

military orders issued under Executive Order 9066. After a federal appeals court upheld his conviction, he appealed his case to the U.S. Supreme Court. On December 18, 1944, the Court ruled against him in a 6-3 decision, finding the government's discriminatory policy to incarcerate Japanese Americans was justified due to military necessity.

Decades later, legal historians discovered key information that the federal government did not share with the Supreme Court, including a report that concluded very few Japanese Americans represented a national security risk. After this evidence of government misconduct emerged and was presented to the court, Fred's conviction was overturned by a Federal court in San Francisco nearly forty years later, on November 10, 1983. Fred believed that the Supreme Court's decision was wrong, and stated, "I would like to see the Government admit that they were wrong and do something about it so this will never happen again to any American citizen of any race, creed or color." Although the Supreme Court's infamous ruling in *Korematsu v. United States* has been widely rejected by historians and legal experts, it has never been formally repudiated, and stands as one of the Supreme Court's worst precedents.

The internment of Japanese Americans was a shameful act, and it was not until 1988 that the Civil Liberties Act was passed and our Government formally apologized to Americans of Japanese ancestry who were incarcerated during World War II. Fred Korematsu fought for this redress legislation and continued working to expand civil rights throughout his life. He spoke out against prejudice directed at minorities and immigrants, and after September 11, 2001, filed amicus briefs with the Supreme Court, warning our nation not to repeat history by committing civil and human rights travesties.

During his lifetime, Fred Korematsu did not choose the easy route. Instead, he chose to fight and speak out against injustice his entire life. He fought not just for himself, but for everyone, particularly minorities who could be discriminated against based on their ethnicity. However, many of these injustices remain, and can be reborn as we have seen with the rise in anti-Asian prejudice during the COVID-19 pandemic. Fred Korematsu reminds us that we must remain vigilant against discrimination, particularly when it is disguised in times of emergency or for reasons of security. On January 30, Fred Korematsu Day of Civil Liberties and the Constitution, we honor the life of this civil rights hero whose legacy continues to inspire people of all backgrounds to speak up and fight for justice. This day uses one of the most blatant examples of racial discrimination to educate individuals on the dangers of political scapegoating and works toward a future that guarantees civil rights for everyone. I am proud to in-

troduce the Fred Korematsu Congressional Gold Medal Act in his memory, and I call on my colleagues in the United States Senate to swiftly pass this bill during the 117th Congress.

I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 24—SUPPORTING EFFORTS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF COLOMBIA TO PURSUE PEACE AND REGIONAL STABILITY

Mr. CARDIN (for himself and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 24

Whereas, in 2016, the Government of Colombia concluded a historic peace agreement with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia-People's Army (FARC-EP) aimed at addressing the historical causes of the half-a-century armed conflict in Colombia, and the Government of Colombia is currently working to implement that agreement;

Whereas the Governments and people of the United States and Colombia have forged a resolute bond through a shared commitment to support peace, human rights, democracy, the rule of law, and security throughout the Western Hemisphere and the world, which has been bolstered by the support of hundreds of thousands of Colombian-Americans and their contributions to life in the United States;

Whereas, in 2000, the Government of Colombia achieved a national consensus to build state capacity, and the United States committed to combat organized crime, drugs, and violence through its foreign assistance in support of Plan Colombia;

Whereas Plan Colombia and its successor, Peace Colombia, have received consistent support from each United States President since 1999, and from both Democrats and Republicans in the United States Congress;

Whereas, while the Government of Colombia contributed more than 95 percent of funds over the duration of Plan Colombia, the political leadership, technical advice, military assistance, and intelligence-sharing role of the United States, along with the \$11,000,000,000 appropriated by the United States Congress through Plan Colombia and Peace Colombia to combat narcotics trafficking and transnational criminal organizations, strengthen democratic governance, promote economic growth, and defend human rights, played a key role in helping to transform a country on the brink of collapse into an increasingly peaceful and prosperous democracy, while also safeguarding important United States interests;

Whereas the Government of Colombia has made major investments and shown strong leadership, often at great cost and sacrifice, to consolidate domestic security, socioeconomic development, and the rule of law;

Whereas, since 2000, levels of crime and violence have decreased significantly in Colombia, with annual per capita homicide rates declining from 62 per 100,000 people in 1999 to a low of 24.5 per 100,000 people in 2015;

Whereas the alignment of improved security and sound economic policies has translated into steady growth in the gross domestic product of Colombia, which increased from approximately \$86,000,000,000 in 1999 to more than \$309,000,000,000 in 2017, and led to greater foreign direct investment, which grew from approximately \$1,500,000,000 in 1999

to one of the highest in Latin America at an estimated \$14,000,000,000 in 2017;

Whereas the United States and Colombia enjoy a robust economic relationship, with United States goods and services traded with Colombia totaling an estimated \$36,400,000,000 in 2017, supporting more than 100,000 jobs in the United States;

Whereas the Government of Colombia has made impressive strides in reducing poverty since 2005, with the poverty rate decreasing from 64 percent in 1999 to 27 percent in 2017, according to the World Bank;

Whereas, since 1999, the Government of Colombia has expanded its presence across all 32 territorial departments, has contributed to the professionalism of the Colombian judiciary, and has improved the capacity of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and National Police of Colombia;

Whereas Colombia is one of the United States' most consistent and strategic partners through its support of United States diplomatic objectives at the United Nations and efforts made in combating transnational organized crime and increased security and rule of law abroad;

Whereas, in 2017, Colombia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and became the first NATO partner country in Latin America;

Whereas the gains Colombia has made are threatened by an escalating crisis in Venezuela, which has led to an influx of more than 1,800,000 Venezuelans into Colombia, and the need for continued financial support to implement the peace agreement;

Whereas the internal armed conflict victimized all Colombians, including women, children, and Afro-descendant and indigenous peoples, resulted in one of the largest populations of internally displaced persons in the world, and has led to the repeated targeting of leading representatives of civil society, including trade unionists, journalists, human rights defenders, and other community activists who remain at grave risk from guerrilla groups, successors to paramilitary groups, organized criminal organizations, and corrupt officials and individuals;

Whereas efforts to achieve lasting peace in Colombia must address the hardships faced by victims of the armed conflict, including implementing the Law on Victims and Restitution of Land of 2011;

Whereas the prospects for national reconciliation and sustainable peace in Colombia rely on the effective delivery of justice for victims of the conflict, long-term solutions for individuals who have been displaced, and the ability to hold accountable perpetrators of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, particularly obligations under Article 3 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (commonly referred to as the "Fourth Geneva Convention");

Whereas the work of the Special Jurisdiction for Peace, the transitional justice mechanism created for the purpose of ensuring accountability in the context of Colombia's internal armed conflict, is fundamental to the implementation of the peace agreement and the consolidation of peace in the country;

Whereas implementation of the peace agreement faces serious challenges, including a dramatic increase of coca cultivation and cocaine production, a spike in violent attacks against civilians, including social leaders implementing peace agreement programs, and the enormous burden of a mass exodus of Venezuelans fleeing the authoritarian regime of Nicolás Maduro; and

Whereas, on August 29, 2019, Luciano Marin Arango, also known as Iván Márquez, and

Seuxis Hernández Solarte, also known as Jesús Santrich, along with other members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), publicly called for the renewal of armed conflict in Colombia and for increased cooperation between the FARC and the National Liberation Army (ELN), two organizations that are designated by the United States as foreign terrorist organizations under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the steadfast support of the Government and people of the United States for the people of Colombia in their pursuit of peace and stability so they can live in a country free of violence, impunity, injustice, and organized crime;

(2) lauds efforts to bring an end to Colombia's internal armed conflict;

(3) commends the work of the United Nations Verification Mission in Colombia in overseeing the implementation of the 2016 peace agreement and the disarmament and reintegration of former combatants;

(4) urges authorities in Colombia to hold accountable perpetrators of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, particularly obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (commonly referred to as the "Fourth Geneva Convention");

(5) encourages the Government of Colombia to protect vulnerable populations who remain at risk in Colombia, including defenders of human rights, individuals facing threats due to participation in crop substitution programs, internally displaced persons, Afro-descendant and indigenous leaders and communities, and demobilized combatants;

(6) condemns the assassinations of social leaders and demobilized combatants, and the decision of certain senior members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) to return to arms and hostilities and strengthen their alliance with the National Liberation Army (ELN), which threatens the consolidation of lasting peace;

(7) reaffirms the importance of the extradition treaty between Colombia and the United States as an important part of the bilateral relationship that has promoted the interests of justice in both countries for decades;

(8) encourages the Secretary of State to develop a comprehensive strategy to assist the Government of Colombia in managing the impacts of the crisis in Venezuela while continuing the successful implementation and sustainability of the peace agreement and stabilization of territories previously in conflict in Colombia, and to further strengthen the close bilateral partnership between the United States and Colombia;

(9) reaffirms its commitment to its partnership with the Government and people of Colombia on issues of mutual interest, including security, counter-narcotics cooperation, combating transnational organized crime, ensuring justice for individuals who have caused harm to populations in the United States and Colombia, reintegration of former FARC combatants, inclusive economic growth and investment with a focus on disadvantaged communities, health cooperation, and educational and cultural exchanges that strengthen diplomatic relations; and

(10) commits to furthering the bilateral relationship between the United States and Colombia by working with leaders in the public and private sectors, as well as civil society in both countries, to ensure that the United States-Colombia relationship remains a pil-

lar of United States foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere.

SENATE RESOLUTION 25—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF JANUARY 24 THROUGH JANUARY 30, 2021, AS "NATIONAL SCHOOL CHOICE WEEK"

Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BURR, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. COTTON, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:—

S. RES. 25

Whereas providing a diversity of choices in kindergarten through grade 12 (referred to in this preamble as "K-12") education empowers parents to select education environments that meet the individual needs and strengths of their children;

Whereas high-quality K-12 education environments of all varieties are available in the United States, including traditional public schools, public charter schools, public magnet schools, private schools, online academies, and home schooling;

Whereas talented teachers and school leaders in each of the education environments prepare children to achieve their dreams;

Whereas more families than ever before in the United States actively choose the best education for their children;

Whereas more public awareness of the issue of parental choice in education can inform additional families of the benefits of proactively choosing challenging, motivating, and effective education environments for their children;

Whereas the process by which parents choose schools for their children is non-political, nonpartisan, and deserves the utmost respect;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated educational inequities for many children in the United States, highlighting the importance of a high-quality education; and

Whereas tens of thousands of events are planned to celebrate the benefits of educational choice during the 11th annual National School Choice Week, held the week of January 24 through January 30, 2021: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of January 24 through January 30, 2021, as "National School Choice Week";

(2) congratulates students, parents, teachers, and school leaders from kindergarten through grade 12 education environments of all varieties for their persistence, achievements, dedication, and contributions to society in the United States;

(3) encourages all parents, during National School Choice Week, to learn more about the education options available to them; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to hold appropriate programs, events, and activities during National School Choice Week to raise public awareness of the benefits of opportunity in education.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5—SETTING FORTH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND SETTING FORTH THE APPROPRIATE BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022 THROUGH 2030

Mr. SANDERS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was placed on the calendar:

S. CON. RES. 5

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2022 through 2030.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2021.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts.
Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social security in the Senate.
Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.
Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation.
Sec. 3002. Reserve fund for deficit-neutral legislation.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 4001. Enforcement filing.
Sec. 4002. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.
Sec. 4003. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels.
Sec. 4004. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.
Sec. 4005. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.
Sec. 4006. Limitation on advance appropriations.
Sec. 4007. Repeal of supermajority enforcement requirement.
Sec. 4008. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2030:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,303,274,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$2,768,717,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$2,971,083,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,092,643,000,000.