

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 132—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE CURRENT INFUX OF MIGRANTS IS CAUSING A CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. BARRASSO, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. ERNST, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 132

Now, therefore, be it
Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the current influx of migrants at the Southern land border of the United States constitutes a crisis.

SENATE RESOLUTION 133—CONDEMNING ALL FORMS OF ANTI-ASIAN SENTIMENT AS RELATED TO COVID-19

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. COONS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BENNET, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 133

Whereas there are 23,000,000 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United States, constituting 7 percent of the population of the United States;

Whereas over 2,000,000 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are working on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic as first responders and in health care, law enforcement, transportation, supermarkets, and other service industries;

Whereas the use of anti-Asian terminology and rhetoric related to COVID-19, such as the “Chinese Virus”, “Wuhan Virus”, and “Kung-flu” have perpetuated anti-Asian stigma;

Whereas the use of anti-Asian rhetoric has resulted in Asian Americans being harassed, assaulted, and scapegoated for the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas, since January 2020, there has been a dramatic increase in reports of hate crimes and incidents against those of Asian descent in all 50 States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas, according to a recent report, there were nearly 3,800 reported cases of anti-Asian discrimination related to COVID-19 between March 19, 2020 and February 28, 2021;

Whereas, in incidents of anti-Asian violence occurring in March 2020—

(1) a woman wearing a mask was kicked and punched at a New York City subway station;

(2) 2 children and 2 adults were stabbed at a wholesale grocery in Midland, Texas;

(3) a couple was assaulted and robbed by a group of attackers in Philadelphia; and

(4) a 16-year-old boy was sent to the hospital after being attacked by bullies in Los Angeles, California;

Whereas since the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, anti-Asian discrimination and hate has continued;

Whereas a disproportionate number of attacks, approximately 68 percent, have been directed at Asian American women;

Whereas since the start of 2021, there has been a surge in anti-Asian attacks targeting predominantly elderly Asian Americans;

Whereas, on January 30, 2021, an 84-year-old Thai man, Vicha Ratanapakdee, died from injuries sustained from an unprovoked assault while on his routine morning walk in San Francisco, California;

Whereas, in January 2021, a series of attacks occurred in Oakland’s Chinatown targeting Asian American seniors, and victims included a 60-year-old man and a 55-year-old woman, who, in separate incidents, were violently shoved to the ground;

Whereas, in February 2021, victims of anti-Asian violence included—

(1) a 61-year-old Filipino man who was attacked and slashed across his face on a New York City subway;

(2) a Filipino woman in her eighties who was punched in an unprovoked attack while riding a trolley in San Diego; and

(3) a 52-year-old Asian woman who was attacked and forcefully shoved while waiting in line outside a bakery in Flushing, New York;

Whereas, on March 16, 2021, 8 people, including 6 women of Asian descent, were shot to death at 3 Atlanta-area businesses and this violence has heightened the pain and fear in the Asian American and Pacific Islander community;

Whereas anti-Asian racism has also resulted in Asian American businesses being targeted for vandalism;

Whereas there are approximately 2,000,000 Asian American-owned businesses that generate over \$700,000,000,000 in annual revenue and employ millions of workers;

Whereas more than 1,900,000 Asian American and Pacific Islander older adults, particularly those older adults who are recent immigrants or have limited English proficiency, may face even greater challenges in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, including discrimination, economic insecurity, and language isolation;

Whereas the World Health Organization (referred to in this preamble as the “WHO”) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as the “CDC”) recognize that naming COVID-19 using geographic terms or linking it to a specific ethnicity perpetuates stigma;

Whereas in 2015, the WHO issued guidance calling on media outlets, scientists, and national authorities to avoid naming infectious diseases for locations to avoid stigmatizing groups of people;

Whereas, on February 27, 2020, the Secretary of Health and Human Services stated, “Ethnicity is not what causes the novel coronavirus” and that it is inappropriate and inaccurate to call COVID-19 “the Chinese virus”;

Whereas, on February 28, 2020, the Chief Medical Officer of the CDC said that “stigma is the enemy of public health”;

Whereas, on March 10, 2020, the Director of the CDC testified that use of the term “Chi-

nese coronavirus” is wrong and inappropriate;

Whereas the Secretary General of the United Nations called for international solidarity and an end to any ill-founded discrimination; and

Whereas, on January 26, 2021, the President issued a Presidential Memorandum “Condemning and Combating Racism, Xenophobia, and Intolerance Against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the United States”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns and denounces all forms of anti-Asian sentiment, including those relating to COVID-19;

(2) recognizes that the health and safety of all people of the United States, regardless of background, must be the utmost priority;

(3) condemns all manifestations and expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance;

(4) calls on Federal law enforcement officials, working with State and local agencies—

(A) to expeditiously investigate and document all credible reports of hate crimes, harassment, bullying, and threats against the Asian American and Pacific Islander communities in the United States;

(B) to expand collection of data and public reporting to document the rise in the incidence of hate crimes relating to COVID-19; and

(C) to hold the perpetrators of those crimes, incidents, or threats accountable and bring such perpetrators to justice, including through investigation and prosecution;

(5) calls on the Attorney General to work with State and local agencies and Asian American and Pacific Islander community-based organizations to prevent discrimination, and expand culturally competent and linguistically appropriate education campaigns on public reporting of hate crimes;

(6) calls on the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in coordination with the COVID-19 Health Equity Task Force and Asian American and Pacific Islander community-based organizations, to issue guidance describing best practices to mitigate racially discriminatory language in describing the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(7) recommit the United States to serving as a model for the world in building a more inclusive, diverse, and tolerant society—

(A) by prioritizing language access and inclusivity in communication practices; and

(B) by combating misinformation and discrimination that puts Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders at risk.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President. I rise today to condemn violence and discrimination against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPI) that has surged during the COVID-19 pandemic. Since March 2020, Stop AAPI Hate has received nearly 3,800 reports of discrimination and hate incidents nationwide. Unfortunately, the recent surge in xenophobia and hate specifically targeted against AAPIs is not new.

More than 180 years ago, when the first Asian immigrants came to the United States, members of the AAPI community experienced prejudice and legalized discrimination. Xenophobic policies such as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Federal government’s incarceration of more than 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II, were born from fear, ignorance, and anti-immigrant hostility. More recently, after the 9/11 terrorist

attacks, Arab, Muslim, Sikh, and South Asian Americans faced a wave of hate incidents and blame similar to what AAPI individuals are experiencing today. As George Santayana said, "Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

The former president espoused and amplified virulent intolerance using slurs such as the "China virus" and "kung flu" to characterize the COVID-19 virus, putting the lives of 23,000,000 AAPIs at risk, including more than 2,000,000 AAPI frontline workers. Every day, these heroic individuals put their personal health and safety on the line to serve other Americans as health care professionals, first responders, transit operators, and in supermarkets and other essential service industries. However, AAPI frontline workers are not immune from discrimination and hate, which impacts both their personal and professional lives. Some AAPI nurses and doctors have reported workplace harassment from other staff and patients who refuse their care, while others have experienced terrifying encounters, including being violently shoved, spit on, and called racial slurs during their evening commute.

The rise in attacks against older AAPI individuals are both alarming and unconscionable. In January 2021, three AAPI elders were violently attacked in separate incidents in California. Tragically, one of these individuals, Vicha Ratanapakdee, died from injuries he sustained during an unprovoked assault, which his family believes was racially motivated. This discrimination which includes acts of physical violence is an additional threat elders now face as a result of the pandemic. Older adults are at higher risk of contracting severe COVID-19 and AAPI elders, particularly those who are recent immigrants or have limited English proficiency, may face additional challenges in obtaining health care, enduring economic insecurity, and suffering from language isolation.

Recently, on March 16, 2021, eight people, including six women of Asian descent, were shot to death at three Atlanta-area businesses. During a year of increasing racism and attacks targeting AAPIs, this latest senseless act of violence adds to the pain and fear felt by many in the AAPI community. Our leaders must step up and confront racial hatred and violence.

At Merrick Garland's hearing to be Attorney General of the United States, I highlighted the surge in discrimination and hate crimes against the AAPI community. In contrast to the Department of Justice under the Trump administration, then-Judge Garland recognized the harm and fear that these incidents have caused and pledged that under his leadership, the Civil Rights Division would vigorously review and prosecute these cases. This is the kind of leadership we need in order to combat these crimes. I will continue to raise the issue of anti-Asian hate with

other nominees and officials to call attention to the alarming rise of hate crimes against AAPIs and the critical need for action.

The legislation that I have introduced, the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act, will help to address the ongoing surge in violence against AAPI communities. It will focus federal leadership to investigate and report hateful acts of violence, and provide resources for our communities to come together and take a stand against intolerance and hate. The actions of our leaders matter, and I call on my colleagues in the United States Senate to condemn anti-Asian racism, and swiftly pass the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act during the 117th Congress.

I yield the floor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 134—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO CONCLUDE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 134

Whereas, on March 5, 1946, Sir Winston Churchill delivered the Iron Curtain speech in Fulton, Missouri, solidifying the "Special Relationship" between the United States and the United Kingdom;

Whereas, since the end of World War II, the United States and the United Kingdom have been beacons of freedom to the world, standing together in the fight against tyranny;

Whereas the Special Relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom has driven economic prosperity and security cooperation in both nations for more than 70 years;

Whereas the United States and the United Kingdom share the world's largest bilateral trade and investment relationship;

Whereas, while the United States and the United Kingdom already share a robust economic partnership, there remain clear opportunities for both countries to further strengthen economic ties;

Whereas the United States Trade Representative and United Kingdom Department for International Trade have engaged in substantive negotiations towards the conclusion of a comprehensive free trade agreement since May 2020; and

Whereas the constitutional power of making treaties with foreign nations includes both the legislative and executive branches: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States should strengthen their close and mutually beneficial trading and economic partnership with the United Kingdom;

(2) the President, with the support of Congress, should work to conclude negotiations for a comprehensive future trade agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom; and

(3) during the course of finalizing a trade agreement, the President, in consultation

with Congress, should strive to reach a mutually advantageous resolution of commercial disagreements between the United States and the United Kingdom.

SENATE RESOLUTION 135—RECOGNIZING THE HERITAGE, CULTURE, AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF LATINAS IN THE UNITED STATES

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. REED, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. COONS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CASEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KELLY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 135

Whereas the United States celebrates National Women's History Month every March to recognize and honor the achievements of women throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas there are nearly 29,000,000 Latinas living in the United States;

Whereas 1 in 6 women in the United States is a Latina;

Whereas Latinas have helped shape the history of the United States since its inception;

Whereas Latinas contribute to the society of the United States through working in many industries, including business, education, science and technology, medicine, engineering, mathematics, literature and the arts, the military, agriculture, hospitality, and public service;

Whereas Latinas serve as essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, filling vital positions that keep the economy going and the people of the United States safe;

Whereas Latinas come from diverse cultures across North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean, and Afro-Latinas face disparities in recognition;

Whereas Latinas are dedicated public servants, holding posts at the highest levels of the Federal Government, including the Supreme Court of the United States, Cabinet-level positions, the United States Senate, and the United States House of Representatives;

Whereas Latinas make up an estimated 19 percent of women serving in the Armed Forces, and the first Latina to become a general in the Marine Corps reached that rank in 2006;

Whereas Latinas are breaking the glass ceiling in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, with the first Latina to travel into space doing so during a 9-day Space Shuttle Discovery mission in 1993;

Whereas Latinas own more than 2,000,000 businesses, and 18 percent of all women-owned companies in the United States are owned by a Latina;

Whereas Latina activists have led the fight for civil rights, including labor rights, LGBTQ rights, women's rights, and racial equality;

Whereas Latinas create award-winning art and are recipients of Emmy, Grammy, Oscar, and Tony awards;

Whereas Latina singers and songwriters, like Selena, also known as the Queen of