

(10) encourages the Government of Bangladesh to guarantee Rohingya refugees on Bhasan Char freedom of movement, including the right to choose to return to Cox's Bazar;

(11) commends the significant contributions of numerous donor nations, including the United States, and encourages donors to increase future investments to better meet the significant humanitarian needs in Burma and Bangladesh, while taking particular care to ensure that no donor funding supports the Burmese military regime or individuals who supported or benefited from the coup;

(12) affirms United States Government efforts to engage regional partners, including the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), to coordinate pressure on Burma to end all oppression of minority communities and address all related human rights concerns;

(13) urges countries in the region to abide by commitments made under regional declarations to provide assistance and safe disembarkation to Rohingya and others stranded at sea;

(14) enjoins United States and multinational business that have invested in Burma to discontinue investment in military-owned businesses and State-owned enterprises that fund the Tatmadaw and enable the oppression and mistreatment of the Rohingya and other ethnic minorities in Burma; and

(15) urges the President of the United States—

(A) to fully investigate and continue to hold accountable Burmese military leaders, including Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, for gross violations of human rights, war crimes, crimes against humanity, including sexual and gender-based violence, or genocide;

(B) to suspend all political and financial support to the State Administrative Council and the peace process including to the Joint Peace Fund;

(C) to make a formal determination on behalf of the United States designating the actions against the Rohingya by the Burmese military as genocide;

(D) to advocate with counterparts from other donor nations to reinstate all humanitarian aid for Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons that can be provided directly to those needing assistance without passing funds through the army, government, or military-owned enterprises; and

(E) to work with interagency partners to impose any additional targeted sanctions through existing authorities, including under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114-328; 22 U.S.C. 2656), the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-61; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) and the Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE (Junta's Anti-Democratic Efforts) Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-286; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), to prevent further egregious violations of human rights against ethnic minorities in Burma.

SENATE RESOLUTION 106—RECOGNIZING GIRL SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON ITS 109TH BIRTHDAY AND CELEBRATING ITS LEGACY OF FOSTERING CIVIC ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE AMONG GIRLS AND CREATING LEADERS IN GOLD AWARD GIRL SCOUTS, INCLUDING THE 2020 NATIONAL GOLD AWARD GIRL SCOUTS

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. HAGERTY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 106

Whereas the Girl Scout Movement was founded on March 12, 1912, in Savannah, Georgia, by Juliette Gordon Low, whose life mission was to build girls of courage, confidence, and character who make the world a better place;

Whereas Girl Scouts of the United States of America (in this preamble, referred to as "Girl Scouts") has emphasized public service, civic engagement, and fostering a sense of community in girls across the country for over a century;

Whereas Girl Scouts works to champion the ambitions, cultivate the talents, and develop the skills of girls to be leaders in their communities and in the world;

Whereas, in these challenging times, Girl Scouts provides community, consistency, and connection for girls and a safe haven through uncertainty;

Whereas, in the time of COVID-19, Girl Scouts offers girls a place to safely connect and share experiences with "Girl Scouts at Home" and other skill-building digital programming and adventures as they continue their Girl Scouts journeys;

Whereas Girl Scouts has made many programs available to all girls, regardless of membership, as Girl Scouts embraces the role it plays in enhancing girls' educational journeys, especially at a time when their lives are disrupted by the pandemic;

Whereas Girl Scouts have continued to make a positive difference in their communities during the pandemic by creating masks, safely delivering Girl Scout Cookies to first responders and health care professionals, collecting goods for local food banks, and other active, creative ways that demonstrate concern and commitment to their fellow citizens;

Whereas Girl Scouts believe in sisterhood, justice, and fairness by committing to make the world a more equitable place for all girls, no matter their race, ethnicity, or religion;

Whereas, at a time when civics education is missing from many schools, Girl Scouts introduced new K-12 Civics badges to bring girls experiences that deepen their understanding of democracy and government, prepare them for a lifetime of civic engagement, and motivate them to be catalysts for change;

Whereas Girl Scouts offers girls 21st century programming in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM), as well as the outdoors, entrepreneurship, and beyond, helping girls develop invaluable life skills and take the lead early and often;

Whereas Girl Scouts in grades 9 through 12 can advance their civic engagement by earning the Gold Award, the most highly regarded award in the world for girls;

Whereas Gold Award Girl Scouts take on projects that have a measurable and sustainable impact on a community by assessing a need, designing a solution, completing a project, and inspiring others to sustain it;

Whereas, each year, Girl Scouts selects 10 exceptionally inspiring Gold Award Girl Scouts, nominated by local councils, as National Gold Award Girl Scouts;

Whereas National Gold Award Girl Scouts have completed projects that demonstrate extraordinary leadership, have a measurable and sustainable effect, and address a local challenge relating to a national or global issue; and

Whereas the 2020 National Gold Award Girl Scouts hail from regions throughout the country, including Los Alamos, New Mexico, Chesapeake, Virginia, Greensboro, North Carolina, Johns Creek, Georgia, Downers Grove, Illinois, Bakersfield, California, Kenosha, Wisconsin, Houston, Texas, Trussville, Alabama, and Arvada, Colorado: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes Girl Scouts of the United States of America for 109 years of inspiring girl leadership, including civic and community engagement;

(2) congratulates all Girl Scouts who earned the Gold Award in 2020, including the National Gold Award Girl Scouts; and

(3) encourages Girl Scouts of the United States of America to continue to nurture and support the leadership development of girls, including their ambitions, talents, and skills as future women leaders.

SENATE RESOLUTION 107—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE RELATING TO THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARCH 11, 2011, EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI IN JAPAN

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

S. RES. 107

Whereas, at 2:46 p.m. on March 11, 2011, an earthquake initially reported as measuring 8.9 on the Richter scale, the strongest recorded in more than 100 years in Japan, occurred near the Tohoku region of Northeast Japan, 81 miles off the coast from Sendai City;

Whereas intense shaking could be felt from Tokyo to Kamaishi, an arc of roughly 360 miles;

Whereas the earthquake generated a massive tsunami that caused widespread damage to a swath of the northeast Japanese coastline and traveled across the Pacific Ocean, causing damage to coastal communities as far away as the States of Hawaii, Oregon, and California;

Whereas authorities in Japan confirm at least 15,899 deaths from the earthquake and resulting tsunami;

Whereas, within minutes of the earthquake, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration alerted emergency workers in the States of Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska that a potentially catastrophic tsunami was heading toward those States and mobilized the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific;

Whereas the earthquake forced the emergency shutdown of 4 nuclear power facilities in Japan, representing a significant loss of electric generation capacity for Japan and necessitating rolling blackouts in portions of Tokyo;

Whereas the earthquake and the resulting tsunami severely damaged the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station, precipitating a loss of power for cooling systems at that facility and necessitating emergency measures to prevent serious radiation leakages;

Whereas international response to the disaster was swift, with search and rescue teams arriving from the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, France, and China, among other countries;

Whereas the USS Ronald Reagan aircraft carrier and its support vessels were deployed to the earthquake region to participate in search and rescue and relief operations;

Whereas elements of the III Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), a United States Agency for International Development Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), and other United States military and civilian personnel were deployed to Japan to render aid and help coordinate United States relief efforts;

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance is based upon shared values, democratic ideals, free markets, and a mutual respect for human rights, individual liberties, and the rule of law, and is central to the security and prosperity of the entire Indo-Pacific region;

Whereas the Self-Defense Forces of Japan have contributed broadly to global security missions, including relief operations following the tsunami in Indonesia in 2005, reconstruction in Iraq from 2004 to 2006, and relief assistance following the earthquake in Haiti in 2010;

Whereas Japan is among the most generous donor nations, providing billions of dollars of foreign assistance, including disaster relief, annually to developing countries;

Whereas, since 2011, Japan has committed tremendous resources and effort to decommission the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station by taking measures on contaminated water and extracting fuel;

Whereas, since 2011, Japan has committed tremendous resources and effort to restore the environment in Fukushima Prefecture, in collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency, to ensure that citizens can live with peace of mind with safe water and food; and

Whereas, 10 years after the earthquake and resulting tsunami, Japan is seeking to host a successful Olympics in Tokyo where the best athletes from across the world can showcase their talents amidst the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) mourns the loss of life resulting from the earthquake and tsunami in Japan on March 11, 2011;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the victims of the tragedy;

(3) expresses its sympathies to the survivors who are still suffering in the aftermath of the natural disaster;

(4) commends the Government of Japan for its courageous and professional response to the natural disaster; and

(5) supports the efforts already underway by the United States Government, relief agencies, and private citizens to assist the Government and people of Japan with the revitalization efforts in Fukushima Prefecture.

SENATE RESOLUTION 108—TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE AMENDMENTS MADE BY SENATE RESOLUTION 30 (117TH CONGRESS) TO SENATE RESOLUTION 458 (98TH CONGRESS), AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 108

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PAY OF STAFF DISPLACED BY A CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP.

Section 6 of Senate Resolution 458 (98th Congress), agreed to October 4, 1984, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “an employee”;

(ii) in clause (i), by inserting “an employee” before “of a committee”;

(iii) in clause (ii)—

(I) by inserting “an employee” before “in an office”; and

(II) by striking “or or” at the end;

(iv) in the first clause designated as clause (iii), as added by Senate Resolution 805 (116th Congress), agreed to December 17, 2020—

(I) by inserting “an employee” before “in an office”; and

(II) by adding “or” at the end;

(v) by redesignating the second clause designated as clause (iii), as added by Senate Resolution 30 (117th Congress), agreed to February 3, 2021, as clause (iv); and

(vi) in clause (iv), as so redesignated, in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting “an employee or officer (including the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate and the Secretary of the Senate) in the office” before “of”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in clause (iii), by striking “employment described in paragraph (3)(A)(iii)(I)” and inserting “an individual described in paragraph (3)(A)(iv)(I)”;

(II) in clause (iv), by striking “employment described in paragraph (3)(A)(iii)(II)” and inserting “an individual described in paragraph (3)(A)(iv)(II)”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “or after the expiration” and inserting “after the expiration”; and

(II) by inserting “or after the change in the individual occupying the position described in clause (iii) or (iv) of subparagraph (A), as applicable,” after “clause (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (3)(A),”; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “clause (i) or (ii)” and inserting “clause (i), (ii), or (iv)”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “such employee” and inserting “such displaced staff member”.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1399. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. ROSEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 96, designating March 8 through March 14, 2021, as “Women of the Aviation Workforce Week”.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1399. Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. ROSEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 96, designating March 8 through March 14, 2021, as “Women of the Aviation Workforce Week”; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas the first week of March is internationally known as “Women of Aviation Worldwide Week”;

Whereas Women of Aviation Worldwide Week was created by the Institute for Women of Aviation Worldwide;

Whereas the aviation industry is anticipating a significant shortage of skilled professionals in the coming years;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor projected that, in the next 10 years, the overall employment of airline and commercial pilots is expected to grow more than 6 percent in the United States;

Whereas less than 2 percent of the aircraft maintenance technicians in the world and less than 10 percent of all working aeronautical engineers are women;

Whereas the Federal Aviation Administration reports that less than 8 percent of pilots and only 26 percent of air traffic controllers in the United States are women;

Whereas women make up only 24 percent of the employees in the aerospace industry;

Whereas aviation is a science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (commonly known as “STEM”) focused career path;

Whereas the future of an abundant aviation workforce depends on a robust and diverse pool of candidates; and

Whereas women such as Amelia Earhart, Cicely Williams, and Bessie Coleman have inspired, and will continue to inspire, young women to pursue careers in aviation: Now, therefore, be it

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I have 7 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 2021, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nomination.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 2021, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 11, 2021, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.