

Month' during the period beginning on April 1, 2024, and ending on April 30, 2024, to raise awareness of, and opposition to, international parental child abduction; and

(2) urges the United States to continue playing a leadership role in raising awareness about the devastating impacts of international parental child abduction by educating the public about the negative emotional, psychological, and physical consequences to children and parents victimized by international parental child abduction.

SENATE RESOLUTION 619—HONORING THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE OF TIBET IN DEFENSE OF FREEDOM

Mr. CRUZ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 619

Whereas, on October 7, 1950, forces of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) entered Tibet with the goal of imposing Chinese Communist rule on the people of Tibet and subjugating it to the rule of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the Tibetan people resisted peacefully in defense of their freedom, faith, and culture and have sought to protect their national identity from the progressive encroachment by the Chinese Communist Party, and continue to do so;

Whereas, on March 10, 1959, hundreds of thousands of Tibetans gathered in Lhasa to prevent a reported PLA plot to abduct the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, on March 12, 1959, approximately 5,000 women joined in those demonstrations for their national identity and freedom;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party subsequently executed many of those women for their participation;

Whereas, on the evening of March 17, 1959, artillery shells landed near the residence of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the Dalai Lama decided to leave Lhasa for India, where he arrived on March 30, 1959;

Whereas protests continued after the Dalai Lama's departure and spread across the city and region;

Whereas PLA soldiers in central Tibet eventually killed an estimated 86,000 Tibetans;

Whereas, as a result of the widespread slaughter of Tibetans in and after the Lhasa Uprising, a 1959 finding by the International Commission of Jurists found that the People's Republic of China's treatment of Tibetans constituted genocide;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has deepened its repression of the people of Tibet, exploits Tibet's natural resources to advance the interests of the Chinese Communist Party, and seeks to undermine freedom of religion and conscience in Tibet by determining the spiritual succession of the Dalai Lama;

Whereas, for 65 years, the Dalai Lama continues to defend the cause of Tibetan freedom and national identity on the global stage; and

Whereas the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (22 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) provided for a Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues in the Department of State, tasked to "coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects", but the Secretary of State has not designated a non-concurrent appointment to that position: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) stands with the people of Tibet and the Dalai Lama in their continuing defense of their freedom and national identity;

(2) condemns the Chinese Communist Party for its repression of the people of Tibet, its exploitation of Tibet's natural resources, and its efforts to undermine freedom of religion and conscience in Tibet, including through efforts to determine the spiritual succession of the Dalai Lama;

(3) recommits to the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 as the basis of United States engagement with Tibet and its people;

(4) calls upon the President to—

(A) ensure that the voice, vote, and diplomatic capital of the United States are utilized to address and counter China's repression of the people of Tibet; and

(B) include mention of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Tibet to freedom and national identity in all engagements with the People's Republic of China and particularly in engagements that include the human rights situation in that country; and

(5) calls upon the Secretary of State to ensure independent focus on Tibet by designating a non-concurrent appointment to the position of Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues.

SENATE RESOLUTION 620—DEMANDING THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HOLD ACCOUNTABLE THOSE WHO PERPETRATED ACTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL TORTURE DURING AND AFTER THE ATTACK ON THE STATE OF ISRAEL ON OCTOBER 7, 2023

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mrs. BRITT, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 620

Whereas, on October 7, 2023, Hamas launched an unprovoked attack against the State of Israel, brutally murdering more than 1,200 innocent men, women, and children while injuring thousands more;

Whereas, from January 29, 2024, to February 14, 2024, at the invitation of the Government of the State of Israel, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) Pramila Patten, along with technical experts, led an official visit to the State of Israel to gather information in order to verify allegations of sexual violence and sexual torture committed during and after the October 7 attack;

Whereas the SRSG-SVC and technical experts conducted a total of 33 meetings with personnel from Israeli national institutions and visited the Israeli National Center of Forensic Medicine, the Shura military base, the morgue where bodies of victims have been transferred, and four locations attacked on October 7;

Whereas the SRSG-SVC and technical experts reviewed more than 5,000 photographic images and approximately 50 hours of footage of the October 7 attack and conducted confidential interviews with a total of 34 interviewees impacted by the attack, including survivors, witnesses, released hostages, first responders, and health and service providers;

Whereas the SRSG-SVC and technical experts were made aware that there are victims still undergoing treatment for the severe mental distress and trauma endured as a result of the sexual violence committed

against them both during and after the October 7 attack;

Whereas, on March 4, 2024, the SRSG-SVC released a report containing the findings of the official visit;

Whereas, according to the report released by the SRSG-SVC, "there are reasonable grounds to believe that conflict-related sexual violence occurred during the 7 October attacks in multiple locations across Gaza periphery, including rape and gang rape, in at least three locations", with most victims first being raped and then murdered;

Whereas, according to the report released by the SRSG-SVC, there are "accounts of individuals who witnessed at least two incidents of rape of corpses of women" and other accounts that describe "multiple murdered individuals, mostly women, whose bodies were found naked from the waist down, some totally naked, with some gunshots in the head and/or tied including with their hands bound behind their backs and tied to structures such as trees or poles";

Whereas, according to the report released by the SRSG-SVC, there were multiple incidents of sexual violence, including the rape of multiple women, along Road 232, one of the main roads along which attendees of the Nova music festival and other locals fled during the October 7 attack;

Whereas, according to the report released by the SRSG-SVC, in Kibbutz Re'im, there were multiple incidents of sexual violence, including the rape of a woman outside of a bomb shelter, and two women were found on the floor naked inside a home with gunshot wounds to their heads;

Whereas, according to the report released by the SRSG-SVC, in Kibbutz Be'eri, credible information was received that bodies were "found naked and/or tied, and in one case gagged," in destroyed houses and the surrounding area;

Whereas, according to the report released by the SRSG-SVC, in Kibbutz Kfar Aza, first responders reported finding women naked with their hands tied behind their backs and with gunshot wounds to the head, indicating sexual violence and sexual torture;

Whereas, according to the report released by the SRSG-SVC, at Nahal Oz military base, seven soldiers were discovered to have "gunshot wounds around the genitalia and/or buttocks";

Whereas, according to the report released by the SRSG-SVC, "the mission team found clear and convincing information that some [hostages taken to Gaza] have been subjected to various forms of conflict-related sexual violence including rape and sexualized torture and sexualized cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and it also has reasonable grounds to believe that such violence may be ongoing";

Whereas, despite the overwhelming evidence that sexual violence was committed during and after the October 7 attack, the "visit [by the SRSG-SVC and technical experts] was neither intended nor mandated to be investigative in nature"; and

Whereas, under Article 34 of the Charter of the United Nations, "The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls upon the United States to insist that the United Nations Security Council open an official investigation into the sexual violence and sexual torture committed during and after the attack on the State of Israel on October 7, 2023; and

(2) demands that the international community hold accountable those who perpetrated acts of sexual violence and sexual torture during and after that attack.

SENATE RESOLUTION 621—DESIGNATING MARCH 24TH, 2024, AS “NATIONAL WOMEN OF COLOR IN TECH DAY”

Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WARNER, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. FETTERMAN, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 621

Whereas National Women of Color in Tech Day acknowledges the challenges many women of color face in the field of technology (referred to in this preamble as “tech”) and recognizes and emphasizes the importance of women of color in tech in the United States, including—

(1) Katherine Johnson, a former engineer at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(2) Marie Van Brittan Brown, who invented the first home security system; and

(3) Patricia Bath, who invented the Laserphaco Probe for the removal of cataracts;

Whereas evidence suggests that structural and social barriers in tech education, tech workforce development, the tech workforce, and venture capital investment in tech can disproportionately and negatively affect women of color;

Whereas women are underrepresented in tech, and women of color often face additional systemic barriers in the tech ecosystem specifically and in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (referred to in this preamble as “STEM”) fields generally;

Whereas underrepresented minority students often face an opportunity gap in STEM education in the United States;

Whereas women and girls of color often face an achievement gap in science and engineering education;

Whereas women and girls overall often face a large opportunity gap in computer science;

Whereas the competitiveness of the United States in the 21st-century global economy largely depends on developing STEM-literate citizens;

Whereas the demand for professionals in tech and computing fields is expected to increase substantially over the next decade;

Whereas, as of March 2023, data showed that there were more than 750,000 open and unfilled cybersecurity jobs in the United States;

Whereas increasing the number of women of color in tech will be critical to building and maintaining a competitive tech workforce;

Whereas women of color currently make up 41 percent of the female population in the United States and are projected to make up the majority of women by 2060;

Whereas, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, women of color in the United States earned 17 percent of bachelor’s degrees and 7 percent of doctorates in STEM fields during the 2021–2022 school year;

Whereas the low number of women of color in tech positions who have not received a bachelor’s degree, but who have earned other certificates, demonstrates that women of color may not be taking sufficient advantage

of alternative pathways for reskilling in computing-related areas or may not have adequate access or exposure to these pathways;

Whereas increasing the inclusion of women of color in the science and tech sectors can provide role models who can inspire students of all backgrounds and identities, including young girls of color;

Whereas diversity in any field incorporates different experiences and ideas that can ultimately lead to more creative and pioneering solutions to the current and future problems of the United States;

Whereas a May 2020 study by McKinsey and Company shows that companies with a diverse workforce often perform better, hire more qualified employees, have more engaged employees, and are better at retaining workers than companies that do not prioritize diversity;

Whereas communities of color are underrepresented in corporate leadership roles, including in the tech sector; and

Whereas a pipeline of qualified tech candidates of color is critical for future growth, particularly as the tech industry works to improve the recruiting, hiring, and retaining of candidates and employees of color: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 24, 2024, as “National Women of Color in Tech Day”;

(2) recognizes the celebration of National Women of Color in Tech Day as a time to reflect on the many notable contributions that women of color have made to the field of technology in the United States;

(3) urges the people of the United States to observe National Women of Color in Tech Day with appropriate programs and activities;

(4) pledges to work to increase diversity and inclusion in the technology sector, including through robust plans to ensure recruitment, training, and retention of underrepresented minorities at all levels;

(5) commits to working to eliminate barriers to entering the technology sector faced by women of color and individuals from other underrepresented groups;

(6) reaffirms the commitment of the Senate to ensuring that all students have access to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (referred to in this resolution as “STEM”) education for a 21st-century economy, including computer science education in particular;

(7) supports efforts to strengthen investments in, and collaborations with, educational institutions, including community colleges, historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic-serving institutions, Asian-American, Native American, and Pacific Islander-serving institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions, and other minority-serving institutions, to sustain a pipeline of diverse STEM graduates ready to enter the technology sector; and

(8) urges the President to work with Congress to improve data collection, data disaggregation, and dissemination of information for greater understanding and transparency of diversity in STEM education and across the workforce of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 622—PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A SUMMONS, PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO RECEIVE AND TO REPORT EVIDENCE, AND ESTABLISHING RELATED PROCEDURES CONCERNING THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST ALEJANDRO NICHOLAS MAYORKAS

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. LEE, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 622

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SUMMONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A summons shall be issued which commands Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas to file with the Secretary of the Senate (in this resolution referred to as the “Secretary”) an answer to the articles of impeachment with respect to Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas no later than 7 session days after the date on which the articles of impeachment are transmitted, and thereafter to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgments as the Senate shall make in the premises, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

(b) SERVICE.—The Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate is authorized to utilize the services of the Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate or another employee of the Senate in serving the summons.

(c) NOTICE OF ANSWER.—The Secretary shall notify the House of Representatives of the filing of the answer and shall provide a copy of the answer to the House of Representatives.

(d) FILING OF REPLICATION.—The Managers on the part of the House of Representatives may file with the Secretary a replication no later than 7 session days after the date on which the articles of impeachment are transmitted.

(e) NOTICE TO COUNSEL.—The Secretary shall notify counsel for Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas of the filing of a replication, and shall provide counsel with a copy.

(f) DELIVERY AND PRINTING OF ANSWER AND REPLICATION; ENTRY OF PLEA.—The Secretary shall provide the answer and the replication, if any, to the Presiding Officer of the Senate on the first day the Senate is in session after the Secretary receives them, and the Presiding Officer shall cause the answer and replication, if any, to be printed in the Senate Journal and in the Congressional Record. If a timely answer has not been filed, the Presiding Officer shall cause a plea of not guilty to be entered.

(g) PRINTING AS SENATE DOCUMENT.—The articles of impeachment, the answer, and the replication, if any, together with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on impeachment, and the Rules of Procedure and Practice in the Senate When Sitting on Impeachment Trials, shall be printed under the direction of the Secretary as a Senate document.

(h) RELATION TO RULES.—The provisions of this section shall govern notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Rules of Procedure and Practice in the Senate When Sitting on Impeachment Trials.

(i) MOTION TO TABLE.—A motion to table the articles of impeachment shall not be in order.

SEC. 2. COMMITTEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Pursuant to rule XI of the Rules of Procedure and Practice in the