

**SENATE RESOLUTION 609—RECOGNIZING APRIL 4, 2024, AS THE INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR MINE AWARENESS AND ASSISTANCE IN MINE ACTION, AND REAFFIRMING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES IN ELIMINATING LANDMINES AND UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE**

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 609

Whereas landmines and unexploded ordnance threaten the safety, health, and lives of civilian populations and create humanitarian and development challenges that have serious and lasting social, economic, and security consequences for affected populations;

Whereas demining and clearance of unexploded ordnance enables displaced people to return to their homes and has a direct impact on development outcomes such as food security, school attendance, and economic development;

Whereas people in at least 60 countries and other areas are at risk from mines and unexploded ordnance in their communities;

Whereas more than 135,000 deaths and injuries resulting from anti-personnel or anti-vehicle mines and other explosive remnants of war have been recorded in the Landmine Monitor database since 2001, and thousands more individuals around the world are killed and injured by such mines and remnants each year;

Whereas, over the past 3 decades, the United States has been the global leader in supporting efforts to clear mine-contaminated areas around the world, dedicating more than \$4,600,000,000 for demining and related programs in 120 countries and territories since 1993;

Whereas, since 1989, the United States Agency for International Development has allocated more than \$337,000,000 through the Leahy War Victims Fund in more than 50 countries to provide artificial limbs, wheelchairs, rehabilitation, vocational training, and other assistance to survivors of accidents caused by landmines and unexploded ordnance;

Whereas the United States Government expressed its support for the Maputo +15 declaration of June 27, 2014, which established the goal “to destroy all stockpiled anti-personnel mines and clear all mined areas as soon as possible”;

Whereas there are 164 States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, done at the Oslo Landmine Conference, September 18, 1997;

Whereas the recent use of landmines, cluster bombs, and other munitions, particularly in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Burma, and Ukraine, has created new humanitarian priorities and funding requirements for demining, while legacy mine contamination remains an urgent challenge impacting millions of people globally;

Whereas Russia’s aggression in Ukraine has resulted in an estimated one third of the territory being contaminated with landmines and unexploded ordnance, creating a massive need for clearance operations as a prerequisite for Ukraine’s recovery;

Whereas these needs in Ukraine do not diminish the similarly urgent need for humanitarian demining in other parts of the world;

Whereas additional resources for demining will be needed to achieve a world free of the

threat of landmines and other explosive hazards; and

Whereas, on December 8, 2005, the United Nations General Assembly declared that April 4th of each year shall be observed as the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to support international humanitarian efforts to eliminate landmines and unexploded ordnance;

(2) recognizes those individuals in numerous countries who, at great risk to their personal safety, work to locate and remove anti-personnel landmines and unexploded ordnance;

(3) affirms its support for the goal, as expressed by the Maputo +15 declaration of June 27, 2014, to intensify efforts to clear mined areas to the fullest extent possible by 2025;

(4) calls upon the United States Government—

(A) to continue providing the funding necessary to support international humanitarian demining activities;

(B) to maintain its international leadership role in seeking to rid the world of areas contaminated by landmines and unexploded ordnance; and

(C) to rededicate itself to addressing legacy mine contamination as an urgent humanitarian priority; and

(5) reaffirms the goals of the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 610—HONORING DR. JANE GOODALL AND HER LEGACY AS AN ETHOLOGIST, CONSERVATIONIST, AND ACTIVIST**

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 610

Whereas Dr. Jane Goodall, born Valerie Jane Morris-Goodall on April 3, 1934, is a world-renowned ethologist, conservationist, and activist;

Whereas Dr. Goodall immersed herself in the study of chimpanzees in their natural habitat within Gombe Stream National Park in Gombe, Tanzania;

Whereas Dr. Goodall was one of the first female wildlife field researchers, inspiring countless other women to follow in her footsteps;

Whereas Dr. Goodall’s findings on the tool-making practices of chimpanzees revolutionized the field of primatology and forever changed the way animals are perceived and studied;

Whereas the Jane Goodall Institute, established in 1977 by Dr. Goodall, spearheads the world’s longest-running field research into great apes, supports the protection and restoration of the natural world, is an innovative leader in advancing community led conservation, and promotes environmental education;

Whereas Dr. Goodall, through the Jane Goodall Institute, has provided over 300 scholarships to young women to support their education and has paved the way for women in science;

Whereas the Tchimpounga Rehabilitation Center was established by the Jane Goodall Institute in the Republic of Congo in 1991 to care for chimpanzees orphaned by the illegal commercial bushmeat and pet trades and has

cared for over 200 chimpanzees in its 30-year existence;

Whereas Dr. Goodall was named a United Nations Messenger of Peace in 2002, the highest honor of the United Nations, to recognize her peace building work through the Roots & Shoots youth program;

Whereas the Roots & Shoots youth program has inspired over 1,470,000 young people in over 65 countries to engage in activities that make a difference in their communities;

Whereas Dr. Goodall transformed traditional conservation through the Lake Tanganyika Catchment Reforestation and Education (TACARE) program, which prioritizes community-centered conservation in designing the future;

Whereas Dr. Goodall has become a beacon of hope through her numerous books and documentaries, inspiring individuals of all ages to work towards a brighter future; and

Whereas Dr. Goodall has built a legacy of environmental activism, humanity, and infectious compassion: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) uses April 3, 2024, to commemorate the birth of Dr. Jane Goodall and to celebrate the extraordinary contributions of Dr. Goodall and the impact she has had on the world;

(2) proclaims April 3, 2024, as “Jane Goodall Day” across the country; and

(3) expresses gratitude to Dr. Goodall for her unwavering dedication to the well-being of animals, conservation, and the planet as a whole.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 611—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF MARCH 22, 2024, AS “NATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS WORKERS SAFETY AWARENESS DAY” AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF “NATIONAL INLAND WATERWAYS WORKERS SAFETY AWARENESS DAY”**

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 611

Whereas workers in the national inland waterways system play a crucial role, navigating ships, barges, and tugboats through the navigable waters of the United States, loading and unloading barges and transport vessels, and cleaning and caring for vessels and shipyards;

Whereas the United States needs to reduce transportation-vessel and shipyard-related incidents, fatalities, and injuries, continue to improve the safe transportation of domestic cargo by towboat, tugboat, and barge, and prevent employee fatalities;

Whereas, in 2022, there were 4 fatalities and 101 injuries amongst towing vessel crew and related employees;

Whereas the safety and well-being of deckhands, engineers, masters and mates, and shoreside workers are of the utmost importance, and it is crucial to equip them with the necessary knowledge and resources to perform their duties effectively;

Whereas towboat, tugboat, and barge transportation are among the safest and most efficient modes of domestic freight transportation in the United States;

Whereas the Coast Guard-American Waterways Operators Safety Partnership represents a unique public-private partnership to improve vessel safety; and

Whereas the establishment and enforcement of safety standards in the towing vessel

industry has significantly reduced fatalities and injuries in the operation of towing vessels: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 22, 2024, as “National Inland Waterways Workers Safety Awareness Day”;

(2) encourages relevant Federal, State, and local authorities in addition to related industry and worker groups to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing safety awareness in and around towing-vessel employment;

(3) recognizes the need for deckhands, engineers, masters and mates, shoreside workers, and other employees to remain safe while on the jobsite;

(4) applauds and supports the efforts that the Coast Guard, American Waterways Operators, Maritime Trades Department, and other groups have taken to reduce the incidents of workplace injuries and fatalities in and around towing vessels; and

(5) praises the companies and employers that operate safely and care for the health and safety of their workers.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 612—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCTION TO THE STATE OF MAINE AND DESIGNATING MARCH 24, 2024, AS “MAINE MAPLE SUNDAY”**

Mr. KING (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 612

Whereas the art of making sugar and syrup from the sap of the maple tree (also known as *acer saccharinum*) was developed by Native Americans of the Northeastern United States;

Whereas the production of maple syrup in the State of Maine has a seasonal window between January and May, which is when temperatures drop below freezing at night and rise above freezing during the day;

Whereas the State of Maine accounts for 17 percent of production of maple syrup in the United States and is the third largest producer among the States;

Whereas maple syrup producers in the State of Maine make more than 470,000 gallons of syrup annually, generating more than \$55,000,000 for the economy of the State of Maine;

Whereas maple syrup production in the State of Maine supports more than 560 full-time and part-time jobs that generate more than \$17,300,000 in wages;

Whereas Maine Maple Sunday has been observed for 41 years, with more than 100 sugarhouses participating from Aroostook to York County, Maine, and attracting thousands of visitors annually;

Whereas Maine Maple Sunday is always observed on the fourth Sunday in March; and

Whereas on March 24, 2024, maple syrup producers in the State of Maine will host the 41st annual Maine Maple Sunday: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 24, 2024, as “Maine Maple Sunday”; and

(2) recognizes the contribution and importance of maple syrup producers and their families in the State of Maine.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 613—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 15 THROUGH APRIL 19, 2024, AS “NATIONAL WORK ZONE AWARENESS WEEK”**

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

S. RES. 613

Whereas 956 work zone fatalities occurred in 2021, according to the Federal Highway Administration (referred to in this preamble as “FHWA”) and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NHTSA”), under the Department of Transportation (referred to in this preamble as “DOT”);

Whereas, of the 956 work zone fatalities that occurred in 2021—

(1) 778 fatalities were motor vehicle drivers or passengers;

(2) 173 fatalities were persons on foot or bicyclists; and

(3) 5 fatalities were listed as occupants of a motor vehicle not in transport, unknown occupant type in a motor vehicle in transport, or device and person on personal conveyances;

Whereas, according to DOT data from 2021 on work zone fatal traffic crashes by type—

(1) 206 crashes involved a rear-end collision;

(2) 291 involved a commercial motor vehicle; and

(3) 278 fatalities occurred where speeding was a factor;

Whereas 164 pedestrian fatalities occurred in work zones in 2021, according to DOT data;

Whereas, of the 164 pedestrian fatalities that occurred in work zones in 2021—

(1) 34 fatalities were a construction, maintenance, utility, or transportation worker; and

(2) 130 fatalities were pedestrians other than a construction, maintenance, utility, or transportation worker;

Whereas the DOT reported that 42,151 people were injured due to work zone crashes in 2021;

Whereas, according to DOT data from 2021, a total of 108 worker occupational fatalities in road construction sites occurred;

Whereas the DOT reported that between 2020 and 2021, work zone fatalities increased by 10.8 percent while overall roadway fatalities increased by 10.3 percent;

Whereas, according to FHWA and NHTSA, while work zones play a critical role in maintaining and upgrading our roads, work zones can also be a major cause of congestion, delay, and traveler dissatisfaction;

Whereas, according to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, trucks and buses have limited maneuverability and large blind spots that make operating in work zone areas more challenging, leading to a disproportionate number of work zone crashes involving trucks and buses;

Whereas enforcement of work zone speed limits is shown to significantly reduce speeding, aggressive driving, fatalities, and injuries;

Whereas work zone crashes and fatalities deeply impact family, friends, and communities;

Whereas being under the influence of intoxicating substances while being behind the wheel of a motor vehicle increases the likelihood of intrusions into work zones; and

Whereas work zone fatalities are at the highest level since 2006: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of April 15 through April 19, 2024, as “National Work Zone Awareness Week”;

(2) encourages individuals to educate themselves on the value of training and the importance of best practices with respect to work zone safety;

(3) encourages individuals to practice work zone safety by—

(A) researching their routes ahead of time to avoid work zones when possible;

(B) avoiding distractions while driving;

(C) obeying road crew flaggers and being aware of and obeying all signs throughout work zones that indicate reduced speeds, lane changes, and other vital information;

(D) slowing down when entering a work zone and being aware of road workers;

(E) merging into an open lane when instructed to do so when lane closures are present and slowing down and merging over for first responders;

(F) maintaining a space cushion when driving behind other vehicles to avoid rear-end crashes; and

(G) providing towing and recovery professionals room to facilitate the process of clearing crashes;

(4) encourages infrastructure owners and operators to deploy work zone protections and technologies such as the Work Zone Data Exchange to make travel on public roads safer for workers and road users; and

(5) supports the goals and ideals of a “National Work Zone Awareness Week” to bring further awareness to worker and driver safety while maneuvering a motor vehicle in work zones.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 614—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. MILLER**

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

S. RES. 614

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Miller*, No. 2:23-cr-00221, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, the prosecution has requested the production of documents from the offices of Senators Jacky Rosen and Catherine Cortez Masto and also has requested testimony from employees in those offices;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the office of Senator Jacky Rosen is authorized to produce documents and that Dara Cohen, John Fossum, and Carlos Lara, employees in that office, are authorized to testify in the case of *United States v. Miller*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. That the office of Senator Catherine Cortez Masto is authorized to produce documents and that employees of that office