

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 494—MEMORIALIZING THE UNBORN BY LOWERING THE UNITED STATES FLAG TO HALF-STAFF ON THE 22ND DAY OF JANUARY EACH YEAR

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 494

Whereas, on January 22, 1973, the majority of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that abortion was a right secured by the Constitution; and

Whereas, since that fateful day, over 60,000,000 unborn children have perished; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the recognition of the Day of Tears in the United States on the 22nd day of January each year; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to lower their flags to half-staff to mourn and honor the innocents who have lost their lives to abortion.

SENATE RESOLUTION 495—URGING THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO RELOCATE THE 2022 BEIJING WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES IN RESPONSE TO THE REFUSAL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO END ITS EGREGIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, INCLUDING GENOCIDE, FORCED LABOR, AND CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Mr. LANKFORD (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 495

Whereas the Olympic Games should never be held in a country whose government is actively committing genocide, forced labor, and crimes against humanity;

Whereas the ongoing crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Chinese Communist Party in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region include—

(1) the arbitrary imprisonment and other types of severe deprivation of physical liberty of more than 1,800,000 civilians;

- (2) forced sterilization;
- (3) forced abortion;
- (4) infanticide;
- (5) torture;
- (6) forced labor; and

(7) restrictions on freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement;

Whereas the Chinese Communist Party is committing ongoing genocide as a direct attempt to forcibly “assimilate”, or eventually eliminate, vulnerable ethnic and religious groups;

Whereas, on December 9, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, done at Paris December 9, 1948 (referred to in this preamble as the “Genocide Convention”), as a commitment of “never again” in response to the Holocaust and other crimes

against humanity committed in the first half of the 20th century;

Whereas, on November 5, 1988, the United States ratified the Genocide Convention with the understanding that the Genocide Convention declares that all state parties “confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish”;

Whereas, on January 19, 2021, former Secretary of State Michael Pompeo determined that the Chinese Communist Party has committed genocide and crimes against humanity, and Secretary of State Antony Blinken has expressed agreement with that determination;

Whereas, as of January 2022, 152 countries, including the People's Republic of China, have ratified or acceded to the Genocide Convention, and each such country has its own national Olympic committee and is recognized by the International Olympic Committee;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee should always take human rights into account in making decisions, especially in choosing a host country for the Olympic Games;

Whereas, in March 2020, human rights expert Rachel Davis and former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights HRH Prince Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein submitted to the International Olympic Committee a report containing human rights recommendations;

Whereas, on December 2, 2020, the International Olympic Committee announced that it would incorporate “human rights standards into the ‘Operational Requirements’ of the Host City Contract for the Olympic Games 2024 and beyond”, which does not apply to the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games;

Whereas, in their report, Rachel Davis and Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein—

(1) note that “the human rights impacts that could be connected to the [2022 Beijing Winter Olympic] Games are severe—as our consultations with expert civil society stakeholders also confirmed—and addressing them remains challenging”; and

(2) urge the International Olympic Committee to consider “strengthening [human rights] due diligence across its operations [before 2024] and advancing the agreed strategic approach to engaging with Beijing 2022 on human rights, with support from the top levels of the organization and informed by the [International Olympic Committee's] own consultations with expert stakeholders”;

Whereas there are no human rights conditions set forth in the host city contract between the International Olympic Committee and the Government of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas there is no evidence that the International Olympic Committee has taken any steps to pressure the Government of the People's Republic of China to change its behavior;

Whereas the code of ethics of the International Olympic Committee sets forth universal fundamental ethical principles that are the foundation of Olympism, including—

(1) “respect of the principle of the universality and political neutrality of the Olympic Movement”; and

(2) “maintaining harmonious relations with state authorities, while respecting the principle of autonomy as set out in the Olympic Charter”;

Whereas, historically, the International Olympic Committee has not maintained political neutrality, including by—

(1) requiring the Government of Germany to accept qualified Jewish athletes on Ger-

man Olympic team during the 1936 Olympic Games

(2) revoking South Africa's invitation in opposition to the Government of South Africa's policy of apartheid during 1964 Olympic Games; ; and

(3) in 1948, banning Germany and Japan from participating in the first Olympic Games after World War II;

Whereas taking action against genocide and crimes against humanity is a matter of morality, not politics;

Whereas the absence of rule of law and due process in the People's Republic of China inhibits the ability of the International Olympic Committee and the respective national Olympic committees of participate countries to ensure the safety of all athletes, staff, and spectators throughout the duration of the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games;

Whereas, on November 2, 2021, 3-time Olympian Peng Shuai disappeared after stating that she had been sexually assaulted and forced into a sexual relationship with Zhang Gaoli, a former Vice Premier and member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo Standing Committee;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee's acceptance of the Chinese Communist Party cover-up of sexual assault allegations and dismissal of safety concerns for Peng Shuai call into question the International Olympic Committee's willingness to protect athletes participating in the 2022 Olympic Games in Beijing;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee should not force athletes to choose between their conscience and their pursuit of the highest goals in athletics;

Whereas Olympic athletes should not have to worry about—

(1) wearing clothing or consuming food that is a product of forced labor; or

(2) being penalized or detained by the host government for exercising their right to speak out against genocide, crimes against humanity, and any other human rights abuse;

Whereas it is in the best interest of the athletes to move the Olympic Games in fulfillment of the International Olympic Committee's mission “to promote safe sport and the protection of athletes from all forms of harassment and abuse” and “oppose any political or commercial abuse of sport and athletes”;

Whereas, during the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, the Government of the People's Republic of China broke its commitment to the International Olympic Committee when it—

(1) displaced Chinese residents in order to construct Olympic venues;

(2) detained demonstrators;

(3) censored the internet; and

(4) restricted media access and the freedom of speech;

Whereas the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games provided the Government of the People's Republic of China the ability to perpetuate propaganda and distract from ongoing human rights abuses;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee should consider the individuals who will not be able to celebrate the Olympic spirit because they have been unjustly detained, imprisoned, beaten, or worse by the government the International Olympic Committee selected to host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games;

Whereas it reflects poorly on the entire Olympic movement, and therefore the international community in general, to proceed with holding the Olympic Games in a country whose government is committing genocide and crimes against humanity;

Whereas, on March 24, 2020, 4 months before the start of the 2020 Summer Olympics, the International Olympic Committee and

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the Government of Japan announced the postponement of the Tokyo Olympic Games due to the COVID-19 pandemic, an action that demonstrates the ability to postpone the Olympic Games on short notice;

Whereas the International Olympic Committee has the right to terminate the host city contract with the People's Republic of China if, at any time, "the IOC has reasonable grounds to believe, in its sole discretion, that the safety of participants in the Games would be seriously threatened or jeopardized for any reason whatsoever";

Whereas relocating the 2022 Winter Olympic Games due to ongoing genocide and crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Government of the People's Republic of China is consistent with the vision of the International Olympic Committee to build a better world through sport; and

Whereas the International Olympic Committee failed to adhere to its own human rights commitments by extending the honor of hosting the 2022 Olympic Games to Beijing, particularly after Chinese authorities violated commitments to the International Olympic Committee in 2008; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate urges—

(1) the International Olympic Committee to relocate the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games to another country in response to the refusal of the People's Republic of China to stop committing genocide and crimes against humanity;

(2) the International Olympic Committee to take human rights into account in all decisions, especially in selecting future host countries for the Olympic Games; and

(3) the Chinese Communist Party to immediately cease harassment of tennis star Peng Shuai and ensure her safety and freedom.

SENATE RESOLUTION 496—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA BULLDOGS FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2022 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION COLLEGE FOOTBALL PLAYOFF NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. OSSOFF (for himself and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 496

Whereas the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team (referred to in this preamble as the "Georgia Bulldogs") went 14-1 during the 2021 college football season and won the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football Playoff National Championship (referred to in this preamble as the "2022 National Championship"), defeating the University of Alabama Crimson Tide by a score of 33 to 18 at the Lucas Oil Stadium in Indianapolis, Indiana, on January 10, 2022;

Whereas this victory marks the first college football national championship for the University of Georgia since the 1980 college football season and its third national championship overall;

Whereas the 2022 National Championship was the 59th football bowl appearance and the 34th football bowl victory for the University of Georgia;

Whereas the 2021-2022 Georgia Bulldogs achieved a 14-1 overall record for the season, the most single-season wins in the history of the University of Georgia football program;

Whereas the 2021-2022 defensive unit for the Georgia Bulldogs allowed on average only

10.2 points and 153 opposing yards per game, making it one of the most dominant defensive units in the history of college football;

Whereas the 2021-2022 Georgia Bulldogs overcame a loss in the Southeastern Conference Championship to the University of Alabama on December 4, 2021, achieving a historic victory over the University of Alabama in the 2022 National Championship;

Whereas Georgia Bulldogs quarterback and Blackshear, Georgia, native Stetson Bennett IV, a former walk-on player and junior college transfer, demonstrated tremendous leadership and skill throughout the 2021 college football season, and was named the 2022 National Championship Offensive Player of the Game;

Whereas Georgia Bulldogs defensive back, Lewis Cine, was named the 2022 National Championship Defensive Player of the Game;

Whereas the University of Georgia head football coach, Kirby Smart, a University of Georgia alumnus and former Georgia Bulldogs defensive back, has now led his team to 5 consecutive Associated Press Top 10 finishes and the first national championship since the end of the 1980 college football season;

Whereas this victory extends the record of Coach Smart to 66 wins and 15 losses during his tenure as the 26th Football Head Coach at the University of Georgia, his first stint as a head coach;

Whereas members of the 2021-2022 Georgia Bulldogs have been honored by various awards throughout the 2021 college football season and during the post-season, including the 2021 Chuck Bednarik Award and Outland Trophy winner, Jordan Davis, and the 37th Dick Butkus Award winner, Nakobe Dean;

Whereas President Jere Morehead, Athletic Director Josh Brooks, and Coach Kirby Smart have emphasized the importance of academic success to the Georgia Bulldogs and all student-athletes at the University of Georgia; and

Whereas the 2021-2022 Georgia Bulldogs have brought great pride and honor to the University of Georgia, loyal fans of the Georgia Bulldogs, and the entire State of Georgia; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team for a great season and winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association College Football Playoff National Championship game;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all players, coaches, and staff who contributed to the championship season; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate prepare an official copy of this resolution for presentation to—

(A) the President of the University of Georgia, Jere Morehead;

(B) the Athletic Director of the University of Georgia, Josh Brooks; and

(C) the Head Coach of the University of Georgia Bulldogs football team, Kirby Smart.

SENATE RESOLUTION 497—CONGRATULATING THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY BISON FOOTBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2022 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP SUBDIVISION TITLE

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself and Mr. CRAMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Whereas the North Dakota State University (referred to in this preamble as "NDSU") Bison football team won the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") Division I Football Championship Subdivision (referred to in this preamble as the "FCS") title game in Frisco, Texas, on January 8, 2022, in a well-fought victory over the Montana State University Bobcats by a score of 38 to 10;

Whereas, including the 2022 NCAA Division I FCS title, the NDSU Bison football team has won 17 national football championships;

Whereas the NDSU Bison football team has won 9 of the last 11 NCAA Division I FCS titles, an achievement that continues to be unmatched in modern collegiate football history;

Whereas the NDSU Bison have displayed tremendous resilience and skill since 2011, with 149 wins to only 12 losses, including a streak of 39 consecutive wins;

Whereas head coach Matt Entz and his staff led the NDSU Bison football team to a dominant season and a second championship in his 3 years as head coach at NDSU, continuing the culture of excellence of the NDSU Bison football program;

Whereas thousands of Bison fans once again attended the championship game in Frisco, Texas, reflecting the tremendous pride and dedication of Bison Nation, which has supported and helped drive the achievement of the NDSU Bison football team; and

Whereas the 2022 NCAA Division I FCS title was a victory for both the NDSU Bison football team and the entire State of North Dakota; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the North Dakota State University Bison football team for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this resolution as the "NCAA") Division I Football Championship Subdivision (referred to in this resolution as the "FCS") title;

(2) commends the players, coaches, and staff of the North Dakota State University Bison football team for—

(A) their tireless work and dedication; and

(B) fostering a continued tradition of excellence;

(3) congratulates North Dakota State University President Dean Bresciani, North Dakota State University Athletic Director Matt Larsen, and all the faculty and staff of North Dakota State University for creating an environment that emphasizes excellence in both academics and athletics; and

(4) recognizes the students, alumni, and fans of North Dakota State University and all of Bison Nation for supporting the North Dakota State University Bison football team so well during its successful quest to bring home yet another NCAA Division I FCS trophy for North Dakota State University.

SENATE RESOLUTION 498—RECOGNIZING JANUARY 2022 AS "NATIONAL MENTORING MONTH"

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. BLUNT, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. REED, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: