

(C) Captain Moses Osman, who served in the Union Army during the Civil War and was the highest ranking Muslim in that war;

(D) Corporal Sheikh Nazim Abdulkariem, who served in the Army during World War II at the Battle of Normandy and the Battle of the Bulge;

(E) Sergeant First Class Mujahid Mohammed, who served in the Army and was held as a prisoner of war during the Korean War;

(F) retired Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Talib M. Shareef, who now serves as imam at the Nation's Mosque in Washington, DC; and

(G) the countless other Muslims of the United States who served valiantly in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and other conflicts;

(2) Yarrow Mamout, the freed African-American Muslim slave who later became one of the first shareholders of the Columbia Bank, the second chartered bank in the United States;

(3) Fazlur Rahman Khan, the famed architect and designer who designed the Sears Tower and the John Hancock Center;

(4) Mohammad Salman Hamdani, the New York City Police Department cadet and Emergency Medical Technician who heroically died helping others in the aftermath of the attacks on the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001;

(5) Dr. Farouk El-Baz, a geologist and remote sensing scientist who, from 1967 to 1972, was instrumental in helping the National Aeronautics and Space Administration identify the landing sites on the Moon for the Apollo program, serving as—

(A) Secretary of the Landing Site Selection Committee for the Apollo missions;

(B) Principal Investigator of Visual Observations and Photography; and

(C) Chairman of the Astronaut Training Group of the Apollo Photo Team;

(6) noted academics and researchers, such as—

(A) Dr. Sulayman S. Nyang, professor and former chairman of the African Studies Department at Howard University;

(B) Dr. Intisar A. Rabb, professor of law at Harvard Law School and a director of the Islamic Legal Studies Program at Harvard Law School;

(C) Asifa Quraishi-Landes, comparative law expert at the University of Wisconsin-Madison; and

(D) Zareena Grewal, American studies and religious studies scholar at Yale University;

(7) health professionals, such as—

(A) Dr. Elias A. Zerhouni, Director of the National Institutes of Health;

(B) Dr. Heather Laird-Johnson, founder, president, and director of the Center for Muslim Mental Health and Islamic Psychology at the University of Southern California; and

(C) Dr. Zehra Siddiqui, who focuses on providing health care for underserved populations, including homeless individuals, immigrants, and individuals without health insurance;

(8) Olympic medalists, such as—

(A) boxer Muhammad Ali;

(B) track and field athlete Dalilah Muhammad; and

(C) fencer Ibtihaj Muhammad;

(9) professional athletes, such as—

(A) basketball players Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Hakeem Olajuwon, and Shaquille O'Neal;

(B) football players Muhammad Wilkerson, Ameer Abdullah, and Husain Abdullah; and

(C) 2-time world heavyweight champion Hasim Shariff Rahman;

(10) religious leaders, such as Hajj Malik El Shabazz, also known as "Malcolm X", who was—

(A) an African-American Muslim imam;

(B) a civil rights activist; and

(C) a reformer;

(11) Imam Warith Deen Mohammed (born Wallace D. Muhammad), an African-American Muslim leader and theologian who—

(A) in 1992, was the first Muslim of the United States to deliver the invocation for the Senate;

(B) worked tirelessly to unite diverse Muslim communities; and

(C) is commonly referred to as "America's Imam";

(12) public servants, such as—

(A) Dr. Ahmed Hassan Zewail, who won a Nobel Prize in Chemistry and was a member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology;

(B) Dr. Robert (Farooq) D. Crane, former Deputy Director of the National Security Council and advisor to President Richard Nixon;

(C) Zalmay Khalilzad, who served as—

(i) the United States Ambassador to Afghanistan from 2003 to 2005;

(ii) the United States Ambassador to Iraq from 2005 to 2007; and

(iii) the United States Ambassador to the United Nations from 2007 to 2009; and

(D) Adam Shakoor, the first Muslim judge in the United States;

(E) Osman Siddique, the first Muslim United States Ambassador; and

(F) Sada Cumber, the first United States Ambassador to the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

(13) elected officials, such as—

(A) Representative André Carson of Indiana;

(B) Representative Ilhan Omar of Minnesota;

(C) Representative Rashida Tlaib of Michigan;

(D) Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison;

(E) Virginia State Representative Sam Rasoul;

(F) Pennsylvania State Representative Movita Johnson-Harrell; and

(G) local council members, including—

(i) Aisha Wahab of Hayward, California;

(ii) Susan Dabaja of Dearborn, Michigan;

(iii) Shahid Shafi of Southlake, Texas; and

(iv) Basheer Jones of Cleveland, Ohio;

(14) entrepreneurs and business leaders,

such as—

(A) Farooq Kathwari, the chairman, chief executive officer, and president of Ethan Allen Interiors Inc.;

(B) business tycoon Shahid Khan, owner of the Jacksonville Jaguars football team in the National Football League;

(C) Islamic fashion designer Lisa Vogl, founder of Verona Collection;

(D) philanthropist Zara Mohamed Abdulmajid, also known as "Iman", founder of Iman Cosmetics;

(E) Hamdi Ulukaya, the founder, chairman, and chief executive officer of Chobani Greek Yogurt; and

(F) Dr. Mark Humayun, who co-invented the Argus series retina implants; and

(15) entertainers, such as—

(A) actor and comedian Hasan Minaj;

(B) Mahershala Ali, the first Muslim actor to win an Oscar;

(C) Sam Esmail, the creator of Mr. Robot; and

(D) comedian and actor Maysoun Zayid; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the historic and valuable contributions of the

Muslim community of the United States to the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 215—CALLING FOR GREATER RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL FREEDOMS IN CUBA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRUZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 215

Whereas the Castro regime has used arbitrary incarcerations, harassment, and intimidation to deny basic freedoms to thousands of Cubans since the Cuban Revolution;

Whereas, in April 2019, a family was sent to prison by authorities in Cuba for homeschooling their children;

Whereas the children were enrolled in a Christian distance school in Honduras;

Whereas the families involved, which included a pastor, cited religious reasons for homeschooling their children;

Whereas the Government of Cuba has a history of arresting individuals who chose to homeschool their children and sentencing them to prison time and hard labor;

Whereas the Government of Cuba's insistence on state-controlled education is a sign of authoritarianism, enabling them to indoctrinate youth with a communist ideology;

Whereas parents have the right to teach their children free from the state indoctrination of an autocratic regime;

Whereas the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom formerly condemned Cuba for actions pertaining to the April 2019 imprisonment of those who homeschool their children;

Whereas the United States has instituted an embargo on Cuba in 1960;

Whereas the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (Libertad) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6021 et seq.) does not permit these sanctions to be lifted until the Castro regime has been deposed and Cuba has legalized political activity and made a commitment to free and fair elections; and

Whereas, despite the 2014 Executive branch decision to normalize relations with Cuba, it is still in the power of Congress to lift an embargo: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses solidarity with the people of Cuba in their pursuit of religious freedom;

(2) calls on the Government of Cuba to release all political prisoners, including those who have been imprisoned for homeschooling their children;

(3) calls on the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to grant the Precautionary Measures requested on April 25, 2019;

(4) calls on the Government of Cuba to recognize the right of parents to teach their own children free from state communist indoctrination;

(5) calls on the Government of Cuba to institute democratic reforms, including reforms that guarantee freedom of religion; and

(6) calls for the continued implementation of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996.

SENATE RESOLUTION 216—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE AIR FORCE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OPERATING AND MAINTAINING THE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM CONSTELLATION AND AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUOUS AVAILABILITY, ACCURACY, EFFICIENCY, ROBUSTNESS, RELIABILITY, AND RESILIENCY OF THE GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM CONSTELLATION

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. MERKLEY, and Ms. HASSAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 216

Whereas the Global Positioning System (referred to in this preamble as “GPS”) offers both military and civilian benefits of positioning, navigation, and timing services;

Whereas the GPS constellation is managed and operated by the Air Force and consists of more than 30 satellites operating at an altitude of approximately 12,550 miles above the Earth;

Whereas GPS precision timing allows for accurate record management by major financial institutions, including detailed transaction management for large and small businesses;

Whereas GPS has proven to be an essential tool in facilitating social and economic activity around the world;

Whereas consumers overwhelmingly access GPS using a variety of platforms, such as smartphones and a wireless broadband connection;

Whereas cities leverage GPS applications to support Smart Cities initiatives that will increase service efficiency, resulting in savings in time and money for taxpayers;

Whereas first responders use GPS to enable more timely and accurate disaster response and improve situational awareness and to identify the location of 9-1-1 calls made from wireless phones;

Whereas the safety of the rail systems in the United States is improved by implementing GPS-based positive train control systems;

Whereas GPS-enabled applications and services enhance the independence of individuals with visual impairments;

Whereas marine operations depend on GPS for precise navigation as well as for determining location and measuring speed;

Whereas the land surveying and mapping sector uses GPS to produce data that is more accurate and reliable;

Whereas GPS-based time synchronization assists power and utility companies in providing efficient power transmission and distribution;

Whereas smart grid infrastructure is increasingly reliant on GPS for synchronization and system resilience;

Whereas GPS supports autonomous vehicle development by complementing embedded vehicle sensors to determine precise vehicle location and improving safety;

Whereas the Federal Aviation Administration relies on GPS to improve all aspects of aviation safety and efficiency, including by providing greater precision and accuracy in all phases of flight;

Whereas GPS is also essential for enabling the Next Generation Air Transportation system;

Whereas the Federal Aviation Administration relies on GPS to improve aviation safety by synchronizing reporting of hazardous

weather with 45 Terminal Doppler Weather Radars; and

Whereas economic contributions by GPS include the following:

(1) In 2013, GPS provided economic benefits with a mid-range estimated value of approximately \$68,700,000,000 or 0.4 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States.

(2) The Department of Homeland Security identifies GPS as essential to 14 of the 16 industries that are classified as part of the nation’s critical infrastructure.

(3) In 2013, GPS-enabled precision agriculture was estimated to save grain farmers 10 to 15 percent in operating costs and purchased inputs and the broad economic benefit of precision agriculture in grain farming was estimated to provide a mid-range benefit of \$13,700,000,000.

(4) In 2013, GPS-enabled surveying was estimated to produce a mid-range economic benefit of \$11,600,000,000.

(5) Globally, 3,600,000,000 Global Navigation Satellite System devices were in use in 2014, 450,000,000 of which were in North America.

(6) In 2012, the Boston Consulting Group estimated that the geospatial services ecosystem, which is supported by GPS, drove \$1,600,000,000,000 in revenues and \$1,400,000,000,000 in cost savings throughout the United States economy.

(7) GPS-enabled internet publishing, broadcasting, and search portals accounted for \$170,781,000,000 in revenue in 2017 and supported over 275,000 jobs in 2017.

(8) GPS enables location-based services that will enhance the over \$568,470,000,000 app economy, supporting an estimated 5,744,481 jobs across the United States in 2018.

(9) GPS has proven to be essential to the foundation of the ridesharing industry accessed on smartphones, valued by one estimate to be over \$61,000,000,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) the contributions made by the men and women of the Air Force who are responsible for operating and maintaining the Global Positioning System constellation;

(2) the valuable contributions made by the Department of Transportation in coordinating interactions with the civil users of the Global Positioning System; and

(3) the importance of continuous availability, accuracy, efficiency, robustness, reliability, and resiliency of the Global Positioning System constellation.

SENATE RESOLUTION 217—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 7 THROUGH JUNE 9, 2019, AS “NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS WEEKEND” AND JUNE 2019 AS “NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 217

Whereas, each year in the United States, more than—

(1) 36,000 individuals are killed and 100,000 individuals are injured by gunfire;

(2) 12,000 individuals are killed in homicides involving firearms;

(3) 22,000 individuals commit suicide by using firearms; and

(4) 500 individuals are killed in unintentional shootings;

Whereas, since 1968, more individuals have died from guns in the United States than have died on the battlefields of all the wars in the history of the United States;

Whereas, by 1 count, in 2018 in the United States, there were—

(1) 340 mass shooting incidents in which not fewer than 4 people were killed or wounded by gunfire; and

(2) 103 incidents in which a gun was fired in a school or college;

Whereas gun violence typically escalates during the summer months;

Whereas nearly 2,900 children and teens are killed by gun violence every year;

Whereas more than 6,300 people in the United States under the age of 25 die because of gun violence annually, including Hadiya Pendleton, who, in 2013, was killed at 15 years of age in Chicago while standing in a park;

Whereas, on the first weekend of June 2019, to recognize the 22nd birthday of Hadiya Pendleton, people across the United States will recognize National Gun Violence Awareness Weekend and wear orange in tribute to—

(1) Hadiya Pendleton and other victims of gun violence; and

(2) the loved ones of those victims; and

Whereas June 2019 is an appropriate month to designate as “National Gun Violence Awareness Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports—

(A) the designation of June 2019 as “National Gun Violence Awareness Month” and the goals and ideals of that month; and

(B) the designation of June 7 through June 9, 2019, as “National Gun Violence Awareness Weekend”, in remembrance of the victims of gun violence; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to—

(A) promote greater awareness of gun violence and gun safety;

(B) wear orange, the color that hunters wear to show that they are not targets, on June 7 through June 9, 2019;

(C) concentrate heightened attention on gun violence during the summer months, when gun violence typically increases; and

(D) bring community members and leaders together to discuss ways to make communities safer.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 18—SUPPORTING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE IN THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. COONS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KAINE, Mr. REED, Mr. UDALL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KING, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: