

pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy, designation of an acting officer, and action on a nomination for a position covered by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998 for the position of Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 14, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4883. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, General Law Division, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to action on a nomination for a position covered by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998 for the position of Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4884. A communication from the Branch Chief, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; 2024 Closure of the Northern Gulf of Maine Scallop Management Area to the Limited Access General Category Fishery” (RTID0648-XD892) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4885. A communication from the Branch Chief, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder Fishery; Quota Transfer from Virginia to New Jersey” (RTID0648-XD808) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 14, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4886. A communication from the Branch Chief, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2023–2024 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments” (RIN0648-BM97) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4887. A communication from the Branch Chief, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Improvement and Modernization of Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Vessel Reporting Regulations” (RIN0648-BL61) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 14, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4888. A communication from the Branch Chief, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska” (RTID0648-XD694) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4889. A communication from the Branch Chief, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Her-

ring Fishery; 2024 River Herring and Shad Catch Cap Reached for Midwater Trawl Vessels in the Cape Cod Catch Cap Closure Area” (RTID0648-XD685) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4890. A communication from the Branch Chief, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher/Processors Using Trawl Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area” (RTID0648-XD662) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 15, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-85. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio supporting Ohio’s proposal to the Federal Aviation Administration related to the Electric Vertical Takeoff and Landing and Advanced Air Mobility Integration Pilot Program; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 304

Whereas, In Executive Order 14307, unleashing American Drone Dominance, dated June 6, 2025, the President of the United States declared that it is the policy of the United States to accelerate the safe commercialization of unmanned aerial system (UAS) technologies and fully integrate UAS into the National Airspace System (NAS), as well as electric Vertical Takeoff and Landing (eVTOL) and other advanced aircraft mobility (AAM) aircraft operations; and

Whereas, The President directed the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and in coordination with the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), to establish an Integration Pilot Program under which state governments can partner with private sector organizations that have demonstrated experience with eVTOL or AAM development, manufacturing, and operators, or with new supporting technologies enabling eVTOL and AAM operations integration into the NAS; and

Whereas, Ohio, working with leading partners across industry, academia, and government is utilizing the opportunity provided by the Executive Order to demonstrate that Ohio can deliver successful outcomes pursuant to the FAA solicitations and proposals to test and validate operational concepts that can be scaled to national and international applications under the safety oversight of the FAA; and

Whereas, Ohio has engaged end users, original equipment manufacturers, airports, neighboring states, and operators to develop high-impact AAM use cases that address specific efficiency and operational needs in cargo logistics, medical transport, and rural access applications; and

Whereas, Ohio has a robust history of aviation innovation, is positioned as a national leader in AAM, and has invested heavily in its thriving ecosystem of federal, state, regional, and local agencies, industry, research, academia, nonprofits, and partners that are mobilized to support the state’s VTOL and AAM efforts; and

Whereas, Ohio is home to seven universities that are listed as R1 universities in the Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education, the highest tier of research activity, with each university spending at least \$50 million annually on research, awarding at least 70 doctoral degrees each year, attracting top researchers across numerous fields or academia; and

Whereas, The Ohio Department of Transportation, in collaboration with the Air Force Research Laboratory, has developed SkyVision, a low-altitude airspace management system that enables real-world Beyond Visual Line of Sight operations, making it a testbed for airspace modernization; Now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the 136th General Assembly, enthusiastically support the Ohio Department of Transportation’s proposal to the FAA to select Ohio as one of the sites for the Electric Vertical Takeoff and Landing and Advanced Air Mobility Integration Pilot Program; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the 136th General Assembly, recognize the opportunities that the Integration Pilot Program would afford Ohio residents for economic growth, new research opportunities, and educational benefits as Ohio continues to lead the way in accelerating solutions for scaling eVTOL and AAM across Ohio and the United States; and be further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, United States Transportation Secretary, Federal Aviation Administration Administrator, and the news media of Ohio.

POM-86. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio supporting moving NASA headquarters to Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 60

Whereas, Ohio is the birthplace of aviation and has produced some of our nation’s greatest pioneers in space exploration, including more astronauts than any other state; and

Whereas, Ohio continues to lead the nation in aerospace research and development and is home to world-class research institutions such as NASA Glenn Research Center, NASA Neil Armstrong Test Facility, and the Air Force Research Laboratory; and

Whereas, Ohio’s highly skilled workforce, robust transportation infrastructure, and developed manufacturing sector make Ohio a strategic location to support NASA’s operations; and

Whereas, Relocating NASA headquarters to Cleveland would honor Ohio’s contributions to aerospace and space exploration and best position NASA for sustained success; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the 136th General Assembly of Ohio, strongly encourage President Trump, Vice President Vance, and NASA Administrator Designate Isaacman to relocate NASA headquarters to Cleveland, Ohio; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, NASA Administrator Designate Jared Isaacman, and the news media of Ohio.

POM-87. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Ohio urging the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the United

States Congress to take prompt action to reduce the processing time for veterans' disability benefit claims; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 22

Whereas, The service members of the United States armed forces have bravely and selflessly served our country; and

Whereas, The United States Department of Veterans Affairs disability benefits program provides monetary support to veterans whose military service has caused or aggravated a disabling medical condition; and

Whereas, According to the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, the total number of veterans with a service-connected disability has increased every year since 1991 and was 4,944,275 in 2019; and

Whereas, According to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department took an average of 139.3 days to complete disability-related claims in November 2024; and

Whereas, The U.S. Government Accountability Office made several recommendations directed toward improving the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' capacity to manage workload risks, monitor and assess performance, and plan for further development of information technology; and

Whereas, The "Veterans Appeals Improvement and Modernization Act of 2017," 38 U.S.C. 7113, made changes to improve the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' appeals process and also required the U.S. Government Accountability Office to assess the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' original plan to improve the veterans benefits claim appeals process; and

Whereas, The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs has failed to comply with the Veterans Appeals Improvement and Modernization Act of 2017; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the 136th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, urge the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Congress of the United States to take prompt action to reduce the processing time for veterans' disability benefit claims; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the member of the 136th General Assembly of the State of Ohio, urge the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to adopt policies to ensure that, for each applicant, the disability benefits program appeals process concludes not later than three months following the date on which an applicant receives an initial determination letter from the Department; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit duly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the United States Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the President Pro Tempore and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Ohio Congressional delegation, and the news media of Ohio.

POM-88. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the President of the United States, the United States Congress, the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management to streamline access to minerals on federal land withdrawals; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2009

Whereas, copper is one of the 5 C's of Arizona, as Arizona has some of the largest copper reserves in the nation; and

Whereas, the United States Geological Survey and the United States Department of the Interior have added copper to the 2025 List of Critical Minerals; and

Whereas, federal actions such as the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Federal Land Policy

Management Act of 1976 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 have increased the challenges of accessing the subsurface minerals and engaging in critical mineral exploration in the West; and

Whereas, there are known and proven reserves of copper and other critical minerals under the surface of several federal land withdrawals in Arizona; and

Whereas, because of their location on federal land withdrawals, these minerals are unavailable for our nation's growing economy; and

Whereas, the recent Baa' Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni-Ancestral Footprints of the Grand Canyon National Monument, the Ironwood Forest National Monument and the Petrified Forest National Park have known resources like copper, uranium and potash that are now off limits to development; and

Whereas, the State Land Department owns parcels of land that feature subsurface mineral rights on various federal land withdrawals in this state, but because the land is withdrawn from use, the access to subsurface minerals is off limits to the State Land Department and its beneficiaries; and

Whereas, the federal government reserved minerals beneath private lands patented under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act and retained ownership of the surface above private minerals claimed under the General Mining Act of 1872; and

Whereas, land swaps between the federal government and the State Land Department that did not transfer the entire parcel have resulted in split estates; and

Whereas, the mixture of federal, state and private land ownership in the West occurs not only with the surface estate but also with the subsurface estate, resulting in a checkerboard pattern of split estate parcel ownership that complicates access to and exploration of critical minerals; and

Whereas, the most difficult challenge for individuals who want to engage in mineral exploration is the federal review for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which is further complicated by the mixed surface and subsurface estate ownership between the federal government, state government and private owners; and

Whereas, the process for gaining access to the land for mineral exploration and extraction is unnecessarily complicated, as all that is needed is minor and temporary access to the surface of the estate; and

Whereas, previous administrations have recognized the certain categorical exclusions to compliance with NEPA for these temporary and minor access scenarios, but in 2021 the Council on Environmental Quality, under the Biden administration, changed this policy by issuing a memorandum on NEPA implementation that required stricter enforcement of NEPA provisions and scrutiny of prior categorical exclusions; and

Whereas, the provisions of 43 Code of Federal Regulations part 3800, subpart 3809 that characterize patented nonmineral surface estates, including surface estates originally patented under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act and Taylor Grazing Act, as public lands under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, are contrary to law and should be rescinded; and

Whereas, the language of the 1993 amendments to the Stock-Raising Homestead Act, including 43 United States Code section 299(e), (f), (h), (k) and (l), shows that Congress intended the United States Department of the Interior's regulatory involvement during development of federally reserved minerals underlying Stock-Raising Homestead Act-patented surface estates to be limited to safeguarding the property interests of the surface owners rather than the broader suite of surface resource functions; and

Whereas, in 2025, the Trump administration took action to repeal any Biden-era NEPA Implementation documents that had burdensome effects on mineral exploration and access; and

Whereas, in 2026 and beyond, the Trump administration should continue taking action to repeal and rescind policies and rule that hinder private access to surface and subsurface estates for mineral exploration and development.

Wherefore, your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the Congress of the United States:

(a) Work to amend the Antiquities Act of 1906 and extend the Wyoming exception to Arizona so that no new national monuments can be designated in this state without the express authorization of the United States Congress, the Legislature of the State of Arizona and necessary local governments.

(b) Quantify the amount of state trust subsurface mineral rights that are located under federal land withdrawals and compensate states for the value of those subsurface minerals that state land departments are prohibited from accessing due to land withdrawals.

2. That the President of the United States take all necessary policy steps to streamline the permitting process for new mines in the West to increase the ease, speed and ability of private parties to gain access to federal land for critical mineral exploration.

3. That the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management work with state legislatures, state land departments, the private industry and private land owners to develop a comprehensive plan to engage in a series of strategic land swaps and subsurface mineral swaps to eliminate the checkerboard patterns of both the surface and subsurface estates and eliminate the split estate in as many places as possible.

4. That the Secretary of the Interior direct the Bureau of Land Management to perform a rulemaking that rescinds paragraphs (d) and (e) of 43 Code of Federal Regulations section 3809.31 and section 3809.2(a) and rescinds the clause "including Stock-Raising Homestead lands as provided in section 3809.31(d) and (e)" because:

(a) Those rules are contrary to the definition of public lands in section 103(a) of the federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, contrary to the language of the 1993 amendments of the Stock-Raising Homestead Act and contrary to the legislative history of the 1993 amendments during which Congress explicitly considered and ultimately rejected the application of 43 Code of Federal Regulations part 3800, subpart 3809 to surface estates patented under that act.

(b) There is no statutory authority for the application of 43 Code of Federal Regulations part 3800, subpart 3809 to surface estates patented under the Taylor Grazing Act.

5. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the United States Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the United States Bureau of Land Management and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-89. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress and the President of the United States to enact legislation to include state-specific instructions on the federal voter registration form, including proof of citizenship; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2015

Whereas, in 1993, the United States Congress passed the National Voter Registration

Act (NVRA) to increase the number of eligible citizens who register to vote, protect the integrity of the electoral process and ensure that accurate and current voter registration rolls are maintained; and

Whereas, the NVRA created a new federal voter registration form that every state must “accept and use”; and

Whereas, the federal form does not and has never included state-specific instructions, including the requirement to present documented proof of citizenship to register to vote; and

Whereas, article I, section 2 and article I, section 3, United States Constitution, as amended by the seventeenth amendment, has granted states the power to set voter qualifications by linking the qualification to vote for representatives and senators to the qualifications that states set for voting in elections for the most numerous branch of the states’ legislatures; and

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has recognized that “the power to establish voting requirements is of little value without the power to enforce those requirements” and “it would raise serious constitutional doubts if a federal statute precluded a state from obtaining the information necessary to enforce its voter qualifications”; and

Whereas, the Election Assistance Commission has precluded Arizona from “obtaining the information necessary to enforce its voter qualifications” by refusing to include Arizona’s proof of citizenship requirement on the federal voter registration form, thereby “rais[ing] serious constitutional doubts”; and

Whereas, Arizona has done all that it can to assert its power to enforce its proof of citizenship requirements consistent with *Inter Tribal Council v. Arizona*, but has still been constrained from requiring proof of citizenship on the federal form; and

Whereas, it is the position of this state that all of our existing statutes requiring proof of citizenship to vote are constitutional and consistent with the requirements of the NVRA and *Inter Tribal Council v. Arizona* and

Whereas, it is the position of this state that the *Inter Tribal Council* court erred in precluding Arizona from outright requiring proof of citizenship from federal form applicants; and

Whereas, article II, section 1 of the United States Constitution grants states plenary authority to determine the manner of appointing presidential electors; and

Whereas, article I, section 4 of the United States Constitution empowers Congress to “at any time by Law make or alter” the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives and article II, section 1 of the Constitution grants Congress only power to determine the time of choosing electors for presidential elections, yet the NVRA purports to supersede state statutes directing the manner of appointing electors; and

Whereas, since adoption, the NVRA has required states like Arizona to bifurcate our voter registration system to protect our state, local and presidential elections from voters who have not provided proof of citizenship from voting; and

Whereas, the consequence has been an unconstitutional federal takeover of elections requiring states to register voters without proof of citizenship. This has resulted in nearly 50,000 individuals who have not provided proof of citizenship being actively registered to vote in Arizona and tens of thousands of them voting in each election.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the United States Congress immediately pass and the President sign legisla-

tion that requires the Election Assistance Commission to include state-specific instructions on the federal voter registration form that encompass all qualifications set by states, including documentary proof of citizenship requirements, and recognize the plenary power of the states over presidential elections, the qualifications to vote and the manner of determining that those qualifications have been met.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-90. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona recognizing the importance of Arizona’s mineral and metal resources and encouraging policies that promote mining and a domestic supply of these resources; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2044

Whereas, Arizona is endowed with a rich abundance of metal and mineral resources, such as copper, lithium, molybdenum and uranium, that are essential to the economy and national security of the United States. The large amount of available natural resources has led to a large mining industry that has been a cornerstone of this state’s economy. Hard rock mining alone in Arizona contributes approximately \$21.2 billion to the Arizona economy each year and provides just under 59,000 direct and indirect jobs within this state; and

Whereas, Arizona contains seven of the top ten open-pit hard rock copper mines in the United States and produces over 74% of the nation’s copper, earning the nickname the “Copper State”. In addition to copper, Arizona contains rich deposits of other minerals and metals, like uranium, that are essential to America’s supply chain; and

Whereas, Northern Arizona contains some of the nation’s best uranium deposits. Known as breccia pipes, these uranium deposits are high-grade, close to the surface and require very little land area to mine, making them among the lowest-cost and lowest-impact sources of uranium. These sites are less than 20-acres in size and contain enough uranium to supply the entire state with carbon-free energy for one to two years; and

Whereas, green energy technologies, such as solar panels, wind turbines, electric vehicles and nuclear power, all rely heavily on metals and minerals that are abundant in this state, especially copper, uranium, zinc, manganese and silver; and

Whereas, in December 2024, China banned the export of metals and minerals to the United States that are critical in the production of computer chips, military technologies and other parts of the economy of the United States; and

Whereas, BHP, a leading mining company, forecasts a 72% increase in global copper demand. The National Mining Association projects that copper demand will double by 2030 and surge even higher by 2050, causing the United States to face a supply crisis that could stifle its economic growth; and

Whereas, with a lack of foreign imports of critical resources and a growing demand globally and domestically, the United States must develop a robust domestic supply chain for these minerals and metals to ensure the availability of these resources for domestic industries, continual economic growth and a sustainable energy future; and

Whereas, Arizona has the unique position, due to its abundance of critical metals and minerals, to become a large supplier of these key resource; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the senate concurring:

1. That the Members of the Legislature recognize and affirm the critical importance of Arizona’s mineral resources and mining industry to the state, national and global economies.

2. That the Members of the Legislature support policies and initiatives that promote domestic production, refining and recycling of critical and strategic resource to reduce reliance on foreign imports.

3. That the Members of the Legislature beseech federal, state and local governments to streamline the mining permitting process to expedite the responsible development of Arizona’s resources.

4. That the Members of the Legislature commit to fostering a business-friendly environment that encourages mining sector and to aiding in the establishment of a domestic supply chain for resources that are critical to this nation’s economy and national security.

5. That the Members of the Legislature request that the federal government develop a comprehensive and strategic critical minerals policy that prioritizes national security, economic stability and environmental sustainability.

6. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit a copy of this Resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-91. A memorial adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to withdraw from the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE MEMORIAL 2001

Whereas, the United Nations (U.N.) was created in 1945 in the aftermath of World War II as a means of establishing greater cooperation among countries; and

Whereas, the United States provides approximately 22% of the U.N.’s funding; and

Whereas, the U.N. often pursues an agenda that is counteractive to the policy goals of the United States, such as U.N. Security Council Resolution 2334 in 2016, which sided with Palestine and condemned Israeli settlements in Jerusalem; and

Whereas, other U.N. initiatives threaten the sovereignty of the United States, such as the Law of the Sea Treaty, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Arms Trade Treaty; and

Whereas, the U.N.’s decision-making imposes restrictions on individual nations, stripping them of their autonomy, and usurps the people’s right to self-governance; and

Whereas, the U.N.’s actions are inconsistent with its goal, of protecting and promoting peace, as in 2019 when Venezuela, under the control of Nicholas Maduro’s authoritarian, socialist government, was added to the Human Rights Council; and

Whereas, in 2011 the U.N. General Assembly held a minute of silence for the death of North Korean dictator Kim Jong II, despite his record of atrocities; and

Whereas, the U.N. has a history of anti-Israel rhetoric and actions, such as in 1975, when U.N. General Assembly Resolution 3379 determined that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination and in 2016, when the U.N. adopted a resolution at the annual meeting of the World Health Organization that singled out Israel as the only violator of mental, physical and environmental health; and

Whereas, while the United Nations Charter does not provide for withdrawal procedures,

the principle of *rebus sic stantibus*, or things standing thus, may allow the United States to withdraw due to a fundamental, unforeseen change in circumstances; and

Whereas, the U.N.'s failure to promote peace serves as a substantial change in circumstances; and

Whereas, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has extensive links to Gaza and Islamist terrorist groups such as Hamas and the Palestinian Islamic Jihad; and

Whereas, approximately 1,200 of UNRWA's 12,000 employees in Gaza are believed to have connections to those terrorist groups, and Israeli intelligence reports indicate that approximately 190 UNRWA employees have doubled as Hamas or Islamic Jihad militants during their employment; and

Whereas, Israeli intelligence reports that at least 12 UNRWA employees were directly involved in the Hamas October 7 attack on Israel in 2023, including several school teachers who were implicated in various roles, including logistics, weapon procurement, abduction and even direct participation in the attacks.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, prays:

1. That the President of the United States and the United States Congress withdraw from the United Nations to better serve this country's interests.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-92. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to designate the Council on American-Islamic Relations as a terrorist organization and pass H.R. 4097; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2002

Whereas, Congress has introduced H.R. 4097, the "Designate CAIR as a Terrorist Organizations Act", to require a federal review of whether the Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR) meets the criteria for designation as a foreign terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and

Whereas, CAIR was named as an unindicted co-conspirator in the 2007 Holy Land Foundation terrorism financing prosecution, which was the largest successful case of its kind in United States history; and

Whereas, the Federal Bureau of Investigation permanently suspended outreach and liaison activities with CAIR after evidence established CAIR's relationship with Hamas, a designated foreign terrorist organization that is responsible for the October 7, 2023 terrorist attacks; and

Whereas, states such as Florida and Arizona have taken actions warning public officials about CAIR's extremist affiliations; and

Whereas, Hamas and Iranian leadership have openly called for the extermination of Israelis, Americans, Jews and Christians, and CAIR figures have echoed rhetoric that minimizes or justifies these threats; and

Whereas, CAIR received early funding from the Holy Land Foundation, which was later designated as a specially designated global terrorist entity by the United States Department of the Treasury; and

Whereas, numerous CAIR officials and affiliates have been convicted of terrorism-related offenses, including Ghassan Elashi,

Abdurahman Alamoudi, Randall "Ismail" Royer, Bassem Khafagi, Rabih Haddad and Mathannna al-Hanooti; and

Whereas, the United Arab Emirates formally designated CAIR a terrorist organization in 2014 following its own national security investigations; and

Whereas, CAIR has publicly honored Sami Al-Arian, who was convicted of providing material support to Palestinian Islamic Jihad; and

Whereas, senior CAIR officials have publicly promoted antisemitic content, denied Israel's right to self-defense and glorified elements of the October 7 attacks; and

Whereas, section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the United States Secretary of State to designate foreign terrorist organizations when statutory criteria are met; and

Whereas, the State of Arizona has a compelling interest in protecting its residents, communities and public institutions from organizations with documented links to foreign terrorist networks.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the President and the Congress of the United States:

(a) In coordination with the United States Attorney General and the United States Secretary of the Treasury, conduct a full formal review to determine whether CAIR meets the criteria for designation as a foreign terrorist organization.

(b) Pass H.R. 4097, the "Designate the CAIR as a Terrorist Organization Act", or any substantially similar legislation demanding federal review and accountability of CAIR's ties to terrorist entities.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the United States Secretary of State, the United States Attorney General, the United States Secretary of the Treasury and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-93. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a foreign terrorist organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2001

Whereas, the Muslim Brotherhood, founded in Egypt in 1928, has a long-documented history of promoting Islamist extremism and has inspired or spawned multiple terrorist organizations, including Hamas, al-Qaeda and others, that are recognized by the United States as foreign terrorist organizations; and

Whereas, Hamas is a Muslim Brotherhood branch according to its charter, which describes Hamas as "one of the wings of the Muslim Brotherhood in Palestine"; and

Whereas, the Counter Terrorism Guide published by the National Counterterrorism Center states that Hamas' roots are in the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood; and

Whereas, Hamas has been designated as a foreign terrorist organization by the Secretary of State of the United States pursuant to section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and as a specially designated global terrorist entity pursuant to Executive Order 13224; and

Whereas, the Muslim Brotherhood's goals, according to their founding charter, is to establish a global Islamic caliphate that is governed by Sharia Law and to infiltrate and

overthrow secular democratic governments through ideological subversion and armed jihad where necessary; and

Whereas, the Muslim Brotherhood functions as a global organization and provides material support to Muslim Brotherhood branches in other countries and territories by providing political support, financial resources, training, expert advice, communications assistance and other services; and

Whereas, Muslim Brotherhood branches have sought to destabilize and undermine the United States and its allies throughout the Middle East, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and Bahrain; and

Whereas, those countries have officially outlawed the Muslim Brotherhood and have designated it as a terrorist organization due to its active participation in inciting violence and undermining national security; and

Whereas, in 2008 during the Holy Land Foundation Trial, the largest terrorism financing case in United States history, the United States Department of Justice introduced into evidence internal Muslim Brotherhood documents detailing their mission in America as "a civilization-jihadist process" aiming to "destroy the Western civilization from within"; and

Whereas, the Council on American-Islamic Relations, which is widely considered a front group for the Muslim Brotherhood by counterterrorism experts, was named an unindicted co-conspirator in the Holy Land Foundation trial for its ties to Hamas and the Muslim Brotherhood infrastructure in the United States; and

Whereas, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Internal Revenue Service have investigated Muslim Brotherhood affiliates for money laundering, unregistered foreign lobbying, tax fraud and other offenses related to terrorism support networks; and

Whereas, Congress has repeatedly introduced bills such as the Muslim Brotherhood Terrorist Designation Act, recognizing that the Muslim Brotherhood meets the criteria under section 219(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act for designation as a foreign terrorist organization; and

Whereas, Muslim Brotherhood affiliates and ideologies have radicalized individuals worldwide through campus outreach, religious networks and online platforms, contributing to attacks in Egypt, Libya, France, Tunisia and within the United States; and

Whereas, the State of Arizona has a solemn responsibility to protect its residents and American constitutional values from extremist ideologies, foreign influence and subversive threats cloaked in religious or political disguise.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the President and Congress of the United States immediately designate the Muslim Brotherhood as a foreign terrorist organization.

2. That the Attorney General of the State of Arizona and all relevant law enforcement agencies direct their efforts to identify, monitor and report any Muslim Brotherhood-linked organizations operating within Arizona, including financial, educational and advocacy groups.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona, the Governor of the State of Arizona and the Attorney General of the State of Arizona.

POM-94. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona

urging the United States Congress to enact legislation divesting the United States of the San Carlos irrigation project electric system; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Whereas, the San Carlos irrigation project (SCIP) electric system is one of only two electric systems in the United States that are operated by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

Whereas, SCIP's primary energy source was intended to be electric power from hydropower projects; and

Whereas, extended drought in SCIP's geographic region continues to reduce hydropower generation, requiring SCIP to seek power on the open market; and

Whereas, due to federal procedures and regulations and oversight by the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency, SCIP faces challenges in securing purchased power through long-term contracts and is required to make most purchases on a cash basis from short-term contracts and the day ahead market, resulting in rate instability and unpredictable costs for customers; and

Whereas, in order to raise funds for capital improvements, SCIP recently had to significantly increase its rates up to 40%, which was an undue financial burden for its customers and resulted in many having their SCIP service cut off due to their inability to pay; and

Whereas, federal regulations limit the ability for SCIP to invest in its system through improvements that are funded outside of federal appropriations, therefore preventing SCIP from raising funds from bonds as other federal utilities do; and

Whereas, the large and rough geographic area of SCIP's territory, which is located on both tribal and nontribal lands, creates a service territory that is fragmented and difficult to maintain and, as a result, requires significant financial investment to upgrade and modernize; and

Whereas, the challenges with maintaining the system have led to system degradation, which has caused repeated and extended power outages impacting customers across the system during both the summer and winter seasons when customers are most reliant on electric service; and

Whereas, since the mid-1980s, problems have persisted with the SCIP system, resulting in congressionally approved legislation authorizing the Bureau of Indian Affairs to divest the SCIP electric system, and

Whereas, stakeholders, including impacted customers, have renewed efforts to improve the reliability and affordability of electric service for SCIP customers; and

Whereas, neighboring nonprofit public power utilities, the San Carlos Apache Tribe and the Gila River Indian Community have engaged in discussions to service the entire SCIP electric system and provide reliable, affordable and safe service to all SCIP customers within their respective community boundaries while supporting stable employment for SCIP employees.

Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring, prays:

1. That the United States Congress pass legislation divesting the United States and the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the San Carlos irrigation project electric system.

2. That the United States Congress provide funding for a necessary system study and desperately needed improvements that will provide the reliable, affordable and safe power that San Carlos irrigation projects customers deserve and are entitled to as citizens of the United States and Arizona.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of the Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the Speakers of the United States House of

Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-95. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona supporting the Palo Verde Generating Station; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2022

Whereas, Arizona is home to the most productive nuclear power plant in America, the Palo Verde Generating Station in Tonopah, Arizona, which generates more than 32 million megawatt hours of electricity annually. This is enough power for more than 4 million homes and business; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde Generating Station has been one of the nation's largest power producers of any kind for nearly 30 years; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde Generation Station is the largest source of clean energy in the West; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde Generation Station supplies nearly 70 percent of Arizona's carbon-free energy; and

Whereas, the costs of nuclear energy are lower than the costs of solar power, but nuclear energy is superior to solar power in that it can be produced at night and during cloudy weather without sunlight; and

Whereas, nuclear energy facilities operating in 30 states produce electricity for one out of every five homes and businesses in the United States; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde Generating Station is the only nuclear power plant in the country that is not located on a body of water and instead uses recycled water from surrounding communities to cool the plant in an environmentally sustainable way; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde Generating Station is the largest single commercial taxpayer in Arizona; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde Generating Station provides a \$2.3 billion economic impact annually to local economies; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde Generating Station has approximately 2,000 full-time employees and requires the services of an additional 1,000 contractors during periods of maintenance; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde Generating Station purchases over \$123 million in products and services from more than 1,200 Arizona business; and

Whereas, the Palo Verde employees donate approximately \$1 million each year to local charities; and

Whereas, energy consumers who are well informed regarding the safety of modern nuclear energy production support the continued production of nuclear energy as a non-carbon producing energy source; and

Whereas, a nationwide survey conducted in May 2024 revealed that 56% of Americans support nuclear power; and

Whereas, there are significant advancements in nuclear energy technology with the development of nuclear reactors that are more efficient, produce less waste and reduce proliferation risk; and

Whereas, Arizona's economic competitiveness depends on safe, affordable and reliable power.

Therefore be it *Resolved* by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring:

1. That the Members of the Legislature support the Palo Verde Generating Station and the safe and efficient use of nuclear energy to supply the energy consumption needs of the people of Arizona.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of the Resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-96. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona applying to the United States Congress, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a convention of the states limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2043

Whereas, Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides the states with the authority to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be ratified by the legislatures or by conventions in three-fourths of the several states on application by at least two-thirds of the states; and

Whereas, this power provides the States with the leverage needed to force Congress to act when it otherwise does not want to; and

Whereas, the citizens of the State of Arizona and twenty-two other states, having passed statutes or state constitutional amendments placing term limits on members of Congress, were overruled by the United States Supreme Court; and

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Arizona hereby joins with other states in instructing Congress to draft a term limits amendment and send it to the States for ratification, failing which the States will act on their own; and

Whereas, the Arizona Legislature, a body of citizen legislators, desires to restore rotation in office for members serving in the Congress of the United States.

Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring:

1. That, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, the Legislature of the State of Arizona formally applies to the Congress of the United States to call a convention of the states limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States House of Representatives and to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a Member of the United States Senate.

2. That this application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until at least two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states have made application on the same subjects.

3. That this application shall be considered as covering the same subject matter as the application from other states to Congress to call a convention to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected to the United State's House of Representatives and the United States Senate, and this application shall be aggregated with same for the purpose of attaining the two-thirds of states necessary to require Congress to call a limited convention on this subject, but shall not be aggregated with any other applications on any other subject.

4. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit a copy of this Resolution to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker, Clerk and Judiciary Committee Chairman of the United States House of Representatives, each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona and the presiding officers of each house of the several state legislatures, requesting their cooperation.

POM-97. A concurrent memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to eliminate the Vision Zero approach to transportation planning and instead prioritize sound engineering and safe outcomes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SENATE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 1002

Whereas, Vision Zero and the safe systems approach originated in Sweden in the 1990s and have since been adopted internationally, including in the United States since 2016; and

Whereas, Vision Zero is promoted as a framework for eliminating traffic fatalities and serious injuries through a safe systems approach, but its implementation in cities in the United States has not cured traffic fatalities but rather has increased serious injuries and fatalities and caused delays in emergency response vehicles; and

Whereas, the Vision Zero safe systems approach diverts from sound transportation engineering methodologies and instead employs a one-size-fits-all approach that requires the adoption in all circumstances of lower speed limits, fewer and narrower roads and draconian traffic enforcement measures; and

Whereas, Vision Zero prioritizes a uniform roadway design, regardless of local geography, traffic patterns or historical crash data, compromising tailored context-specific engineering solutions; and

Whereas, Vision Zero's design philosophy integrates multiple transportation modes in ways that create conflicts between motor vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians rather than separating these uses for improved safety; and

Whereas, Vision Zero policies subordinate the needs of drivers, which is the majority mode of transportation in the United States, to walking, biking and public transit, often reducing roadway speeds and capacity. This diminishes efficiency and accessibility for the majority of travelers; and

Whereas, Vision Zero emphasizes equity and ideological goals over traditional engineering-based safety approaches, shifting the focus of transportation planning away from pragmatic, data-driven solutions; and

Whereas, major cities in the United States have implemented Vision Zero in recent years with the goal of eliminating traffic fatalities, but suffered the opposite effect. New York City experienced the highest traffic fatalities in a decade, Los Angeles sustained a 22-year record high in fatalities in 2023 and Seattle has been subject to a steady increase in fatalities; and

Whereas, after adopting Vision Zero, Denver, Colorado's traffic fatalities increased by 33% in the next five years compared to the previous five years, with motorcyclists, pedestrians and cyclists experiencing the highest fatality rates; and

Whereas, Portland, Oregon's 2024 city auditor report attributed a doubling of fatalities to Vision Zero policies, despite reduced speed limits, stricter enforcement, intersection reconfigurations and improved lighting, raising concerns about its real-world safety outcomes; and

Whereas, Vision Zero's traffic calming measures and design changes can impede emergency response times for public safety vehicles, potentially endangering lives; and

Whereas, Vision Zero has been supported and funded by organizations motivated by anti-car and anti-sprawl ideologies, diverging from established engineering standards; and

Whereas, the safe systems approach begins with the premise that America's transportation infrastructure has systemic inequities that must be corrected, an assertion that

may not align with practical safety objectives; and

Whereas, the free movement of goods and people is essential to the American economy and way of life, particularly for the commercial trucking industry, which relies on efficient and reliable roadways; and

Whereas, the Vision Zero safe systems approach mandates lower speed limits that conflict with roadway design and natural operating speeds, leading to increased speed variation, reduced safety and a higher incidence of speed violations; and

Whereas, a core element of the Vision Zero strategy is to reduce single-occupancy vehicle miles traveled, restricting individual freedom, disrupting personal travel flexibility, increasing commute times and limiting access to jobs, essential errands and daily activities; and

Whereas, safety improvements can and should be achieved without sacrificing freedom of movement or imposing a rigid framework that limits alternative solutions; and

Whereas, Vision Zero proponents acknowledge that achieving zero fatalities may ultimately require eliminating or controlling private vehicle use; and

Whereas, Vision Zero's underlying philosophy assumes that driving culture and human behavior must be reshaped, which is impractical; and

Whereas, this state and its cities are compelled to implement the deeply flawed Vision Zero program as a condition of receiving federal grant funding tied to transportation projects, leading to wasteful removal of existing road infrastructure that is still serviceable and functional.

Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring, prays:

1. That the President and Congress of the United States eliminate Vision Zero and the safe systems approach to transportation planning and funding, and instead promote transportation solutions that prioritize sound engineering methods, reliable safety outcomes, flexibility and engineering innovation without compromising individual freedoms or economic efficiency.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BOOZMAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, without amendment:

S. 5526. An original bill to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2031, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CRAPO for the Committee on Finance.

*Ge Bai, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

*James Gadwood, of Maryland, to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury.

*Andrew A. De Mello, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

*Gerard Klomp, of Utah, to be Deputy Secretary of Health and Human Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Anna St. John, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

Gregory Carl Cook, of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama.

D. Adam Candeub, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

John Peter Cronan, of New York, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2029.

Jason Manion, of Ohio, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2029.

Claire McCusker Murray, of Maryland, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2031.

Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2031.

Joy Lynne Pittman Thorp, of Oklahoma, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma for the term of four years.

Steven Weinhoeft, of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois for the term of four years.

William Gerald Hardy, of Alabama, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama for the term of four years.

Philip Lewis III, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years.

Seth Reister, of Florida, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida for the term of four years.

Jurgen Ryan Soekhoe, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Marshal for the District of Columbia for the term of four years.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. MORENO, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 5494. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to place in Arlington National Cemetery a monument honoring the crew members of Zeus 95 who were killed in action on March 12, 2026, in support of Operation Epic Fury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KIM (for himself and Mr. HEINRICH):

S. 5495. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to exclude certain military housing allowances from the calculation of household income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. WARNER:

S. 5496. A bill to expand access to and lower the cost of health care; to the Committee on Finance.