

lives and meeting President Biden's demands.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 394—RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RADIO FREE ASIA AND ITS MISSION TO PROVIDE AN INDEPENDENT SOURCE OF NEWS TO CLOSED SOCIETIES IN ASIA

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

S. RES. 394

Whereas, after the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre, a bipartisan group of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, led by then-Senators Joseph R. Biden and Jesse Helms, came together and sponsored legislation to create Radio Free Asia, a news outlet with a congressionally-mandated mission to provide unbiased, independent, and domestic journalism for audiences in China, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, North Korea, Tibet, and Vietnam, whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression;

Whereas Radio Free Asia—

(1) was established by United States law as part of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.);

(2) was incorporated as a private, nonprofit corporation on March 11, 1996; and

(3) made its inaugural broadcast in Mandarin to the Chinese people on September 29, 1996;

Whereas Laos, Vietnam, China, and North Korea rank amongst the worst 9 countries in the world for media freedom in the 2021 World Press Freedom Index, as based on an evaluation of pluralism, independence of the media, quality of legislative framework, and safety of journalists;

Whereas Radio Free Asia delivers programming and content using many media platforms, including radio, television, and the internet, in the languages of Mandarin, Korean, Burmese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Khmer (Cambodian), Cantonese, Lao, and Vietnamese, and through English translations and content on the website and social media of Radio Free Asia;

Whereas Radio Free Asia launched BenarNews in 2015, an online news affiliate that publishes news and content for audiences in Indonesia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines that is focused on the consequences of extremism and contributes to coverage by Radio Free Asia of the influence of the People's Republic of China in Southeast Asia and the expanded military presence of the People's Republic of China in the South China Sea;

Whereas Radio Free Asia in 2020 launched online brand, WHYNOT/WAINAO, engaging younger Chinese Mandarin-speaking audiences around the world, who are often skeptical of pervasive Chinese government narratives, fostering an open dialogue on banned or under-covered topics through probing independent-thinking journalism, features, and content;

Whereas Radio Free Asia, consistent with its congressional mandate of editorial independence, works to ensure that its journalists and services adhere to the highest journalistic standards and ethics, without influence or interference by the United States Government or any Administration;

Whereas the Uyghur Service of Radio Free Asia has served a vital role by providing an

independent source of information on the repression and mass detention of Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the documentation of abuses in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region by Radio Free Asia has helped inform the policies of the Congress and the Executive Branch, including a determination by the State Department that the Chinese government, under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party, is engaged in genocide against Uyghurs and members of other ethnic and religious minority groups;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has documented the rapid deterioration of autonomy and democratic freedoms in Hong Kong by the Chinese central government, including restrictions on freedom of speech and the press and crackdowns on activists, journalists, and protesters;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has been a primary source of information on Tibetan regions in the People's Republic of China, including on the March 2008 Lhasa Uprising and ensuing security crackdown, the spate of Tibetan self-immolations, and restrictions on Tibetan language, education, religious practice, and the display of images of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, in March 2020, Radio Free Asia reported that the Chinese government was under-reporting the number of coronavirus fatalities in Wuhan province, which was later verified by leaked internal Chinese documents obtained by other news outlets;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has provided the Burmese people with continuous coverage of the 2021 military-led coup that deposed the elected government and ended 10 years of democratic reforms and growth of civil society;

Whereas, in 2017, Radio Free Asia documented the human rights abuses against and expulsion of Rohingya from Burma, whose plight Radio Free Asia affiliate BenarNews has continued to cover in refugee camps in Bangladesh;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has done in-depth reporting on the behavior of the North Korean government, including the use of forced labor, political prisoner camps, activities at nuclear testing sites, and internal acknowledgments of the presence of COVID-19 in the country;

Whereas high-level defectors and refugees from North Korea have credited reports by Radio Free Asia as a factor in their decision to leave the country and seek their future beyond the North Korean borders;

Whereas the Lao, Khmer (Cambodian), and Vietnamese services of Radio Free Asia have reported on high-level corruption of officials and leaders, silencing of independent voices and journalists, and the struggles of civil society, as well as activities by China that affect the flow of the Mekong River;

Whereas the journalism by Radio Free Asia has earned recognition among its peers, is cited by respected international and regional media outlets, and has won numerous awards for its investigative reporting and exclusive features from journalistic and human rights groups;

Whereas Radio Free Asia has been unjustly targeted by repressive regimes, with its websites blocked, its radio signals jammed, and its journalists put at risk;

Whereas Nguyen Tuong Thuy, Truong Duy Nhat, and Nguyen Van Hoa, contributors to the Vietnamese Service of Radio Free Asia, have been unjustly jailed and detained;

Whereas Uon Chhin and Yeang Sothearin, who have both worked as journalists for the Khmer (Cambodian) Service of Radio Free Asia, continue to face unsubstantiated charges; and

Whereas Chinese authorities have detained and harassed family members of the Uyghur Service of Radio Free Asia in a campaign of intimidation. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of Radio Free Asia on its 25th anniversary as an independent news organization chartered and funded by Congress with a mission to bring uncensored, accurate news to people living in closed societies in Asia;

(2) honors the dedication and courage of the former and current journalists of Radio Free Asia in the face of threats and adversity from foreign governments and rising risks for press freedom in Asia and across the globe; and

(3) commends the continued effectiveness and success of Radio Free Asia in its pursuit of independence and credible journalism.

SENATE RESOLUTION 395—RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 28, 2021, AS “NATIONAL VOTER REGISTRATION DAY”

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. SMITH, Mr. REED, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. KING, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WARNER, Ms. ROSEN, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:.

S. RES. 395

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes September 28, 2021, as “National Voter Registration Day”; and

(2) encourages each voting-eligible citizen of the United States—

(A) to register to vote;

(B) to verify with the appropriate State or local election official that the name, address, and other personal information on record is current; and

(C) to go to the polls on election day and vote if the voting-eligible citizen would like to do so.

SENATE RESOLUTION 396—COMMEMORATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE DEDICATION OF THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. REED, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 396

Whereas Congress, in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328), directed the Secretary of Defense to take appropriate action in observing the centennial of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as a historical event to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the selection and burial of an unknown soldier from the United States, who fell in France during World War I, and honoring the service and sacrifice of millions of veterans;

Whereas, the Society of the Honor Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier has been preparing for the commemoration of the centennial of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier for

several years working alongside Arlington National Cemetery, veteran service organizations, foreign allies, civic associations, Congressional partners, and private citizens to commemorate and educate the United States about the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier;

Whereas the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was intended to represent more than just a single conflict, serving as a focal point for the United States regardless of race, creed, or politics where the people of the United States can come together as a single Nation to mourn and honor the fallen soldiers from the United States;

Whereas it is essential to remember and renew the legacy of Veterans Day, which was established to pay tribute to individuals who have served and sacrificed on behalf of the United States in times of war or armed conflict, and their families;

Whereas greater strides must be made to demonstrate appreciation of those loyal people of the United States whose values, represented by their sacrifices, are critical to the future of the United States;

Whereas each citizen of the United States has a responsibility to raise awareness of and respect for the national heritage of the United States and to encourage citizens to dedicate themselves to the values and principles for which those heroes of the United States died;

Whereas, on October 24, 1921, in accordance with an act of Congress, the World War I Unknown Soldier was selected in Chalons-sur-Marne, France;

Whereas the World War I Unknown Soldier was protected, honored, and revered by the people of France who presented their nation's highest award for valor upon this unknown warrior from the United States;

Whereas, on October 25, 1921, the World War I Unknown Soldier began the final difficult journey home aboard the historic USS Olympia through the remnants of 2 hurricanes;

Whereas, on November 9, 1921, the World War I Unknown Soldier arrived at the historic Washington Navy Yard in Washington, D.C. and lay in state at the United States Capitol;

Whereas, on November 11, 1921, the World War I Unknown Soldier was finally laid to rest in Arlington National Cemetery in the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier after being conferred the Medal of Honor and other medals of valor from allies of the United States;

Whereas, on May 15, 1958, the Korean War Unknown Soldier was selected at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii, to represent all of the fallen and missing from that war;

Whereas, on May 26, 1958, the World War II Unknown Soldier was selected at sea aboard the USS Canberra off of the coast of the State of Virginia, to represent all of the fallen and missing from that war;

Whereas, on May 30, 1958, the World War II and Korean War Unknown Soldiers were buried in individual crypts next to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier after having the Medal of Honor conferred upon them;

Whereas, on May 17, 1984, the Vietnam War Unknown Soldier was designated at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii to represent all of the fallen and missing from that war;

Whereas, on May 28, 1984, the Vietnam War Unknown Soldier was buried in an individual crypt, between the World War II and Korean War Unknown Soldier, next to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier after being conferred the Medal of Honor;

Whereas, on May 14, 1998, the Vietnam War Unknown Soldier was disinterred and later identified as Captain Michael J. Blassie, and buried under his own name at the Jefferson

Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas on National POW/MIA Recognition Day on September 17, 1999, the empty Vietnam War Unknown Soldier crypt was rededicated to "Honoring and Keeping Faith with America's Missing Servicemen" as a reminder of the commitment of the Armed Forces to fullest possible accounting of missing service members;

Whereas the United States Army has provided Sentinels at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier since March 25th, 1926, and maintained a constant 24-hour vigil since midnight July 2nd, 1937; and

Whereas the Guards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier are responsible for maintaining the highest standards of the military of the United States while keeping a constant vigil at this national shrine, and have a special duty to prevent any desecration or disrespect directed towards the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Society of the Honor Guard, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on leading the commemoration of the Centennial of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier;

(2) encourages all people of the United States to participate in fitting acts of remembrance such as designating special places in their gardens as "Never Forget" gardens which will serve as living tributes to all of the veterans of the United States and their families, observing a 2-minute period of silence in commemoration, the playing of taps, or attending commemoration events with allies of the United States on October 24 and 25, 2021 in France or in Washington, D.C. on November 9 and 11, 2021; and

(3) encourages the attendance of Veterans' Day ceremonies, visitation of veteran cemeteries and memorials, and the honoring of the American Flag.

SENATE RESOLUTION 397—RECOGNIZING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL GEOSPATIAL-INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 397

Whereas, in an effort to improve the imagery intelligence, mapping, and geodesy capabilities of the United States, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency, the predecessor of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (in this preamble referred to as the "NGA"), was founded on October 1, 1996, with the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997;

Whereas the NGA derives from legacy agencies, including the Defense Mapping Agency, the Central Imagery Office, the Defense Dissemination Program Office, the National Photographic Interpretation Center, and parts of the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, and the Defense Airborne Reconnaissance Office, which played vital roles in the defense of the United States in conflicts dating back to World War II and modernized the discipline of geospatial intelligence (in this preamble referred to as "GEOINT") through imagery analysis and mapping production;

Whereas, with military and civilian employees serving at NGA headquarters in Springfield, Virginia, the NGA West Campus in St. Louis, Missouri, and additional locations throughout the United States, and personnel deployed worldwide, totaling more than 200 locations in more than 25 countries, NGA produces timely and relevant mapping,

charting, geomatics, and intelligence products to warfighters, first responders, civil authorities, policymakers, and the maritime and aviation communities;

Whereas, throughout its 25-year history, the NGA has provided world-class GEOINT support to policymakers and military commanders of the United States, in times of peace and conflict, during significant national security, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief efforts, including—

(1) the operation that resulted in the killing of former al Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden;

(2) operational GEOINT support in the space warfighting domain;

(3) safety of navigation support for mariners and pilots;

(4) support to search and rescue, response, and recovery efforts for hurricanes, cyclones, wildfires, and other humanitarian disasters domestically and internationally;

(5) countering drug trafficking and other illicit activities by transnational criminal organizations; and

(6) continued mission support to forward-deployed members of the Armed Forces across the globe;

Whereas, since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the men and women of the NGA have worked diligently to deter, detect, and prevent acts of terror by providing GEOINT support to United States and coalition forces in support of global counterterrorism and counterinsurgency operations;

Whereas the NGA continues to support national security requirements against the strategic competitors and potential adversaries of the United States, using new intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance sensors;

Whereas the topographic mission of the NGA traces its lineage to the year 1777 with the Office of the Geography in the Continental Army;

Whereas NGA continues to provide integrated geographic data, products, and services in support of the national security objectives of the United States Government by—

(1) maintaining more than 51,000 topographic maps in support of global combat operations, humanitarian assistance, disaster relief, and military training;

(2) serving as the official geographic names steward for the United States Government, providing customers with more than 13,000,000 names;

(3) assisting in the understanding and resolution of sovereignty issues by providing international land and maritime boundaries in coordination with the Department of State;

(4) generating human geography data that informs a global understanding of the human environment; and

(5) producing unclassified geospatial information in support of national and partner efforts in the Arctic and to enable scientific research in the Arctic region;

Whereas the NGA is the primary organization responsible for developing, maintaining, and enhancing the World Geodetic System 84 (including the Terrestrial Reference Frame, Earth Gravity Model, and World Magnetic Model), the foundation of all positioning, navigation, and timing systems supporting the Department of Defense, including the Global Positioning System;

Whereas the NGA spearheaded an international project with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to acquire radar data to create the first near-global, homogeneous set of land elevation data;

Whereas, during an 11-day mission in February 2000, the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission flew aboard the space shuttle Endeavour and collected radar data on more