

S. RES. 706

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 706, a resolution remembering former Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe.

S. RES. 713

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 713, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

AMENDMENT NO. 5139

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5139 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 715—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE VALUE OF A TAX AGREEMENT WITH TAIWAN

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

S. RES. 715

Whereas Taiwan is a democratic success story, an economic success story, a key part of global technology supply chains, and a close security partner of the United States;

Whereas the United States has pursued a robust unofficial partnership with Taiwan within the context of the current one-China policy of the United States;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8) has played an important role in promoting democracy and prosperity in Taiwan, peace and security in the Taiwan Strait, and close relations between the United States and Taiwan since 1979;

Whereas Taiwan is the eighth-largest trading partner of the United States, United States exports of goods and services to Taiwan support at least 188,000 American jobs, and Taiwan's cumulative investment in the United States is at least \$13,700,000,000;

Whereas the United States has ongoing economic dialogues with Taiwan that cover a range of trade, technology, and investment issues through the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement Council led by the United States Trade Representative, the U.S.-Taiwan Economic Prosperity Partnership Dialogue led by the Department of State, and the Technology, Trade, and Investment Collaboration framework led by the Department of Commerce;

Whereas the Biden Administration announced the "U.S.-Taiwan Initiative on 21st Century Trade" on June 1, 2022;

Whereas the United States has income tax treaties with 66 countries, including the People's Republic of China, and has agreements with other parties, including Taiwan, related to taxation, such as facilitating implementa-

tion of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act;

Whereas Taiwan is the United States' largest trading partner with whom we do not have an income tax treaty;

Whereas Taiwan has income tax agreements with 34 countries, including countries that have trade agreements with the United States and do not maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan;

Whereas the United States signed a transportation income tax agreement with Taiwan in 1988, under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, which has since been renamed as the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO);

Whereas an income tax agreement between the United States and Taiwan could boost bilateral trade and investment by reducing double taxation and increasing economic efficiency and integration; and

Whereas the American Chamber of Commerce in Taipei in its "2022 White Paper" called for the United States and Taiwan to continue exploring an income tax agreement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of Taiwan's security and prosperity to the United States' own security and prosperity;

(2) encourages the President to begin negotiations on an income tax agreement with Taiwan;

(3) encourages the President and the House of Representatives to work with the Senate on a congressional-executive agreement to establish an income tax agreement between the United States and Taiwan, consistent with United States commitments under the Taiwan Relations Act; and

(4) encourages the President to proactively seek other ways to increase trade, technology, and investment ties between the United States and Taiwan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 716—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF BRITTNEY GRINER, A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO WAS WRONGFULLY DETAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN FEBRUARY 2022

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. Kaine, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BENNET, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. COONS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 716

Whereas United States citizen Brittney Griner is a Women's National Basketball Association (referred to in this preamble as "WNBA") player;

Whereas Brittney Griner and her wife, Cherelle, are residents of Phoenix, Arizona, and are well respected leaders in that community;

Whereas Brittney Griner was raised in Houston, Texas, and many of her family members live in Texas;

Whereas after a prolific collegiate career at Baylor University, Brittney Griner was

selected with the first overall pick in the 2013 WNBA draft by the Phoenix Mercury, where she has played her entire WNBA career;

Whereas during her WNBA career, Brittney Griner has been named the WNBA Defensive Player of the Year twice and has been a WNBA All Star 7 times;

Whereas Brittney Griner represented the United States as a member of the United States Women's National Basketball Team at 2 Olympics, where she helped Team USA win gold medals in each appearance;

Whereas Brittney Griner is an international figure who has played 7 seasons of professional basketball in Russia for UMMC Ekaterinburg during the WNBA off season;

Whereas Brittney Griner is a renowned leader in the LGBTQ+ community;

Whereas Brittney Griner has made a difference in the lives of many Arizonans, including through her annual "BG's Heart and Sole Shoe Drive", which has provided shoes to nearly 2,000 people who are experiencing homelessness in the Phoenix area;

Whereas the Phoenix Mercury and the Phoenix Rescue Mission are continuing this important effort to clothe the homeless in Brittney Griner's absence;

Whereas Brittney Griner was presumably detained by Russian authorities at Sheremetyevo Alexander S. Pushkin International Airport in Khimki, Russia, on February 17, 2022, and accused of carrying vape cartridges with hashish oil;

Whereas Russian authorities opened a criminal case against Brittney Griner for the alleged transportation of drugs, a crime which can carry a prison sentence of up to 10 years;

Whereas, on March 17, 2022, a Russian court denied a request for bail and house arrest for Brittney Griner, and has since extended her detention until July 2, 2022;

Whereas the Department of State has determined that Brittney Griner is "wrongfully detained"; and

Whereas the Biden Administration has pledged to return Brittney Griner back to the United States as soon as possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release Brittney Griner;

(2) urges the United States, in all interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of Brittney Griner and to press for her release;

(3) expresses the continued support for Paul Whelan and all prisoners unjustly imprisoned in the Russian Federation;

(4) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to provide consular access to Brittney Griner while she remains in detention;

(5) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect the human rights of Brittney Griner; and

(6) expresses support to the family of Brittney Griner and a commitment to bringing her home.

SENATE RESOLUTION 717—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF OSWALDO PAYA SARDINAS AND HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which

was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 717

Whereas the revolution led by Fidel Castro in Cuba in 1959 started 63 years of an ongoing dictatorship that systematically violates the human rights of the Cuban people, including denying them the basic freedoms of press, religion, assembly, and association;

Whereas Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas was born in Havana, Cuba, in 1952 and became a non-violent critic of the communist regime as a teenager, resulting in 3 years of imprisonment in 1969 at a work camp, formerly known as “Isla de Pinos”, in Cuba;

Whereas Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas forewent a chance to escape Cuba in the 1980 Mariel boatlift, deciding instead to continue the fight for democracy in Cuba, saying, “This is what I am supposed to be, this is what I have to do.”;

Whereas, in 1988, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas founded the Christian Liberation Movement that called for peaceful civil disobedience against the rule of the communist party of Cuba and advocated for civil liberties and human rights in Cuba;

Whereas, in 1992, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas announced his intention to run for the National Assembly of Popular Power of Cuba and collected hundreds of signatures to support his candidacy, and 2 days before the election, was detained by police at his home and informed by communist party officials to be ineligible to run for office and threatened that “blood will run” if he ran;

Whereas, in 1998, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas and other leaders of the Christian Liberation Movement initiated the Varela Project, the largest civil society-led petition in the history of Cuba, in order to circulate a legal proposal to advocate for democratic political change within Cuba, including “convert[ing] into law, the right of freedom of speech, the freedom of press and freedom of enterprise”;

Whereas, in May 2002, the Varela Project delivered 11,020 signatures from eligible citizens of Cuba to the National Assembly of Popular Power, calling for an end to 4 decades of one-party rule, to which the communist regime responded by beginning its own forced collection of signatures in violation of its own rules to make Cuba’s socialist system “irrevocable”, and an additional 14,000 signatures were added to the Varela Project petition in 2003, and 10,000 more signatures were added in 2016;

Whereas, in March 2003, the crackdown on Cuban dissidents by the communist regime in Cuba, referred to as the “Black Spring”, led to the imprisonment of 75 individuals, including 40 leaders of the Varela Project and 25 members of the Christian Liberation Movement, and the formation of the Ladies in White movement by the wives of the imprisoned activists;

Whereas, in 2003, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas developed a Call for the National Dialogue, which collected the contributions of thousands of Cubans inside and outside of Cuba;

Whereas, in 2006, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas published the “Todos Cubanos” program, produced as a result of the National Dialogue among Cubans, to achieve peaceful changes, to propose a referendum to institutionalize human rights, to ensure that the economic and social rights of the people of Cuba are respected, to ensure that the people of Cuba are not excluded in Cuba, and to establish a rule of law;

Whereas, in 2007, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas called on the National Assembly of People’s Power to grant amnesty to nonviolent political prisoners and to allow the people of Cuba to travel freely without a government permit;

Whereas, in 2011, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas denounced the communist regime of Cuba’s false liberalization for not recognizing human rights and proposed to directly carry out a Binding Plebiscite to change the system towards democracy and establish a rule of law;

Whereas, on July 22, 2012, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas and Harold Cepero, a fellow pro-democracy activist, died in a troubling car crash in Granma Province, Cuba, after being followed by regime agents of Cuba;

Whereas the communist regime of Cuba has failed to conduct a credible investigation into the car crash that led to the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas;

Whereas, according to a report published in 2015 by the Human Rights Foundation, the best available evidence strongly suggests that the communist regime of Cuba is directly responsible for the deaths of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas and Harold Cepero, evidence that was deliberately ignored by the judiciary system of Cuba;

Whereas the trial and conviction of Angel Carromero, a youth leader of the People’s Party who was visiting Cuba and driving the car at the time of the crash, did not include testimony from key witnesses, and did not resolve questions about whether another car was involved or whether Mr. Carromero was coerced by the communist regime of Cuba into signing a false statement of guilt;

Whereas, in 2013, a number of United States Senators and the Department of State called for an impartial, third-party investigation by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States into the circumstances surrounding the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas;

Whereas Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas has been formally recognized in the past for his dedication to the promotion of human rights and democracy, including by receiving the Homo Homini Award in 1999, the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought in 2002, the W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award from the United States National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in 2003, and being nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by Václav Havel, the former President of the Czech Republic, in 2005;

Whereas, in 2012, the United States Senate unanimously passed Senate Resolution 525, 112th Congress, agreed to July 31, 2012, honoring the life and legacy of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas;

Whereas, in 2018, the United States Senate unanimously passed Senate Resolution 224, 115th Congress, agreed to April 11, 2018, recognizing the 6th anniversary of the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas, and commemorating his legacy and commitment to democratic values and principles;

Whereas, in 2021, the United States Senate unanimously passed Senate bill 2045, 117th Congress, agreed to July 30, 2021, to designate the area between the intersections of 16th Street, Northwest and Fuller Street, Northwest and 16th Street, Northwest and Euclid Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, as “Oswaldo Payá Way”;

Whereas, on July 14, 2022, the City of Miami, Florida agreed to designate the area of LeJeune Avenue, between 11th and 14th streets, as “Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas Way” on the eve of the 10th anniversary of his death, July 22, 2022;

Whereas, throughout his life and since his death, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas, his family, and friends endured years of harassment and intimidation from the communist regime of Cuba for his peaceful, political activism; and

Whereas, on July 11, 2021, thousands of people in Cuba raised their voices against the 63-year rule of the communist regime and

called for the same freedoms Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas dedicated his life to: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the life and legacy of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas on the 10th anniversary of his death on July 22, 2022;

(2) offers heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and loved ones of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas on this painful anniversary;

(3) in memory of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas, calls on the United States to continue policies that promote respect for the fundamental principles of religious freedom, democracy, and human rights in Cuba, in a manner consistent with the aspirations of the people of Cuba;

(4) urges the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States to continue reporting on human rights issues in Cuba, and to issue a favorable decision in the case of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas and Harold Cepero that recognizes evidence which establishes the culpability of the communist regime of Cuba in their deaths;

(5) calls on the communist regime in Cuba to allow an impartial, third-party investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas; and

(6) calls on the communist regime in Cuba to cease violating human rights and to begin providing democratic political freedoms to Cuban citizens, including freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free elections, freedom to start private businesses, and amnesty for political prisoners.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5144. Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5145. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5146. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5147. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5148. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant.

SA 5149. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5148 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, supra.

SA 5150. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3373, supra.

SA 5151. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5150 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, supra.

SA 5152. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5151 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5150 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, supra.

SA 5153. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R.