

United States agriculture with an annual economic impact of \$4,700,000,000;

Whereas highbush and wild blueberries have a total harvested area estimated at more than 140,000 acres and are produced in 48 States by nearly 13,185 farms;

Whereas blueberry production in the United States has continually increased, with particular growth in the first 2 decades of the 21st century, to reach a harvest of 730,000,000 pounds in 2020;

Whereas blueberries are low in fat and a source of fiber, vitamins, and minerals;

Whereas blueberries are being studied to examine the role the berries may play in promoting good health in areas such as cardiovascular health, brain health, exercise, insulin response, and gut health; and

Whereas blueberries are harvested in the United States from March through early September, with the harvest reaching its peak in July: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2021 as “National Blueberry Month”;

(2) recognizes the contributions of blueberry growers in the United States and their families; and

(3) recognizes that purchasing blueberries grown in the United States supports farmers, jobs, communities, and the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 140—CONDEMNING THE HORRIFIC SHOOTINGS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ON MARCH 16, 2021, AND REAFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF THE SENATE TO COMBATING HATE, BIGOTRY, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ASIAN-AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITY

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

S. RES. 140

Whereas, on March 16, 2021, a shooter murdered 8 people and injured 1 in the Atlanta, Georgia region in 3 separate shootings that took place at Asian American-owned spas;

Whereas the people of the United States mourn the 8 innocent lives lost—7 of whom were women, 6 of whom were women of Asian descent, and several of whom were immigrants;

Whereas the victims included Xiaojie “Emily” Tan, Daoyou Feng, Delaina Ashley Yaun, Paul Andre Michels, Yong Ae Yue, Soon Chung “Julie” Park, Hyun Jung Grant, and Suncha Kim;

Whereas 49-year-old Xiaojie “Emily” Tan, a hardworking mother and the owner of one of the spas, was a dedicated and caring business owner who is survived by her daughter and husband;

Whereas 44-year-old Daoyou Feng was an employee who recently began working at one of the spas;

Whereas 33-year-old Delaina Ashley Yaun, a newlywed and mother of 2, was at one of the spas to receive a couple’s massage with her husband when her life was cut short;

Whereas 54-year-old Paul Andre Michels was a caring husband and United States Army veteran who did maintenance work for one of the spas and is survived by his wife;

Whereas 63-year-old Yong Ae Yue was a mother of 2 sons who was known for her kindness and generosity and her love of her pet Shih Tzu;

Whereas 74-year-old Soon Chung “Julie” Park was a mother and grandmother who helped manage one of the spas and helped to prepare meals for the employees;

Whereas 51-year-old Hyun Jung Grant was a former elementary school teacher and hardworking single mother who dedicated her life to raising her 2 sons;

Whereas 69-year-old Suncha Kim was a wife, mother, and grandmother who enjoyed line dancing and had been married for more than 50 years;

Whereas the Georgia shootings came in the midst of an alarming surge in anti-Asian hate crimes and incidents that have caused many Asian Americans across the United States to feel fearful and unsafe;

Whereas the use of anti-Asian terminology and rhetoric to refer to COVID-19, such as the “Chinese virus”, “Wuhan virus”, and “kung flu” perpetuate anti-Asian stigma that has resulted in Asian Americans being harassed, assaulted, and scapegoated for the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas, in 2020, anti-Asian hate crimes increased by nearly 150 percent in major cities throughout the United States;

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

Whereas 68 percent of reported incidents of anti-Asian hate targeted Asian-American women, a population that has been historically marginalized, sexualized, and fetishized;

Whereas, on March 19, 2021, President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris met with Asian-American leaders in Georgia and reaffirmed their strong commitment to condemning and combating racism, xenophobia, and violence targeting the Asian-American community; and

Whereas the people of the United States will always remember the victims of these shootings and stand in solidarity with those affected by this senseless tragedy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence that led to the tragic loss of 8 lives in Georgia on March 16, 2021;

(2) condemns any racism and sexism in the choice of the shooter to target Asian American-owned businesses and murder 6 women of Asian descent;

(3) honors the memory of the victims, offers heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims, and recognizes that the healing process will be long and difficult for the Asian American and Pacific Islander community and all communities impacted by this tragedy; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States Federal Government to combating hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent tragedies like this from ever happening again.

SENATE RESOLUTION 141—RECOGNIZING THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF ACCESS TO RELIABLE, CLEAN DRINKING WATER FOR NATIVE AMERICANS AND ALASKA NATIVES AND CONFIRMING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE SUCH WATER ACCESS

Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 141

Whereas access to reliable, clean drinking water is an essential human need that is critical to the public health, well-being, educational attainment, and economic development of all communities in the United States;

Whereas many countries, along with the United Nations, have recognized the urgency of water access by passing laws or resolutions regarding the human right to water, including recognition of these needs among indigenous peoples and establishing aggressive targets for achieving universal access to this basic service;

Whereas access to reliable, clean drinking water has long been a significant problem in many Tribal communities and in many Alaska Native Villages, such that nearly half of all Native American households still do not have access to reliable water sources, clean drinking water, and are significantly more likely than White households to lack indoor plumbing;

Whereas reliable, clean drinking water may be unavailable to these households for a number of reasons, including because—

(1) there is no piped water system connecting to the house;

(2) the water available to the household does not meet minimum protective standards;

(3) the water infrastructure is deteriorating or insufficient; or

(4) Indian Tribes face challenges in supporting the operation and maintenance needs of existing water infrastructure;

Whereas Federal programs administered through the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and other Federal and State agencies have been unsuccessful in developing the infrastructure necessary to provide reliable, clean drinking water for some Tribal communities;

Whereas many Indian Tribes have significant unresolved claims for Federally reserved water rights, many of which have been unresolved for decades and which may not be resolved for many years to come, due in part to the complex and significant issues typically involved in water rights adjudication and settlements;

Whereas the development of water infrastructure in Tribal communities has frequently been conditioned on the settlement of such Tribal reserved water rights, and has been prevented or delayed by continuing uncertainty over the status of Tribal water rights, by the years-long process of Tribal water rights settlements, or by continued conflict over the quantification of Tribal reserved water rights in State water rights adjudications;

Whereas the quantity of water that would be required to supply reliable, clean drinking water to provide for the basic needs of the

residents of Tribal communities and in Alaska Native Villages are typically only a small fraction of the total quantity of Tribal reserved water rights;

Whereas the trust responsibility of the Federal Government to Tribal nations requires the Federal Government to ensure the survival and welfare of Indian Tribes and people, and the failure to provide basic water service cannot be reconciled with this trust responsibility;

Whereas the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) affirmed the trust responsibility of the Federal Government to support Tribal self-governance and self-determination, and these goals cannot be fully realized without addressing inequities such as ensuring access to reliable, clean drinking water for every Tribal community;

Whereas the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on Native American people due to factors including persistent economic disadvantages in Tribal communities and in Alaska Native Villages, racial inequity, lack of access to adequate health care, and lack of public health infrastructure, including access to running water; and

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has provided a stark reminder that access to reliable, clean drinking water to support basic hygiene is a matter of life or death for all citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) access to reliable, clean drinking water in Tribal communities and in Alaska Native Villages is an essential human need, is critical to the health, well-being, and economic development of people living on such communities and in such villages, and is integral to maintaining the public health of the entire United States;

(B) settlement or adjudication of Tribal claims of reserved water rights is not and should not be a prerequisite to the provision of this basic human service to households located in Tribal communities and in Alaska Native Villages, nor should the provision of such basic human services be used to leverage the resolution of Tribal reserved water rights and claims; and

(C) the provision of reliable, clean drinking water to support the domestic requirements of Tribal members and Tribal communities is an essential component of the Federal trust responsibility to Indian Tribes; and

(2) the Senate—

(A) calls upon the Federal Executive Branch to work in collaboration with Tribal governments and with any relevant State and local jurisdictions to expedite the planning, design, development, and operation of the infrastructure necessary to provide reliable, clean drinking water in Tribal communities and in Alaska Native Villages, and to inform Congress of further authorizations and expenditures that may be necessary to meet this objective;

(B) calls upon the Federal Executive Branch to employ a “whole of government” approach to ensure the provision of reliable, clean drinking water to households in Tribal communities and in Alaska Native Villages and to create an interagency task force consisting of high-level representatives from departments and agencies with authority to provide water infrastructure that will work to remove barriers, optimize funding, and make immediate and tangible progress on meeting this objective and report annually to Congress on such progress; and

(C) calls upon the Federal Executive Branch, State governments, and affected water agencies to affirmatively support decoupling the planning, design, development,

and operation of such infrastructure from the settlement or adjudication of Tribal reserved water rights, and to support the development of that infrastructure necessary to provide reliable, clean drinking water in Tribal communities independent of such settlements or adjudications.

SENATE RESOLUTION 142—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN RELATIONSHIP TO SAFEGUARDING GLOBAL SECURITY, PROSPERITY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS AND WELCOMING THE VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER YOSHIHIDE SUGA TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 142

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance is a cornerstone of global peace and stability and underscores the past, present, and future United States commitment to the stability and prosperity of Japan and the Indo-Pacific region;

Whereas the United States and Japan established diplomatic relations on March 31, 1854, with the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity;

Whereas 2021 marks the 76th anniversary of the end of World War II, a conflict in which the United States and Japan were enemies, and the strength of the alliance is a testament to the ability of great nations to overcome the past and to work together to create a more secure and prosperous future;

Whereas, January 19, 2021, marked the 61st anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan;

Whereas the U.S.-Japan Security Consultative Committee (2+2) met on March 16, 2021, in Tokyo and “reaffirmed that the U.S.-Japan Alliance remains the cornerstone of peace, security, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region”;

Whereas the American and Japanese people share deeply rooted values of defending freedom, championing economic and social opportunity and inclusion, and respecting the rule of law;

Whereas the peoples of Japan and the United States support each other in times of need with Japan being one of the first countries to offer assistance following the 9/11 attacks and Hurricane Katrina, and Americans supporting Japan in the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake, ten years ago this month, through Operation Tomodachi;

Whereas the strength of the United States-Japan relationship is due in part to the substantial reservoir of goodwill created by the close ties between the American and Japanese people at the grassroots level, often supported by the Governments of the United States and Japan;

Whereas there are more than 30,000 United States alumni of the Government of Japan-sponsored Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) program, including nearly 200 JET program alumni working at the Department of State;

Whereas the Fulbright program has sent nearly 7,500 young Japanese on Fulbright scholarships to the United States since 1952, and there are 37 United States-based Japan-America Society chapters, and the United States and Japan also share more sister city relationships than any other two countries;

Whereas the Governments and people of the United States and Japan share a commitment to free and open markets, high standards for the free flow of commerce and trade, and the establishment of an inclusive architecture for regional and global trade and development;

Whereas the United States and Japan are top trading partners that exchange over \$300,000,000,000 worth of goods and services each year, Japan serves as the biggest cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) contributor to the United States and the biggest job creator in the United States manufacturing sector regarding trade, and the United States-Japan bilateral economic relationship is one of the strongest in the world;

Whereas the United States and Japan are working closely via whole-of-government initiatives, bilateral partnerships, cooperation with like-minded countries, multilateral mechanisms including the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, and enhanced private-sector engagement to assist countries in the Indo-Pacific and across the globe to catalyze investment in infrastructure, energy, and the digital economy to promote connectivity and economic growth;

Whereas United States-Japan economic cooperation has also led to close collaboration in science and technology and promoted shared values in research, including on COVID-19 response, the digital economy, national security-focused investment screening, quantum sciences, artificial intelligence, space exploration, biosciences, collaborative 5G networks, and interoperable approaches for Open RAN (radio access network) technologies;

Whereas, following a year of delay due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Japan will host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the summer of 2021, bringing together athletes from around the world in a celebration of the resilience of the human spirit;

Whereas a robust and effective trilateral relationship between and among the United States, the ROK, and Japan is critical for joint security and interests in defending freedom and democracy, upholding human rights, championing women’s empowerment, combating climate change, promoting regional and global peace, security, and the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific and across the globe;

Whereas a robust and effective trilateral relationship between and among the United States, the ROK, and Japan is critical for joint security and interests in defending freedom and democracy, upholding human rights, championing women’s empowerment, combating climate change, promoting regional and global peace, security, and the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific and across the globe;

Whereas the United States welcomes Japan’s successive measures to enhance the role of its Self Defense Forces in securing peace and stability in the region and beyond, including its commitment on collective self defense under Japan’s laws, which strengthens the alliance’s ability to defend Japan and to continue safeguard regional security;

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance is essential for ensuring maritime security and freedom of navigation, commerce, and overflight in the waters of the East China Sea;

Whereas the United States invests significant military resources and capabilities to meet the Alliance’s current and future security challenges and through the U.S.-Japan Host Nation Support framework, the Government of Japan shares the costs of stationing United States forces in Japan;

Whereas the United States and Japan, together with Australia and India, form a