

Whereas Minor League Baseball is the first touchpoint with the “national pastime” for millions of youth, and the only touchpoint for youth located in communities far from cities in which Major League Baseball clubs are located;

Whereas Congress has enacted numerous statutory exemptions and immunities to preserve and sustain—

(1) a system for Minor League Baseball; and

(2) the relationship between Minor League Baseball and Major League Baseball;

Whereas the proposed abandonment of 42 Minor League Baseball clubs by Major League Baseball would devastate communities, bond purchasers, and other stakeholders that rely on the economic stimulus that those Minor League Baseball clubs provide;

Whereas Minor League Baseball facilities not only house the affiliated team, but also serve as venues for community events and other sporting competitions;

Whereas Minor League Baseball clubs enrich the lives of millions of people in the United States each year through economic, social, cultural, and charitable contributions; and

Whereas the preservation of Minor League Baseball clubs in 160 communities across the United States is in the public interest, as those clubs will continue to provide affordable, family-friendly entertainment to those communities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the preservation of Minor League Baseball clubs in 160 communities across the United States;

(2) recognizes the unique social, economic, and historical contributions that Minor League Baseball has made to the lives and culture of the people of the United States; and

(3) encourages the continuation in 160 communities across the United States of the 117-year foundation of Minor League Baseball through the continued affiliation of the Minor League Baseball clubs in those communities with Major League Baseball.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 508—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORIC SEATING OF HIRAM RHODES REVELS AS THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR**

Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURR, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SASSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. TESTER,

Mr. TILLIS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. ROUNDS, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 508

Whereas Hiram Rhodes Revels (referred to in this preamble as “Hiram Revels”) was born a free African American on September 27, 1827, in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina;

Whereas Hiram Revels understood the importance of education from an early age in North Carolina, where he received a secondary school education at a school run by a free black woman;

Whereas, after being denied the ability to advance his education in North Carolina, Hiram Revels attended postsecondary schools where he cultivated his faith, including Beech Grove Quaker Seminary in Union County, Indiana, Darke County Seminary in Ohio, and, later, Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois;

Whereas Hiram Revels served as an ordained minister to African Methodist Episcopal congregations across the United States, including congregations in Maryland and Missouri, which were both slave States at the time of his service;

Whereas Hiram Revels, a talented orator and preacher, practiced and promoted his faith, which informed and encouraged his efforts to advance education for free African Americans;

Whereas Hiram Revels—

(1) was dedicated to the fight for freedom;

(2) served in the military;

(3) aided in the recruitment of members for regiments of the United States Colored Troops, including 2 regiments established in Maryland and 1 regiment established in Missouri; and

(4) served as the chaplain for members of the United States Colored Troops in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1864;

Whereas Hiram Revels courageously stepped forward to engage in civic life in the aftermath of the Civil War by serving as—

(1) an alderman for Natchez, Mississippi, in 1868;

(2) a Mississippi State senator in 1870; and

(3) the Secretary of State ad interim of Mississippi in 1873;

Whereas the State legislature of Mississippi elected Hiram Revels to fill a vacancy in 1 of its 2 seats in the United States Senate with 1 year remaining on the term of the seat;

Whereas, despite challenges to his credentials, Hiram Revels was seated in the United States Senate on February 25, 1870, becoming the first African American to serve as a Member of Congress;

Whereas Hiram Revels represented Mississippi in the United States Senate for a period of 1 year from February 25, 1870, until March 3, 1871;

Whereas Hiram Revels was the first of only 10 African American Senators to serve among the nearly 2,000 men and women who have served as Senators in the history of the United States Senate as of the date of introduction of this resolution;

Whereas Hiram Revels was a Reconstruction era Republican Senator who helped to advance the United States, including in education, military service, civic engagement, and community service;

Whereas February 25, 2020, marks the 150th anniversary of the United States Senate—

(1) rejecting the challenges to the credentials of Hiram Revels; and

(2) voting 48 to 8 to seat Hiram Revels as the first African American to serve in Congress;

Whereas, following his engagement in civic life, Hiram Revels—

(1) served as the first president of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College in Claiborne County, Mississippi, which was the first African American land grant college in the United States; and

(2) later taught theology and served as a member of the Board of Trustees at Rust College, formerly known as Shaw College, in Holly Springs, Mississippi;

Whereas Hiram Revels died on January 16, 1901, in Aberdeen, Mississippi and was laid to rest in Hill Crest Cemetery in Holly Springs, Mississippi; and

Whereas the life and service of Hiram Rhodes Revels remain a symbol of the ideals of the United States, including the principle that all men are created equal: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life, accomplishments, and legacy of Hiram Rhodes Revels;

(2) recognizes the commitment of Hiram Rhodes Revels to fighting for equality and social justice;

(3) celebrates the legacy that Hiram Rhodes Revels left to guide and inspire future generations; and

(4) commemorates the 150th anniversary of the historic seating of Hiram Rhodes Revels as the first African American United States Senator.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 509—CALLING UPON THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO ADOPT A RESOLUTION ON IRAN THAT EXTENDS THE DATES BY WHICH ANNEX B RESTRICTIONS UNDER RESOLUTION 2231 ARE CURRENTLY SET TO EXPIRE**

Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 509

Whereas, on July 20, 2015, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2231;

Whereas Annex B of Resolution 2231 imposed a number of restrictions on Iran and on arms technology suppliers to Iran that will soon begin expiring;

Whereas the Government of Iran has never accepted the Annex B restrictions as legitimate and has not agreed to abide by them;

Whereas Annex B of Resolution 2231 imposed an arms embargo on Iran that requires Security Council approval for, among other things, the sale or transfer to Iran of battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, large-caliber artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles, and missile systems including man-portable air-defense systems;

Whereas the arms embargo has limited the flow of advanced conventional weapons to Iran;

Whereas some United Nations member states are already preparing to provide Iran with advanced weapons systems upon expiration of the arms embargo;

Whereas Russian state news services have reported that the Russian Federation and Iran are negotiating an arms sale that will provide Iran with artillery systems, helicopters, combat aircraft, and tanks;

Whereas the arms embargo in Annex B of Resolution 2231 will expire on October 18, 2020;

Whereas Annex B of Resolution 2231 prohibits Iran from exporting weapons and military equipment, including to foreign countries, its proxy militias throughout the region, and terrorist organizations such as Hezbollah and Katai'b Hezbollah;

Whereas Hassan Nasrallah, the Secretary-General of Hezbollah, which is estimated to possess at least 100,000 rockets and missiles, has stated that the terrorist group receives all of its weapons and missiles from Iran;

Whereas the arms export ban on Iran in Annex B of Resolution 2231 will expire on October 18, 2020;

Whereas Annex B of Resolution 2231 banned travel and froze financial assets for Iranian individuals and entities designated on a list established and maintained pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006) for their involvement in certain illicit behavior;

Whereas these travel bans and asset freezes will expire in October 2020 and October 2023, respectively;

Whereas Annex B of Resolution 2231 banned United Nation member states from supplying Iran's nuclear-capable ballistic missile program; and

Whereas this restriction in Annex B of Resolution 2231 will expire in October 2023: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) asserts that the expiration of the aforementioned restrictions on Iran and on arms technology suppliers to Iran in Annex B of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015) will enhance the ability of Iran to continue its destabilizing actions in the Middle East that threaten the security of the United States and that of our allies;

(2) urges the international community to fully enforce the aforementioned restrictions on Iran and on arms technology suppliers to Iran in Annex B of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231; and

(3) calls upon the United Nations Security Council to adopt a resolution on Iran that extends the dates by which the aforementioned restrictions on Iran and on arms technology suppliers to Iran in Annex B are currently set to expire.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 510—COMMENDING THE PEOPLE OF TAIWAN ON HOLDING FREE AND FAIR DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL AND LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, AND CONGRATULATING MADAME TSAI ING-WEN ON HER RE-ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY OF TAIWAN**

Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. RISCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 510

Whereas the people of the United States and Taiwan enjoy extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations founded in shared strategic interests and cemented by a commitment to democratic values;

Whereas Taiwan is a free, democratic, and prosperous nation of more than 23,000,000 people and an important contributor to peace and stability around the world, and its transformation into a robust democracy and a strong free market economy with a vibrant civil society offers a model for others in the Indo-Pacific;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.), signed into law on April 10, 1979, codified the basis for

continued commercial, cultural, security, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan, serves as the foundation to preserve and promote continued bilateral bonds, and states that it is the policy of the United States—

(1) to preserve and promote extensive, close, and friendly commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and the people on Taiwan, as well as the people on the China mainland and all other peoples of the Western Pacific area;

(2) to declare that peace and stability in the area are in the political, security, and economic interests of the United States, and are matters of international concern;

(3) to make clear that the United States decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means;

(4) to consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States;

(5) to provide Taiwan with arms of a defensive character; and

(6) to maintain the capacity of the United States to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan;

Whereas the United States and Taiwan have built a strong economic partnership in which—

(1) the United States is Taiwan's second largest trading partner; and

(2) Taiwan is the 10th largest trading partner of the United States and a key destination for United States agricultural exports;

Whereas the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan share deep cultural and personal ties, as exemplified by the large flow of visitors and exchanges each year and the over 23,000 Taiwanese students who study in the United States;

Whereas the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States signed a memorandum of understanding in June 2015 establishing the Global Cooperation and Training Framework, under which Taiwan, the United States, and Japan jointly sponsor training programs to share Taiwan's expertise with partners around the world, including in the areas of public health, law enforcement, disaster relief, energy cooperation, women's empowerment, digital economy and cybersecurity, media literacy, and good governance;

Whereas, in 2019, the United States and Taiwan also launched Indo-Pacific Democratic Governance Consultations, to help Indo-Pacific countries address governance challenges, and a new Pacific Islands Dialogue, to help meet the development needs of Taiwan's diplomatic partners in the Pacific;

Whereas Taiwan has the expertise, willingness, and capability to engage further in international efforts to mitigate global challenges related to such issues as public health, aviation safety, crime, and terrorism, but its participation in such efforts has been constrained by conditions imposed by the People's Republic of China;

Whereas successive Congresses have directed the executive branch to develop strategies to obtain meaningful participation for Taiwan in international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Criminal Police Organization (commonly known as "INTERPOL");

Whereas the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409) states that—

(1) it is United States policy "to support the close economic, political, and security

relationship between Taiwan and the United States"; and

(2) the President should—

(A) "conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People's Republic of China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces"; and

(B) "encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act";

Whereas, in presidential elections held on January 11, 2020, the incumbent President of Taiwan, Tsai Ing-wen, won a second four-year term with the most votes for a presidential candidate since Taiwan began direct elections, winning 57.1 percent of the presidential vote; and

Whereas President Tsai stated in her acceptance speech: "This election has shown that the Taiwanese people hope the international community will witness our commitment to democratic values and will respect our national identity. We also hope that Taiwan will be given a fair opportunity to participate in international affairs." Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commends the people of Taiwan on holding free and fair democratic elections on January 11, 2020;

(2) congratulates Madame Tsai Ing-wen on her re-election to the presidency of Taiwan, wishes her well on her inauguration on May 20, 2020, and pledges to deepen the relationship between the peoples of the United States and Taiwan in her second term;

(3) encourages the President to send a high-level official delegation for President Tsai's second inauguration, consistent with United States law;

(4) calls upon the United States Government to advocate for Taiwan's active participation in international organizations, including the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the International Criminal Police Organization; and

(5) encourages United States financial support to enhance Taiwan's international participation through the Global Cooperation and Training Framework in recognition of our shared commitment to an open, free, and prosperous Indo-Pacific region and beyond.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 511—SUPPORTING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN HELPING SAVE THE LIVES OF CHILDREN AND PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATION THROUGH GAVI, THE VACCINE ALLIANCE**

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. Kaine, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 511

Whereas access to vaccines and routine immunizations can protect children from deadly but preventable diseases, reduce poverty, and contribute to economic growth by enabling people to live longer, healthier, and more productive lives;

Whereas investments in the development and deployment of vaccines and immunizations can also help enhance global health security by reducing the incidence of deadly