

J. David Bailey's life has been dedicated to the service of our country, and the impact that he has had will be remembered for years to come. I am proud to call him a fellow West Virginian.●

TRIBUTE TO BENJAMIN PORTARO

● Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I rise today to honor decorated West Virginian Benjamin Portaro. Mr. Portaro recently received the French Legion of Honor for his service in France during World War II.

Born in a small village in Italy, Mr. Portaro's family immigrated to the United States searching for the American dream. Mr. Portaro's father, Pete, found work in the coal mines in Anmoore, WV, where the family would settle down. The Portaros prospered in Anmoore, where young Ben began school and helped his parents learn English.

As a young man, Benjamin Portaro began work as a construction contractor, working for a local carbon plant in Anmoore. In 1943 Mr. Portaro entered the Army and was sent to Europe where he would fight on the frontlines in France. Promoted to staff sergeant under General George Patton, Mr. Portaro was sent to the Battle of the Bulge.

It was during the Germans' last major offensive that Mr. Portaro was wounded and captured by the Nazis. Taken as a prisoner of war, Mr. Portaro was forced to march for miles in the dead of the winter, as many of his fellow prisoners starved to death. Months later, Mr. Portaro and another prisoner decided their best chance at survival would be trying to escape. After dark, they hid in ditches until they could run away from their captors. After 3 days, Portaro and his friend were rescued by the American Army. At this point, Mr. Portaro weighed a mere 100 pounds. After being rescued, Benjamin was transported to a hospital for treatment and eventually made it back home to Anmoore, where he would spend his life working for and with veterans and prisoners of war.

Mr. Portaro has received many medals for his service, including the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Prisoners of War medal, WWII Honorable Discharge, American Campaign, Yankee Division badge, WWII Victory Medal, European Campaign, Army Good Conduct Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, and Staff Sergeant Badge.

Mr. Portaro and his wife Claire had 7 children, 14 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren. After 69 happy years, Claire passed away in 2011. Ben continues to live in West Virginia and is an inspiring voice and story to all.

Mr. Portaro's story is one of sacrifice, hope, and courage. He is a proud West Virginian and a great representative of our State. I am proud to represent Mr. Portaro and thrilled that, after so many years, he still calls West Virginia home.●

RECOGNIZING THE IDAHO HOMETOWN HERO AWARDS

● Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, I honor the Idaho Hometown Hero Awards for highlighting the spirit of philanthropy in communities across our great State of Idaho. The award pays tribute to commitment to improving communities across Idaho, while continuing to preserve and promote the richness of our State and create a better world for all of us in the future.

Doctors Fahim and Naeem Rahim, of Pocatello, ID, established the Idaho Hometown Hero medal in 2011 to spotlight Idahoans who are extraordinarily dedicated to hard work, self-improvement, and community service. The Hometown Hero Award's mission statement focuses on recognizing those who:

"Exemplify a life dedicated to the Idaho way of hard work, self-improvement, and community service. Embody the spirit of philanthropy while showing remarkable commitment in both their personal and professional lives to improving communities across the State of Idaho.

Preserve, celebrate, and promote the richness of history, tradition, and values of our great state while working to create a better world for all of us in the future by the work they do today.

Share gifts with the community to boost recognition of the great State of Idaho."

The Hometown Hero Medal highlights that Idaho is an incredible place, but it is the people of Idaho who make it a great State. I could not agree more. Thank you to the Rahims, the award's committee members, the volunteers, and other organizations for drawing attention to good works in our communities.●

TRIBUTE TO BOB FEE

● Mr. MORAN. Madam President, I rise today to recognize my good friend Mr. Bob Fee as he nears the end of his term as the 116th chairman of the Nation's largest insurance association, the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers of America—IIABA—also known as the Big "I." He was installed as chairman of the Big "I" in September 2021 in Kansas City. Over the past year, he has done a remarkable job leading the association as a strong and thoughtful leader for independent insurance agents and small businesses across the country.

Bob is a graduate of the University of Kansas and the USF&G School of Insurance in Baltimore, MD. He is currently the president of Fee Insurance Group in Hutchinson, KS. He joined his family's agency in 1987, continuing a long family tradition of serving the community. The Fee Insurance Group can trace its roots back to 1883 in its hometown of Hutchinson and now has four locations throughout the State.

At the national association level, Bob has been a member of the Big "I" government affairs committee and the Trusted Choice board of directors, including a term as the Trusted Choice board chairman. He received the Big

"I" Chairman's Citation in 2011. At the State association level, Bob served on the Kansas Association of Insurance Agents—KAIA—board of directors and as the Kansas director on the national association board. He has also served on several KAIA committees, including the government affairs committee, and was the 2007–2008 KAIA president.

As chairman of the Big "I," Bob has represented his country, his industry, and the great State of Kansas with distinction.

The State of Kansas is proud of Bob Fee and wishes him and his wife Annie well following his successful term as chairman of the Big "I."●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

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-188. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois urging the United States Congress to protect, strengthen, and improve the child nutrition programs through a Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act that builds on the Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010 to ensure that low-income children continue to have access to nutritious meals through the year; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 615

Whereas, Regular access to healthy and affordable meals has been proven to be one of the strongest means of improved school performance, improved health, and sound childhood development; and

Whereas, According to 2020 census data, Black households reported food insecurity rates that were more than twice as high as white households; and

Whereas, Research shows that childhood hunger and food insecurity have a range of negative impacts on the health, academic performance, and overall well-being of children; and

Whereas, Research suggests that older Black students may be more likely to skip meals during the week than white students; and

Whereas, School nutrition programs offer the opportunity to provide healthy food and improve dietary quality for students who may otherwise not eat; and

Whereas, School meals can also have a positive impact on grades, absences, and tardiness among students; and

Whereas, Students from Black families are more likely to receive free or reduced-price

lunches during the school year, and research shows students who receive these meals during the school year are more likely to face food insufficiency in the summer; and

Whereas, The COVID-19 pandemic led to a dramatic spike in the rate of children experiencing hunger and food insecurity, peaking at 18% of families with children reporting their household did not have enough to eat in December 2020 according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, and also created challenges to safely accessing child nutrition programs; and

Whereas, Substantial racial and ethnic disparities in food insecurity exist among parents of school-age children, and Black families experienced significant hardship as a result of the pandemic; and

Whereas, Approximately four in 10 families with parents who are Black (40.8%) reported food insecurity in the prior 30 days, almost triple the rate of families with white parents (15.1%); and

Whereas, The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an ongoing increase in the scope and scale of children experiencing hunger and food insecurity, with the most recent estimates from Feeding America showing that 13 million may face hunger in 2021 compared with the all-time low of 11 million in 2019, according to USDA; and

Whereas, Non-congregate meal delivery options were especially critical in distributing meals to children in rural and hard to reach communities or where transportation challenges make it difficult for programs to distribute meals at a localized site; and

Whereas, Child nutrition programs are the front line of defense against childhood hunger and food insecurity, promoting healthy eating and providing healthy, nutritious food for the nation's children through the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast Program (SBP), Summer EBT for Children (SEBTC), Pandemic-EBT, the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and

Whereas, The SEBTC Program reaches children who most need additional food support over summer and school breaks and is proven to reduce food insecurity among children; and

Whereas, P-EBT, a temporary program providing a grocery benefit to children who have lost access to free and reduced priced meals at school due to COVID-19, has been highly effective at reducing food insecurity; and

Whereas, The CEP program promotes equity and reduces stigma for families and has been proven to reduce hunger and improve student outcomes; and

Whereas, A proven barrier to continued participation in the WIC Program is unavailability of remote appointments, short certification periods, and lack of flexibility in food purchasing, ordering, and delivery; and

Whereas, Millions of children benefit from these programs, including the 21.5 million low-income children who participated in the school lunch program and the 12.4 million who participated in the school breakfast program in the 2018-2019 school year, as well as the 6.3 million mothers and children who received food and nutrition education through WIC and 2.8 million children who ate summer meals in 2019; and

Whereas, The Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010 has improved the nutritional standards for school nutrition programs, and as a result, kids have access to increased fruits, vegetables, and whole grains but less sugars, fats, and sodium; Congress has the opportunity to ensure that children continue to have access to nutritious and quality meals to help prevent childhood hunger and obesity; and

Whereas, Congress has an opportunity to improve and strengthen access to nutrition through the 2021 Child Nutrition Reauthorization (CNR) bill by making permanent the COVID-19 waiver flexibilities that help to better reach children and by including provisions that would increase access and reach more kids through streamlining, reducing administrative burdens, and providing program flexibility, giving them the access to quality meals that they have during the school year; and

Whereas, An adequately funded and evidence-based reauthorization bill can reduce childhood hunger and food insecurity in America, help reduce childhood obesity, improve child nutrition and health, and enhance healthy child development and school readiness, allowing children to reach their full potential; and

Whereas, Congress has a unique opportunity in the upcoming reauthorization of the Child Nutrition Act to improve and promote equitable access and nutrition for millions of children, particularly low-income children; Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Second General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we urge Congress to protect, strengthen, and improve the child nutrition programs through a Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act that builds on the Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010 to ensure that low-income children continue to have access to nutritious meals throughout the year; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Congress to streamline and simplify provisions governing the summer meals program in order to reduce administrative burdens, bureaucracies, and duplications in program administration and operation during the reauthorization of the Child Nutrition Act; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Congress to allow for more flexibility around where children are able to access and eat summer meals, by allowing for non-congregate models in communities where summer meals sites are not available and by lowering the threshold required to operate sites open to all children; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Congress to permanently authorize the operation of the SEBTC program, make program funding mandatory, and expand the reach of the program to kids eligible for free or reduced-price school meals in all states, tribal nations, and localities in order to close the summer meals gap; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Congress to permanently authorize the PEBT system beyond the COVID-19 pandemic, allowing authorities to quickly deliver increased nutritional aid during times of crisis; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Congress to expand the well-documented benefits of CEP, which allows schools to serve meals at no charge to all students if enough are identified as qualifying for other assistance programs, by lowering the minimum identified student percentage (ISP), by increasing the ISP multiplier, by expanding direct certification with Medicaid data nationwide, and by supporting the improvement of direct certification systems; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Congress to increase the flexibility of WIC appointments through increased access to remote appointments and extended certification periods as well as to support equitable access to the WIC food package through modernization efforts that increase access to online ordering, online purchasing, and delivery; and be it further

Resolved, That we support the enactment of a Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act that ensures low-income children's improved and equitable access to and participa-

tion in the child nutrition programs and includes the policy goals stated above; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be delivered to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, and other federal and state government officials and agencies as appropriate.

POM-189. A resolution from the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico requesting the government of the United States to grant a partial exemption from the application of the Coastwise Laws to the maritime transportation of crude oil and petroleum products between the United States and Puerto Rico for the duration of the armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the collateral effects thereof; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 718

The implementation of the so-called Coastwise Laws in Puerto Rico began with the approval of the Organic Act of 1900, known as the Foraker Act. The Jones Act was subsequently approved in 1917 which, among other things, maintained the effectiveness of the coastwise laws until the present day. The Jones Act was enacted at a historical juncture which posed certain challenges to the United States of America that are no longer a concern. As a result, maritime transportation from U.S. ports to the Island may only be provided by U.S.-built, -owned and -crewed vessels. Thus, the U.S. Congress enacted legislation providing that, in order to move goods between the United States of America and Puerto Rico, vessels should not only be built in the United States but must also be owned and operated by U.S. citizens. This federal legislation also applies to Guam and the states of Alaska and Hawaii. The territory of American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, however, are exempt from the Jones Act.

With regard to maritime transportation, on March 14, 2013, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, commonly known as GAO, issued a report stating that the Jones Act may result in higher freight rates, particularly for certain goods, than would be the case if service by foreign carriers were allowed. Likewise, the conclusions of the report state that the original goal of the Act remains important to military preparedness and to the shipbuilding and maritime industries, but understanding the full extent and distribution of the costs that underlie these benefits is elusive.

It is a well-known fact that Puerto Rico is facing difficult economic challenges that have worsened with the passage of hurricanes Irma and Maria, the earthquakes of January 2020, inflation, the ongoing COVID-19 emergency, and more recently, the cost of fuel, factors that are out of the government and the consumer's control. That is, the rising oil prices coupled with the effects of inflation and the emergencies have steadily increased the prices of food, transportation, and electricity, thus adversely affecting consumer and business spending.

In addition to global security concerns, the war between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in a shortage of consumer goods and pushed oil prices above \$125 per barrel, after having remained steady between \$80.00 and \$90.00 for a considerable time. Should this war continue and no agreement be reached, it might lead to a crude oil shortage in Europe, which would have repercussions on the global market, such as even higher prices. There is concern due to the fact that there is no indication as to whether the price of

crude oil, goods, and transportation shall stabilize any time soon. On the contrary, projections show that rising costs and instability shall persist.

In spite of our efforts to transform electric power generation in Puerto Rico, our system still relies primarily on crude oil and petroleum products. Likewise, most individual, mass transit, and freight motor vehicles on the Island run on gasoline or diesel. Therefore, granting Puerto Rico a partial exemption from the Jones Act is necessary to prevent future electricity rate increases, mitigate the rising costs of gasoline, diesel, transportation, as well as the potential shortage of crude oil in Europe.

For all of the foregoing, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico deems it necessary to take action in order to mitigate the multiplier effect that crude oil price fluctuations are having on the economy, by requesting the President of the United States of America and his government to approve a partial exemption from the application of the Coastwise Laws to the maritime transportation of crude oil and petroleum products between the United States of America and Puerto Rico for the duration of the armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia as well as the collateral thereof.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico:

Section 1.—The President of the United States of America is hereby requested to grant a partial exemption from the application of Coastwise Laws to the maritime transportation of crude oil and petroleum products between the United States of America and Puerto Rico for the duration of the armed conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the collateral effects thereof. The foregoing for the purpose of addressing the demand for land transportation and energy generation on the Island, as well as to mitigate what would otherwise be higher crude oil prices given the volatility of the international market.

Section 2.—A copy of this Resolution, translated into the English language, shall be delivered to the President of the United States of America; the Department of Homeland Security; the leadership of the United States Congress; and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, D.C.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

POM-190. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan opposing the designation of additional national wilderness areas in Michigan's Upper Peninsula; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 150

Whereas, the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS), established under the Wilderness Act of 1964, is made up of more than 800 national wilderness areas, which are defined as "areas of undeveloped Federal land retaining their primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation." National wilderness areas must be formally designated by Congress, and are subject to specific management restrictions which generally aim to preserve them in their natural condition; and

Whereas, Sixteen national wilderness areas have already been designated in Michigan, including the Beaver Basin; Big Island Lake; Delirium, Horeseshoe Bay; Huron Islands; Isle Royale; Mackinac; McCormick; Michigan Islands; Nordhouse Dunes, Rock River Canyon; Round Island; Seney; Sleeping Bear Dunes; Sturgeon River Gorge; and Sylvania wildernesses. These areas cover more than 294,000 acres of land throughout the state; and

Whereas, There is an effort underway to ask Congress to designate four more national wilderness areas in the Ottawa National Forest in Michigan's Upper Peninsula (UP), including the Ehloco area; Trap Hills; Norwich Plains; and the Sturgeon River Gorge Wilderness Addition. Together, these areas would add over 65,000 acres to the NWPS in Michigan; and

Whereas, In the Record of Decision for the 2006 Ottawa National Forest Management Plan, the areas proposed for wilderness designation were determined by the National Forest Service to lack wilderness characteristics. In their decision, the Regional Forester reported that the area had "no features or conditions that warrant a recommendation for wilderness study" and has "low to moderate wilderness potential"; and

Whereas, There is little evidence that designating additional wilderness areas would result in improving the ecological health of the Ottawa National Forest. Once wilderness restrictions go into effect, opportunities to practice scientifically proven silvicultural treatments, such as selective thinning, harvesting, and planting; prescribed burning; and invasive species management, are limited. These practices have been crucial in helping to restore these areas to the quality they are today; and

Whereas, Potential economic development would be limited by wilderness designation. Local communities currently benefit from economic returns related to timber harvests and tourism in the Ottawa National Forest. In 2016, the National Forest Service reported that the Ottawa National Forest supported an estimated 960 jobs, which resulted in more than \$39.3 million of direct income to local communities; and

Whereas, Recreational users currently enjoy a wide range of activities in the Ottawa National Forest, such as hiking, wildlife viewing, hunting and fishing, camping, motorized trail activities, and boating. Wilderness designation would significantly limit recreational access to these areas by prohibiting motorized equipment and mechanical transport. Additionally, enforcing such restrictions would increase the burden on entities charged with managing those lands; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we oppose the designation of additional national wilderness areas in Michigan's Upper Peninsula; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-191. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Guam expressing support for the passage of H.R. 6504, the "Native Pacific Islanders of America Equity Act," because it seeks to allow eligible Native CHamoru and Native Northern Marianas organizations to qualify for federal contracting opportunities through their participation in certain small business programs that are administered by the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

RESOLUTION No. 260-36

Whereas, I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that the U.S. Congress stated in the Small Business Act at 15 U.S.C. §631(f) that "the opportunity for full participation in our free enterprise system by socially and economically disadvantaged persons is essential if we are to obtain social and economic equality for such persons and improve the functioning of our national economy; that many such persons are socially disadvantaged because of

their identification as members of certain groups that have suffered the effects of discriminatory practices or similar invidious circumstances over which they have no control; that such groups include, but are not limited to, Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, Native Americans, Indian tribes, Asian Pacific Americans, Native Hawaiian Organizations, and other minorities; that it is in the national interest to expeditiously ameliorate the conditions of socially and economically disadvantaged groups; that such conditions can be improved by providing the maximum practicable opportunity for the development of small business concerns owned by 1 members of socially and economically disadvantaged groups; that such development can be materially advanced through the procurement by the United States of articles, equipment, supplies, services, materials, and construction work from such concerns; and that such procurements also benefit the United States by encouraging the expansion of suppliers for such procurements, thereby encouraging competition among such suppliers and promoting economy in such procurements"; and

Whereas, the Small Business Act also states in 15 U.S.C. §637 that "socially disadvantaged individuals are those who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as a member of a group without regard to their individual qualities"; and "economically disadvantaged individuals are those socially disadvantaged individuals whose ability to compete in the free enterprise system has been impaired due to diminished capital and credit opportunities as compared to others in the same business area who are not socially disadvantaged"; and

Whereas, the 8(a) Business Development Program administered by the Small Business Administration, commonly known as the 8(a) Program, is designed to assist small minority-owned businesses compete in the wider American economy. The 8(a) Program provides training, technical assistance, and contracting opportunities. One of the program's major benefits is that 8(a) firms can receive federal contracting preferences in the form of set-aside and sole-source awards. A set-aside award is a contract in which only certain contractors may compete, whereas a sole-source award is a contract awarded, or proposed for award, without competition. The 8(a) Program is limited to eligible businesses unconditionally owned and controlled by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged groups; and

Whereas, the 8(a) Program was originally established for the benefit of disadvantaged individuals; however, in the 1980s, Congress expanded the program to include small businesses owned by four (4) disadvantaged groups, specifically Alaska Native Corporations (ANCs), Community Development Corporations (CDCs), Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHOs), also known as group-owned 8(a) firms; and

Whereas, on January 25, 2022, the Native Pacific Islanders of America Equity Act was introduced in the 117th U.S. House of Representatives by Guam Congressman Michael San Nicolas and co-sponsored by Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Congressman Gregorio "Kilili" Camacho Sablan as H.R. 6504. The Native Pacific Islanders of America Equity Act seeks to allow eligible Native CHamoru and Native Northern Marianas organizations to qualify for federal contracting opportunities through their participation in certain small business programs that are administered by the Small Business Administration; and

Whereas, the term 'Native CHamoru' in H.R. 6504 means an individual who can document that one (1) or more of the individual's

direct ancestors resided on Guam before August 1, 1950. No residency or blood quantum amount shall be required for an individual to qualify as a 'Native CHamoru' under paragraph (1) of the bill; and

Whereas, I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds the definition of Native CHamoru in H.R. 6504 is tied to 1950 and does not describe the native inhabitants of Guam prior to the 1521 contact with outsiders, prior to the over three hundred (300)-year occupation by the Spanish, prior to the Treaty of Paris, prior to the U.S. Naval rule, prior to the World War II occupation of Guam by the Japanese, or prior to the 1950 conveyance by the United States Congress of citizenship on the residents of Guam; but I Liheslaturan Guåhan further finds for purposes of this particular small business program that this definition will adequately address the disparity and significantly help to remedy the needs of Native CHamoru businesses of Guam as was the goal of the Section 8(a) programs; and

Whereas, the Native Pacific Islanders of America Equity Act would establish under the Office of the Governor a 'CHamoru Registry Program, which shall keep a database to serve as a genealogy bank to verify Native CHamoru ancestry requirements. The Governor of Guam shall include in the database the name of any individual who submits to the Governor of Guam a request to be included and a copy of the birth certificate of that individual and birth certificates of direct ancestors that demonstrate that one or more of the individual's direct ancestors resided on Guam before August 1, 1950.'; and

Whereas, I Maga'hågan Guåhan may request for an appropriation if necessary from I Liheslaturan Guåhan to cover any implementation and operating costs; and

Whereas, H.R. 6504 would also amend the Small Business Act to include Native CHamoru organizations and Native Northern Marianas organizations as eligible disadvantaged groups under the 8(a) Program. In H.R. 6504, the term 'Native CHamoru Organization' is defined to mean any organization that is a nonprofit corporation that has filed articles of incorporation with the director (or the designee thereof) of the Guam Department of Revenue and Taxation, or any successor agency; that is controlled by Native CHamorus (as defined in section 4 of the Organic Act of Guam); and whose business activities will principally benefit Native CHamorus. The term 'Native Northern Marianas Organization' in H.R. 6504 means any organization that is a nonprofit corporation that has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary (or the designee thereof) of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Department of Commerce, or any successor agency; that is controlled by persons of Northern Marianas descent (as defined in Section 4 of Article 12 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands); and whose business activities will principally benefit persons of Northern Marianas descent; and

Whereas, I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that passage of H.R. 6504 would benefit eligible Native CHamoru-owned businesses who compete for billions of dollars in federal contracts by providing training, technical assistance and contracting opportunities. In FY 2020, 8(a) firms were awarded \$34 Billion Dollars in federal contracts, including \$9.3 Billion Dollars in 8(a) set-aside awards, \$11.1 Billion Dollars in 8(a) sole-source awards, \$2.2 Billion Dollars to an 8(a) firm in open competition with other firms, and \$11.3 Billion Dollars with another small business preference (e.g., set asides and sole-source awards for small businesses generally and for HUBZone firms, women-owned small businesses, and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses); and

Whereas, I Liheslaturan Guåhan further finds that the passage of H.R. 6504, the Native Pacific Islanders of America Equity Act, shall not absolve or relieve the United States of any liability for land takings or waive the historic demand of the people of Guam for return or restoration of the land, nor does it negate the rights of the people of Guam to self-determination; Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That I Mina'trentai Sais Na Liheslaturan Guåhan does hereby, on behalf of I Liheslaturan Guåhan and the people of Guam, respectfully request that the Congress of the United States include Native CHamoru-owned businesses in its small business programs targeting socially and economically disadvantaged groups; and be it further

Resolved, That I Mina'trentai Sais Na Liheslaturan Guåhan does hereby, on behalf of I Liheslaturan Guåhan and the people of Guam, express its support for the passage of H.R. 6504, the "Native Pacific Islanders of America Equity Act," because it seeks to allow eligible Native CHamoru and Native Northern Marianas organizations to qualify for federal contracting opportunities through their participation in certain small business programs that are administered by the Small Business Administration; and be it further

Resolved, That the Speaker certify, and the Legislative Secretary attest to, the adoption hereof, and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, President of the United States of America; to the Honorable Kamala Harris, Vice President of the United States; to the Honorable Nancy Pelosi, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Honorable Raúl M. Grijalva, Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Honorable Gregorio Kilili Camacho Sablan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Representative and Vice Chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Honorable Nydia M. Velázquez, Chairwoman of the Committee on Small Business, U.S. House of Representatives; to the Honorable Michael F.Q. San Nicolas, Guam Delegate, U.S. House of Representatives; and to the Honorable Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero, I Maga'hågan Guåhan.

POM-192. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho opposing the removal or breaching of the dams on the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 103

Whereas, the Idaho Legislature recognizes the Columbia-Snake River System as part of the United States Marine Highway network; and

Whereas, the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries, collectively and in its entirety, are a multiuse system providing navigation, transportation, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, hydropower generation, flood control, and irrigation to the citizens and industry of the Pacific Northwest; and

Whereas, the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries provide a vital contribution to the well-being of the State of Idaho and to the quality of life of its citizens, being among the most operationally important and cost-effective projects in the Federal Columbia River Power System; and

Whereas, a balanced river system produces economic benefits like jobs, trade, and renewable electricity while caring for environmental values through good management practices and reinvestment in our natural resources; and

Whereas, no amount of money can replace the lifestyle and economies of the commu-

nities that depend upon the Columbia-Snake River System's hydropower, navigation, irrigation, flood risk management, recreation, and municipal and industrial water supply benefits; and

Whereas, the State of Idaho reasserts and confirms sovereign control over all water resources within the state; and

Whereas, the decline of anadromous fish is due to many factors, including increased predation, unfavorable ocean conditions, and harvest levels; and

Whereas, breaching the four lower Snake River dams is an idealistic, single variable model to Pacific salmon recovery that flies in the face of reality for salmon, is illogical from an environmental perspective, hurts industry and communities, puts politics over science and local jobs, and may neither restore Idaho salmon nor prevent their extinction; and

Whereas, only four of the thirteen Endangered Species Act-listed salmon runs swim past the lower Snake River dams, and they do so with over 95% survival at each of the dams; and

Whereas, breaching the four lower Snake River dams would be a drastic measure that would forever alter our way of life in the Pacific Northwest; and

Whereas, breaching the lower Snake River dams is an outdated argument that is not supported by current dam passage survival studies of juvenile Pacific salmon; and

Whereas, in 2008, 2014, and 2020 the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration produced biological opinions that stated breaching the four lower Snake River dams was not necessary action for salmon recovery; and

Whereas, the governor of Idaho commissioned the Governor's Salmon Workgroup, a diverse group of stakeholders that worked for 18 months to study the issue of salmon recovery, representing for the first time broad interests working collaboratively to help shape the state's salmon and steelhead policy; and

Whereas, that workgroup developed many practical recommendations to address the issue of improved river systems and habitat conditions for healthy salmon populations, specifically excluding any recommendations for removing dams; and

Whereas, due to the efforts of the state, the Nez Perce Tribe, and Idaho water users in entering into the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement, up to 487,000 acre-feet of Idaho's water is used for flow augmentation for salmon and steelhead in the lower Snake and Columbia rivers, with water being released through willing-buyer, willing-seller arrangements. In return for flow augmentation, the 2004 agreement provides protections to Idaho water users in the form of a 30-year biological opinion; and

Whereas, agricultural and industrial applications of water have a legal priority within the state; and

Whereas, the Port of Lewiston, Idaho's only seaport, is part of the collective Columbia-Snake River System and is an asset to the State of Idaho and an asset to the Inland Northwest region, providing global competitiveness and connectivity for regional products, economic development investment, and multimodal transportation; and

Whereas, the State of Idaho supports the Port of Lewiston activities and believes that reservoir drawdowns or removal of the dams on the lower Snake and Columbia rivers would inflict on the citizenry a loss of recreation, an increase in electric rates, a loss of navigation, a risk of floods, economic hardship, and an impaired quality of life; and

Whereas, cruise boat traffic to the Port of Lewiston has steadily increased over the last 10 years and is projected to increase from

19,000 passengers in 2019 to over 33,000 passengers in 2022, a growth of 76%, bringing much financial growth to the entire Snake River area; and

Whereas, the Columbia-Snake River System acts as a top wheat export gateway in the United States, with approximately 10% of all United States wheat exports barged through the four dams on the Snake River and about 50% of all Idaho-grown wheat barged from Lewiston to Portland and then onto export markets around the world; and

Whereas, barging on the Columbia and Snake rivers is the safest, most fuel-efficient means of transporting cargoes in the Northwest, being 40% more fuel-efficient than freight trains and 270% more fuel-efficient than semitrucks; and

Whereas, without the ability to barge goods down the river, diesel fuel consumption would increase by nearly 5 million gallons per year as barges would be replaced by less efficient truck-to-rail shipments, resulting in increases in carbon dioxide and other harmful emissions by over 1.2 million tons per year; and

Whereas, the Columbia-Snake River System is also highly valued on the west coast for forest product exports and mineral exports, is second in the nation for soy exports, and is a major gateway for auto imports and exports. Each year, around 250,000 tons of wood chips are barged from the Lower Granite Pool to be turned into pulp for paper production at mills on the lower Columbia River; and

Whereas, hydroelectric power is one of the best energy sources we have, with clean, reliable, renewable baseload generation that is more valuable than ever as the four lower Snake River dams produce thousands of megawatts of low-cost, affordable electricity, which is renewable energy that provides power to 22 rural Idaho utilities serving tens of thousands of Idahoans, numerous Idaho cities, farmers, and industries, while acting as a battery to integrate other intermittent renewable energy resources on the system; and

Whereas, the Idaho Legislature believes that any actions to degrade the functionality, in whole or in part, or to remove or breach dams on the Columbia-Snake River System or its tributaries, or to take water from the state for anadromous fish enhancement efforts would inflict on the citizenry of the state a loss in economic and trade opportunities, a loss of recharge waters for the state's aquifers, a loss of navigation and transportation, an increased risk of floods, an increase in electrical rates, a shortfall in power generation, a loss of recreational opportunities, and a threatened quality of life for Idaho citizens; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-sixth Idaho Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring therein, that Idaho opposes the removal or breaching of the dams on the Columbia-Snake River System and its tributaries, has sovereignty of its water resources, prohibits contributions of water from Idaho's reservoirs for flow augmentation except those expressly authorized by state law, contends that efforts for further recovery of anadromous fish must be based on sound science, and supports maintenance and multiple-use benefits of the Columbia-Snake River System. Additionally, the Idaho Legislature recognizes and supports the international competitiveness, multimodal transportation, and economic development benefits provided by the Port of Lewiston; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the

President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress and to the congressional delegations representing the states of Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Oregon in the Congress of the United States.

POM-193. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress to oppose the reporting requirements in the Biden Administration's tax increase proposal for fiscal year 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL NO. 2004

Whereas, the Biden administration's tax increase proposal for fiscal year 2022 includes a number of provisions that would place undue burdens on banks, small businesses and law-abiding American citizens; and

Whereas, the proposal seeks to increase tax enforcement measures by requiring peer-to-peer payment transaction apps as well as banks and other financial institutions to annually report aggregated data on all account inflows and outflows of \$600 or more to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the reports would also disclose whether transactions involved physical cash, foreign accounts or transfers between accounts with the same owner. These requirements would result in serious issues regarding privacy, compliance costs and negative impacts on low-income communities; and

Whereas, the proposal's low \$600 threshold for reporting would ensnare most active bank accounts, including those owned by individuals and small businesses. As a result, the financial data of the majority of bank accounts would be sent to the IRS, which experiences more than one bill on cyberattacks each year. In addition, a June 2021 ProPublica article revealed a massive leak of tax return data from the IRS, demonstrating that the agency is unable or unwilling to protect taxpayer information. Considering its many vulnerabilities in cybersecurity, the IRS should not be trusted with more private information; and

Whereas, by holding financial institutions responsible for data collection and reporting, the proposal would force banks to increase spending on additional staffing, technology and other resources. These costs could then be passed on to the depositors, thereby burdening tax-compliant citizens and businesses; and

Whereas, people from both political parties have expressed concern about the Biden administration's tax increase proposal. A group of 141 House Republicans explained their position in a letter to their Democratic colleagues, and House Democrats omitted the bank reporting requirements in their September 2021 list of tax policy changes due to the potential harm it may cause to low-income communities; and

Whereas, the Biden administration's tax increase proposal fails to consider cybersecurity risks and unjust burdens on lawful individuals, and the United States Congress should oppose this unprecedented intrusion into the privacy of Americans.

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

1. That the United States Congress oppose the burdensome reporting requirements included in the Biden administration's tax increase proposal for fiscal year 2022.

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-194. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging the

United States Congress to permanently extend the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 with commensurate spending cuts to avoid increasing the federal tax burden; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 154

Whereas, Prior to government-mandated economic shutdowns during the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) spurred steady economic expansion and allowed the spirit of entrepreneurship to flourish, while creating new jobs and opportunities for tens of millions of Americans. The act resulted in a \$1.5 trillion net tax cut, and was followed by historically low unemployment rates, an increase in business investment, and a \$6,000 increase in real median household income over the next two years. This includes scores of raises and bonuses for workers immediately after the law was adopted; and

Whereas, the TCJA reduced federal tax rates for households across every income level, and this relief resulted in a tax cut of more than \$1,500 for the average middle-income earner. The act had many provisions to reduce the individual income taxes including reductions in personal income tax rates, nearly doubling the standard deduction, and substantially reducing the hated Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT); and

Whereas, the TCJA set an annual cap of \$10,000 on the state and local tax (SALT) deduction, broadening the tax base at the federal level and in many states. This caused state level budget surpluses and led to many states offering substantial tax relief; and

Whereas, Prior to the TCJA, the top corporate income tax rate in the United States was thirty-five percent, the highest among all nations in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The act reduced the tax rate to twenty-one percent, bringing the United States back to average among OECD member nations, and dramatically enhancing American competitiveness; and

Whereas, Many significant provisions of the TCJA are set to expire after December 31, 2025. Allowing these provisions to expire would result in a massive federal tax increase on hardworking American taxpayers, a significant decline in American competitiveness, fewer jobs, reduced wage income for workers, and higher prices. In addition, the expiration of these provisions would incentivize many states to return to a period of higher taxes and inflated spending; and

Whereas, More than 100 million American taxpayers from all income groups, but especially those in the middle and working classes, have enjoyed real tax relief due to the TCJA. The majority of Americans support making these tax cuts permanent; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the Congress of the United States to permanently extend the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 with commensurate spending cuts to avoid increasing the federal tax burden; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-195. A memorial adopted by the Senate of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress to protect consumers and financial institutions from burdensome Internal Revenue Service rules and reporting requirements; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE MEMORIAL NO. 1001

Whereas, the Biden administration and certain members of Congress have proposed

changes to tax information reporting that would require banking and financial institutions to report to the Internal Revenue Service on the incoming and outgoing transactions from every customer's financial account with gross inflows and outflows that range from \$600 to \$10,000 during the taxable year; and

Whereas, these proposals would require financial institutions to report, for both personal and business accounts, the account's physical cash amount, transactions with foreign accounts and transfers to and from the owner and the owner's other accounts; and

Whereas, savings, transactional, loan and investment accounts in these financial institutions would be subject to these proposed requirements; and

Whereas, there are serious concerns over data privacy and security if these new requirements are put in place. Keeping member and customer account information private and secure is among the primary goals of all financial institutions in this state, and these new requirements, at any threshold dollar amount, could jeopardize the security of accounts and personal information; and

Whereas, privacy is cited as one of the primary reasons individual's choose not to open bank accounts, and this proposal lays a foundation for new and future barriers for the unbanked and underbanked; and

Whereas, financial institutions in this state and nation are already subject to many burdensome regulations. Including these new and extensive reporting requirements would deepen that burden in an untenable and destructive fashion for many community-based financial institutions.

1. That the United States Congress act to protect consumers from harmful and intrusive Internal Revenue Service rules and financial institutions from burdensome reporting requirements.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial 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-196. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging the federal government to extend Title 42 to avoid a crisis at the border; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 130

Whereas, Former President Donald Trump's administration implemented Title 42 to prevent certain migrants without documentation from entering the United States during a public health emergency such as COVID-19. This law allowed for some vulnerable populations, such as unaccompanied children, to continue seeking refuge in the United States; and

Whereas, the President Joe Biden's administration plans to end Title 42 restrictions on May 23, 2022. The United States Department of Homeland Security has reported that it expects an estimated 18,000 people to cross the southern border each day once these restrictions are lifted. This estimate is an overwhelming increase from March 2022, when an average of 7,000 migrants entered the country every day. Despite unprecedented migration, neither President Biden nor the administration has announced a concrete plan on how to handle a possible surge; and

Whereas, Extending Title 42 will delay a possible border crisis until the administration can produce an immigration plan. The extension has bipartisan support in Congress, and recent polling showed that the majority of Americans oppose the lifting of Title 42 restrictions; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the federal government to extend Title 42 to avoid a crisis at the border; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-197. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the United States Congress to hold a state funeral at such time of the passing of the last World War II Medal of Honor recipient to honor those who served in World War II; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL No. 101

Whereas, the Medal of Honor is the United States of America's highest and most-prestigious personal military decoration that may be awarded to recognize United States military service members who have distinguished themselves by acts of valor. The Medal of Honor represents the indomitable spirit, determination, selflessness, and gallantry of those who, in the face of overwhelming odds, performed far beyond the call of duty; and

Whereas, as members of the "Greatest Generation," which represented the character and strength of the State of Idaho and the United States, Captain Arthur Junior Jackson, United States Marine Corps, who served with the 3rd Battalion, 7th Marine Regiment, and Robert Dale Maxwell, United States Army, who served with the 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, were both awarded the Medal of Honor during World War II for gallantry, risking their lives, and acting with valor. Both Captain Arthur Junior Jackson and Robert Dale Maxwell, along with Idaho's other Medal of Honor recipients, are now deceased, leaving only memories of their heroic acts. The stories of these patriots' courage and valor during the war should never be forgotten; and

Whereas, the President of the United States holds the authority to designate a state funeral. A number of state funerals to honor our war heroes have been held in the past, including the 1921 state funeral for the Unknown Soldier of World War I and the 1964 state funeral honoring General Douglas MacArthur. These state funerals have offered our nation the opportunity to pause, reflect, and honor the service of those individuals and those who served alongside them; and

Whereas, the last surviving Medal of Honor recipients from World War II are 96-year-old Hershel "Woody" Williams, a retired United States Marine Corps warrant officer and United States Department of Veterans Affairs veterans service representative, and 99-year-old Charles H. Coolidge, who served as a United States Army technical sergeant; Now therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-sixth Idaho Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives concurring therein, that a state funeral be held at such time of the passing of the last World War II Medal of Honor recipient, to honor the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient from World War II, and to honor those who served in World War II, such distinction giving our nation the opportunity to thank those who saved the world from Nazism, fascism, and militaristic imperialism. This national recognition would also serve to honor the 473 service members who were awarded the Medal of Honor for service

during World War II, along with the 16 million American men and women who faithfully served our nation, including many Idahoans, during that war, paying a final salute to the millions of men and women of the "Greatest Generation" who served our country from 1941 to 1945; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-198. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona supporting the enactment of the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act and the Ensuring Accurate and Complete Abortion Data Reporting Act of 2019; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 1009

Whereas, Congress and the State of Arizona have compelling interests in protecting all human life; and

Whereas, Congress passed by unanimous consent the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act "to repudiate the flawed notion that a child's entitlement to the protections of the law is dependent upon whether that child's mother or others want him or her" and "to repudiate the flawed notion that the right to an abortion means the right to a dead baby, regardless of where the killing takes place"; and

Whereas, to achieve these important objectives, the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act affirmatively recognizes that all infants born at any stage of development, regardless of the circumstances surrounding their births, are "persons" for purposes of federal law; and

Whereas, the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act became law in August 2002; and

Whereas, the legal recognition provided by the Born-Alive Infants Protection Act has proved to be inadequate for providing necessary legal protections for infants born alive following attempted abortions and ensuring that they receive medically appropriate care and treatment; and

Whereas, to remedy this deficiency, Congress introduced the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, which would affirmatively require that medically appropriate care be given to any infant born alive following an abortion procedure; and

Whereas, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act supplements existing federal law to require that health care providers "exercise the same degree of professional skill, care and diligence to preserve the life and health of a child" born alive following an attempted abortion as the provider "would render to any other child born alive"; and

Whereas, a February 2017 poll by the Susan B. Anthony List found that 77% of Americans support legislation "that would ensure that a baby who survives a failed abortion would be given the same medical treatment as any other baby born prematurely at the same age"; and

Whereas, the citizens of this state strongly support laws providing legal recognition and protection for born-alive infants, including those who survive attempted abortions, as evidenced by Arizona's enactment of section 36-2301, Arizona Revised Statutes, which requires a physician performing an abortion and any other physician in attendance to use "all available means and medical skills" to "promote, preserve and maintain the life" of a fetus or embryo who is delivered alive; and

Whereas, the problem of born-alive infants being denied medically appropriate care following attempted abortions is a matter of official public record but still underreported; and

Whereas, to remedy the problem of under reporting of cases of infants born alive following attempted abortions, Congress introduced the Ensuring Accurate and Complete Abortion Data Reporting Act of 2019, which would make certain Medicaid family planning monies conditional on a state gathering and reporting to the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention comprehensive abortion data, and affirmatively requires that states report instances of unborn children surviving abortion attempts; Therefore, be it

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

1. That the Legislature strongly supports the enactment of the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.

2. That the Legislature strongly supports the enactment of the Ensuring Accurate and Complete Abortion Data Reporting Act of 2019.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Resolution to the Governor of the State of Arizona, 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-199. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to facilitate the resettlement of Ukrainian refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 113

Whereas, On February 24, 2022, the Russian military launched a full-scale military assault on Ukraine. As troops invaded the country, Russia launched other military attacks, including bombing major Ukrainian cities; and

Whereas, As the Ukrainian military has valiantly defended their homeland, the fighting has created a humanitarian crisis among the country's civilians. Less than a week into the conflict, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian refugees have fled to other countries. It has been estimated that this figure may climb to several million; and

Whereas, These Ukrainian refugees have numerous needs that must be met. Fleeing their homes, they need access to housing, education, healthcare, and other basic needs. Taking in and supporting the refugees is paramount to limiting the damage done by Russia's violence; and

Whereas, As a world leader in standing up against oppression, the United States has an obligation to commit itself to supporting Ukrainian refugees, including facilitating their resettlement. As Ukraine's neighbors may be overwhelmed by the scale of the crisis, the federal government should take action to ensure the refugees are able to be resettled in the United States; and

Whereas, Michigan must also do its part in addressing this global crisis. Our state must stand ready to do its part in supporting refugees fleeing wars of aggression; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge President Joe Biden and the Congress of the United States to facilitate the resettlement of Ukrainian refugees; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Governor Gretchen Whitmer to assist in resettling some Ukrainian refugees in Michigan; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United

States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, the members of the Michigan congressional delegation, and the Governor.

POM-200. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska applying to the United States Congress, pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution, to call a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION NO. 14

Now, Therefore, be it Resolved by the Members of the One Hundred Seventh Legislature of Nebraska, Second Session:

1. The Legislature of the State of Nebraska hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.

2. The Clerk of the Legislature shall transmit copies of this application to the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives from this state, and to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation.

3. This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

4. This application will be rescinded as of February 1, 2027.

POM-201. A communication from the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico submitting the first partial report on House Resolution No. 446 and requesting its approval; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-202. A resolution adopted by the City Commission of the City of Miramar, Florida urging the United States Congress to enact the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019 and providing for an effective date; to the Committee on Finance.

POM-203. A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Watsonville, California urging the President of the United States to forgive student loans; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

POM-204. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Republic of Palau conveying heartfelt sympathies and condolences to the family, relatives, friends, and the people of Alaska for the untimely passing of United States Congressman Don Young, and memorializing his extraordinary contributions to the Republic of Palau; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-205. A resolution adopted by the Council of the County of Maui, Hawaii urging the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to promptly issue the proposed rule entitled "Enhancing Protections for Hawaiian Spinner Dolphins to Prevent Disturbance"; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-206. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan encouraging the

United States and Taiwan to further strengthen bilateral trade between our countries and continue our strong economic and trade partnership; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 115

Whereas, Michigan and Taiwan have enjoyed strong bilateral trade, educational and cultural exchanges, and tourism; and

Whereas, Taiwan shares the same values of freedom, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, peace, and prosperity with the United States and the State of Michigan; and

Whereas, The United States ranks as Taiwan's second-largest trading partners and Taiwan is the eighth-largest trading partner of the United States. Bilateral trade between the two countries exceeded \$856 billion in 2021; and

Whereas, Taiwan and the State of Michigan have enjoyed a long and mutually beneficial relationship with the prospect of future growth. Taiwan was Michigan's seventh-largest export market in Asia in 2020, with \$225 million worth of Michigan goods exported to Taiwan; and

Whereas, To strengthen the Taiwan-Michigan bilateral economic relationship, it is essential that Michigan businesses enhance their economic engagement with Taiwan based on the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act (TRA, Public Law 96-8, 22 USC § 3301). Article 4, Section b of the TRA stipulates that "wherever the laws of the United States refer to relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and such laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan"; and

Whereas, Taiwan and the United States should further strengthen bilateral trade between our countries, thereby increasing Michigan's exports to Taiwan and creating bilateral investment; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we encourage the United States and Taiwan to further strengthen bilateral trade between our countries and continue our strong economic and trade partnership; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3875. A bill to require the President to develop and maintain products that show the risk of natural hazards across the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-141).

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. WYDEN for the Committee on Finance.

*Douglas J. McKalip, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to