

(2) would hold the Government of Iran responsible for upholding the rights of all Iranian nationals, including members of the Baha'i Faith;

Whereas according to the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom's 2017 annual report, "Since 1979, [Iranian] authorities have killed or executed more than 200 Baha'i leaders, and more than 10,000 [Baha'i] have been dismissed from government and university jobs [in Iran]";

Whereas the Report of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/74/188), dated July 18, 2019, provides, in part—

(1) the Iranian authorities and the Iranian criminal justice system regard the Baha'is as "unprotected infidels";

(2) "the Baha'i Faith is regarded as a 'misguided sect' and Baha'i worship and religious practices are deemed heresy";

(3) "Baha'is have been murdered with impunity and violations of their human rights have not been investigated";

(4) members of the Baha'i Faith "frequently face charges such as 'breaching national security', 'propaganda against the holy regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran' or 'propaganda activities against the regime in the interests of the Baha'i sect'";

(5) "Since August 2005, more than 1,168 Baha'is have been arrested and charged with vaguely worded offences";

(6) "There were a total of 95 Baha'is reportedly arrested in 2018, compared with at least 84 in 2017 and 81 in 2016";

(7) "On 1 January 2019, the court of appeal of Isfahan reportedly condemned, in separate judgments, nine Baha'i citizens to a total of 48 years of prison. They had been charged with 'membership of the illegal Baha'i community and propaganda against the regime by spreading the Baha'i Faith in the society.'";

(8) Since 2007, in response to a letter from the Security Unit of the Public Place Supervision Office of the Islamic Republic of Iran to police commanders throughout the country, Baha'is have been banned from specific professions, to halt their entry into high earning businesses; and

(9) "Since 2013, there have been more than 803 incidents of violations of economic rights of the Baha'is, including arbitrary shop closures, unfair dismissals from employment and the actual or threatened revocation of business licenses";

Whereas the Iran section of the Department of State's 2018 Report on International Religious Freedom provides, in part—

(1) "[N]on-Shia Muslims and those affiliated with a religion other than Islam, especially members of the Baha'i community, continued to face societal discrimination and harassment, and employers experienced social pressures not to hire Baha'is or to dismiss them from their private sector jobs"; and

(2) "The law bars Baha'is from founding their own educational institutions. A Ministry of Science, Research, and Technology order requires universities to exclude Baha'is from access to higher education or expel them if their religious affiliation becomes known";

Whereas on March 11, 2020, the Department of State released the 2019 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, which provides, in part—

(1) Iranian "[a]uthorities barred Baha'i students from higher education"; and

(2) "According to a Baha'i International Community report April 2018, Iranian authorities directed authorities in Houthi-controlled areas of Yemen to harass and detain Baha'is because of their religious affiliation";

Whereas the Baha'i International Community has documented more than 26,000 items of anti-Baha'i propaganda in Iran's official and semi-official media since January 2014.

Whereas since 2019, the Government of Iran has excluded Baha'is from receiving national identification cards, which are required for accessing basic everyday necessities, including obtaining a passport, making bank transactions, and getting work permits.

Whereas the Iranian Parliament (formally known as the "Islamic Consultative Assembly") is considering a bill to amend Articles 499 and 500 of Book 5 of the Islamic Penal Code of the Islamic Republic of Iran to criminalize all activities in support of any religious minority that is not recognized under Iran's constitution.

Whereas the Government of Iran is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, done at New York December 16, 1966, and is in violation of its obligations under such covenants;

Whereas section 105 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8514) authorizes the President to impose sanctions on individuals who are "responsible for or complicit in, or responsible for ordering, controlling, or otherwise directing, the commission of serious human rights abuses against citizens of Iran or their family members on or after June 12, 2009"; and

Whereas the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-158) amends and expands the authorities established under the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-195) to sanction Iranian human rights abusers:

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(2) calls on the Government of Iran —

(A) to immediately release the imprisoned or detained Baha'is and all other prisoners held solely on account of their religion;

(B) to end its state-sponsored campaign of hate propaganda against the Baha'is; and

(C) to reverse state-imposed policies denying equal opportunities to higher education, earning a livelihood, due process under the law, and the free exercise of religious practices;

(3) calls on the President and the Secretary of State, in cooperation with responsible nations—

(A) to immediately condemn the Government of Iran's continued violation of human rights; and

(B) to demand the immediate release of prisoners held solely on account of their religion; and

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to utilize available authorities to impose sanctions on officials of the Government of Iran and other individuals directly responsible for serious human rights abuses, including abuses against the Iranian Baha'i community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 579—ENCOURAGING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO REMAIN COMMITTED TO COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION TO MITIGATE AND PREVENT THE FURTHER SPREAD OF COVID-19 AND URGING RENEWED UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION IN ANY GLOBAL EFFORTS ON THERAPEUTICS AND VACCINE DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY TO ADDRESS COVID-19 AND PREVENT FURTHER DEATHS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

S. RES. 579

Whereas there is a rich history of coordinated global health collaboration and coordination, dating back to 1851, to strategically and effectively combat deadly diseases of the time, such as the spread of plague;

Whereas the United States has long been an active and critical leader in such global public health efforts, providing financial and technical support to multilateral institutions, foreign governments, and nongovernmental organizations;

Whereas international collaboration has led to a number of historic global health achievements, including the eradication of smallpox, the reduction of polio cases by 99 percent, the elimination of river blindness, the decline in maternal and child mortality, the recognition of tobacco as a health hazard, and countless others;

Whereas there has been bipartisan support in the United States to lead efforts to address global health needs, as evidenced by initiatives such as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative;

Whereas, most recently, the United States led the global effort to stem the spread of Ebola, thereby avoiding a global pandemic and American deaths;

Whereas these bipartisan investments in global health have helped not only save countless lives around the world, but also at home in the United States;

Whereas an outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was first identified in December 2019, with a global pandemic declaration by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020;

Whereas at least 82,400 individuals in the United States are known to have died due to COVID-19 as of May 13, 2020, and a long-term, sustainable solution will require international access to a vaccine;

Whereas the COVID-19 outbreak continues to place extreme pressure on health care systems and supply chains worldwide, impacting international travel, trade, and all other

aspects of international exchanges, and requiring a coordinated global effort;

Whereas the interconnectivity of our globalized world means an infectious disease can travel around the world in as little as 36 hours;

Whereas United States Federal agencies have engaged in and supported certain research and clinical trial efforts into coronaviruses, which may yield potential discoveries related to vaccine candidates;

Whereas domestic and domestically supported vaccine candidates for COVID-19 only comprise a small fraction of the potential COVID-19 vaccine candidates undergoing studies worldwide;

Whereas only international collaboration and coordination can ensure equitable access to safe, effective, and affordable therapeutics and vaccines, thereby saving Americans and others around the world;

Whereas the United States has not yet joined "Solidarity", an international clinical trial to rapidly identify effective treatments for COVID-19;

Whereas the United States has not yet joined the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, an innovative global partnership which works to accelerate the development of vaccines against emerging infectious diseases and enable equitable access to these vaccines for people during outbreaks;

Whereas United States opposition to stronger international efforts to combat COVID-19 has created a rift within the Group of 20 and undermined such collective efforts and possible access for the United States to their successes;

Whereas, on April 24, 2020, the United States declined to participate in a virtual event led by a number of multilateral institutions, government leaders, and public health and industry leaders from around the world to accelerate new COVID-19 health technologies;

Whereas, on May 4, 2020, the United States declined to participate in a subsequent virtual summit led by the President of the European Commission, where nations around the world—excluding the United States—pledged more than \$8,000,000,000 to quickly develop vaccines and treatment to fight COVID-19; and

Whereas, on June 4, 2020, the United Kingdom will host another virtual international summit on accelerating the development of a vaccine for COVID-19, including to support GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic leadership role of the United States in stemming global health crises in the past;

(2) commends the historic achievements of the international community in addressing global public health crises, such as the eradication of smallpox and dramatic progress in reducing cases of polio and Ebola;

(3) encourages the international community to remain committed to collaboration and coordination to mitigate and prevent the further spread of COVID-19;

(4) commends the promising research underway to develop COVID-19 therapies and a vaccine within the United States and with support from Federal agencies;

(5) acknowledges the vast international research enterprise and collaboration underway to study an expansive range of drug and vaccine candidates;

(6) urges renewed United States leadership and participation in any global efforts on therapeutics and vaccine development and delivery to address COVID-19 and prevent further American deaths; and

(7) calls on the United States Government to boost funding for, and strengthen collaboration with, key multilateral institutions at

the forefront of responding to COVID-19 such as the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations; GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance; and the Solidarity trial.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 580—CONDEMNING ALL FORMS OF ANTI-ASIAN SENTIMENT AS RELATED TO COVID-19

Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CARPER, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 580

Whereas 23,000,000 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders account for 7 percent of the population in the United States;

Whereas over 2,000,000 Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are working on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic in health care, law enforcement, first response, and transportation, as well as in service industries that involve keeping supermarkets operational;

Whereas the use of anti-Asian terminology and rhetoric related to COVID-19, such as the "Chinese Virus", "Wuhan Virus", and "Kung-flu", have perpetuated anti-Asian stigma;

Whereas, since January 2020, there has been a dramatic increase in reports of hate crimes and incidents against those of Asian descent;

Whereas, according to a recent study, there were over 400 cases of anti-Asian discrimination related to COVID-19 between February 9, 2020, and March 7, 2020;

Whereas the increased use of anti-Asian rhetoric has resulted in Asian Americans being harassed, assaulted, and scapegoated for the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas, in incidents of anti-Asian violence occurring in March 2020, a woman wearing a mask was kicked and punched at a New York City subway station, 2 children and 2 adults were stabbed at a wholesale grocery in Midland, Texas, a couple was assaulted and robbed by a group of attackers in Philadelphia, and a 16-year-old boy was sent to the hospital after being attacked by bullies in Los Angeles, California;

Whereas the increased use of anti-Asian rhetoric has also resulted in Asian American businesses being targeted for vandalism;

Whereas there are approximately 2,000,000 Asian American-owned businesses that generate over \$700,000,000,000 in annual revenue and employ millions of workers;

Whereas more than 1,900,000 Asian American and Pacific Islander older adults, particularly those older adults who are recent immigrants or have limited English proficiency, may face even greater challenges in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, including discrimination, economic insecurity, and language isolation;

Whereas the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognize that naming COVID-19 by its geographic location or linking COVID-19 to a specific ethnicity perpetuates stigma;

Whereas, in 2015, the WHO issued guidance calling on media outlets, scientists, and na-

tional authorities to avoid naming infectious diseases for locations to avoid stigmatizing groups of people;

Whereas, on February 27, 2020, the Secretary of Health and Human Services stated, "ethnicity is not what causes the novel coronavirus" and that it is inappropriate and inaccurate to call COVID-19 the "Chinese virus";

Whereas, on February 28, 2020, Dr. Mitch Wolfe, the Chief Medical Officer of the CDC, said, "stigma is the enemy of public health";

Whereas, on March 10, 2020, Dr. Robert Redfield, the Director of the CDC, testified that use of the term "Chinese coronavirus" is wrong and inappropriate; and

Whereas the Secretary-General of the United Nations called for international solidarity and an end to any ill-founded discrimination against the outbreak's victims: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) calls on all public officials to condemn and denounce anti-Asian sentiment in any form;

(2) recognizes that the health and safety of all Americans, no matter their background, must be the utmost priority;

(3) condemns all manifestations or expressions of racism, xenophobia, discrimination, anti-Asian sentiment, scapegoating, and ethnic or religious intolerance;

(4) calls on Federal law enforcement officials, working with State and local officials—

(A) to expeditiously investigate and document all credible reports of hate crimes, incidents, and threats against the Asian American and Pacific Islander community in the United States;

(B) to collect data to document the rise of incidents of hate crimes relating to COVID-19; and

(C) to hold the perpetrators of those crimes, incidents, or threats accountable and bring such perpetrators to justice, including through investigation and prosecution; and

(5) recommits the United States to serving as a world leader in building more inclusive, diverse, and tolerant societies—

(A) by prioritizing language access and inclusivity in communication practices; and

(B) by combating misinformation and discrimination that put Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders at risk.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 581—HONORING THE MEMORY OF JEREIMA "JERI" BUSTAMANTE ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF HER PASSING

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 581

Whereas Jereima "Jeri" Bustamante (referred to in this preamble as "Jeri Bustamante") lived the American Dream;

Whereas, after moving from Panama to the United States with her family, Jeri Bustamante—

(1) attended Miami Beach Senior High School; and

(2) earned a Bachelor's Degree in Communication and Media Sciences and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Florida International University;

Whereas Jeri Bustamante had a tireless work ethic and a passion for communication, and paid for her education by working while enrolled in school;

Whereas that tireless work ethic propelled Jeri Bustamante to professional success, beginning with an internship at a Miami television station and culminating in a period of