their flags to half-staff to mourn and honor the innocents who have lost their lives to abortion.

SENATE RESOLUTION 13—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SHOULD REBID THE 2022 WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES TO BE HOSTED BY A COUNTRY THAT RECOGNIZES AND RESPECTS HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. COTTON, Mr. INHOFE, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 13

Whereas the International Olympic Committee announced Beijing, People's Republic of China, as the host city of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games;

Whereas the Olympic charter states that the goal of Olympism is to promote "a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity";

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, the Department of State determined that the Communist Party of China has committed genocide against the predominantly Muslim Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minority groups in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR);

Whereas the 2020 Trafficking in Persons Report of the Department of State relating to the People's Republic of China indicates that—

(1) authorities in the People's Republic of China have arbitrarily detained more than 1,000,000 ethnic Muslims, including Uyghur, ethnic Kazakh, and Kyrgyz individuals, in as many as 1,200 "vocational training centers", which are internment camps designed to erase ethnic and religious identities;

(2) the national household registry system of the People's Republic of China restricts the freedom of rural inhabitants to legally change their workplace or residence, placing the internal migrant population of the People's Republic of China at high risk of forced labor in brick kilns, coal mines, and factories;

(3) the Government of the People's Republic of China subjects Christians and members of other religious groups to forced labor in brick kilns, food processing centers, and factories as part of detention for the purpose of ideological indoctrination; and

(4) the Government of the People's Republic of China provides financial incentives for companies to open factories near the internment camps, and local governments receive additional funds from the Government of the People's Republic of China for each inmate forced to work in an internment camp;

Whereas, in June 2020, the Associated Press reported that—

(1) the Government of the People's Republic of China uses forced birth control, sterilizations, and abortions on Uyghur and other minority women to diminish the birth rate among Muslim populations; and

(2) Uyghur and other minority women are subjected to internment camps and large fines for giving birth to too many children, which is subjectively defined by the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas, in October 2019, Radio Free Asia reported that—

(1) the Government of the People's Republic of China, as part of its Pair Up and Become Family program, assigns male Han Chinese "relatives" to monitor the homes of Uyghur families in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and to regularly sleep in the same beds as the wives of men detained in the internment camps of the region; and

(2) Uyghur individuals who protest hosting "relatives" or refuse to take part in study sessions or other activities with the officials in their homes are subject to additional restrictions and may face detention in the internment camps;

Whereas, in July 2019, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom jointly condemned the arbitrary detention and surveillance of Uyghur individuals and other minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region;

Whereas, in June 2019, the Independent Tribunal Into Forced Organ Harvesting from Prisoners of Conscience in China of the China Tribunal found that—

(1) forced organ harvesting has been carried out for years throughout the People's Republic of China on a significant scale, and practitioners of Falun Gong have been the main source of organs; and

(2) the Government of the People's Republic of China has committed crimes against humanity with respect to Uyghur individuals and practitioners of Falun Gong;

Whereas the report of Freedom House entitled "Freedom in the World 2019" indicates that—

(1) women, ethnic and religious minorities, and the LGBT community in the People's Republic of China have no opportunity to gain meaningful political representation and are barred from advancing their interests outside the formal structures of the Communist Party of China;

(2) foreign journalists in the People's Republic of China were surveilled, harassed, physically abused, detained to prevent meetings with certain individuals, and had their visas withheld;

(3) hundreds of Falun Gong practitioners have recently received long prison terms, and many other individuals were arbitrarily detained in various "legal education" facilities, where they were tortured, sometimes fatally, until they abandoned their beliefs;

(4) limitations on due process in the People's Republic of China, including the excessive use of pretrial detention, are rampant, and an extended crackdown on human rights lawyers has weakened the access of defendants to independent legal counsel; and

(5) individuals attempting to petition the Government of the People's Republic of China with respect to grievances or injustices are routinely intercepted in their efforts to travel to Beijing, forcefully returned to their hometowns, or subjected to extra-legal detention in "black jails", psychiatric institutions, and other sites at which they are at risk of abuse;

Whereas the annual report of the U.S. Congressional-Executive Commission on China for 2019 indicates that—

(1) the one-party authoritarian political system of the People's Republic of China deprives the people of the People's Republic of China of their right to meaningfully participate in electoral processes and public life generally;

(2) in 2019, the Government of the People's Republic of China detained and prosecuted individuals who criticized government officials and policies online and censored or distorted a range of news and information that the Government of the People's Republic of China considered "politically sensitive", including—

(A) the 30th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre;

(B) human rights abuses in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; and

(C) the protests in Hong Kong against proposed extradition legislation;

(3) Hong Kong authorities, under the influence of the Government of the People's Republic of China, violated fundamental freedoms of the people of Hong Kong, as articulated in the Basic Law, including the freedoms of expression, association, and assembly;

(4) the Government of the People's Republic of China has used propaganda, disinformation, and censorship in an attempt to shape reporting on the Hong Kong protests, attributing the protests to influence by "foreign forces", and threatening protesters in Hong Kong;

(5) officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China continue to abuse criminal law and police power to punish critics and "maintain stability" with the goal of perpetuating one-party rule, often targeting human rights advocates, religious believers, and ethnic minority groups; and

(6) the Government of the People's Republic of China is likely committing crimes against humanity;

Whereas, before the 2008 Summer Olympics were held in Beijing, the Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2006 reported that the Government of the People's Republic of China practiced severe cultural and religious repression of minorities, especially of Uyghur individuals in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and according to the Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2018, such repression has intensified since the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing;

Whereas four Special Rapporteurs of the United Nations have urged the governing authorities in Hong Kong and the People's Republic of China to ensure protestors in Hong Kong may fully exercise the right to peacefully assemble, including—

(1) the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression;

(2) the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders;

(3) the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and

(4) the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

Whereas police in Hong Kong have arrested more than 6,000 individuals and fired more than 16,000 rounds of tear gas during the seven months of protests by people of Hong Kong seeking to uphold their liberties and the autonomy of Hong Kong, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (referred to in this preamble as the "Basic Law");

Whereas, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (referred to in this preamble as the "Hong Kong national security law") is implemented to suppress pro-democracy demonstrators and remove the rights and liberties from the people of Hong Kong guaranteed in the Basic Law;

Whereas the report of the Network of Chinese Human Rights Defenders entitled "Defending Rights in a 'No Rights Zone': Annual Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in China (2018)" indicates that—

(1) authorities in the People's Republic of China continue to charge Tibetans with "inciting separatism" for expressing political or religious dissent and impose heavy prison sentences on such individuals;

(2) the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to implement its draconian 2017 cybersecurity law, which authorizes invasive cyber surveillance and provides