

Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2151. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Partial Filling of Prescriptions for Schedule II Controlled Substances" ((RIN1117-AB45) (Docket No. DEA-469)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 8, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2152. A communication from the Regulatory Policy Analyst, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Nomenclature Change for Dockets Management; Technical Amendment" (Docket No. FDA-2023-N-0963) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 23, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2153. A communication from the General Counsel, United States Access Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way" (RIN3014-AA26) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2154. A communication from the Senior Policy Advisor, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Updating the Davis-Bacon Related Acts Regulations" (RIN1235-AA40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on September 6, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2155. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pre-enforcement Notice and Conciliation Procedures" (RIN1250-AA14) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on August 23, 2023; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2156. A communication from the Ombudsman, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "2022 Annual Report to Congress"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2157. A communication from the Secretary of Labor and the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's fiscal year 2022 Actuarial Evaluation of the Expected Operations and Status of the PBGC Funds; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2158. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, an annual report relative to the implementation of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 for fiscal year 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2159. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Administration for Community Living Traumatic Brain Injury Act Programs for Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2160. A communication from the Board Members, Railroad Retirement Board, trans-

mitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Board's budget request for fiscal year 2025; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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-55. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming reaffirming its commitment to the strong and deepening relationship between Taiwan and the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

Whereas, Taiwan and the United States are bonded by their shared commitment to democracy, human rights, the rule of law and a free market economy; and

Whereas, on March 5, 1984, the State of Wyoming adopted Taiwan as Wyoming's sister state; and

Whereas, Taiwan ranks as the United States' eighth largest trading partner, Taiwan ranks as the United States' sixth largest agricultural goods export destination and bilateral trade between the United States and Taiwan reached an estimated one hundred fourteen billion dollars (\$114,000,000,000) in 2021; and

Whereas, the United States and Taiwan have welcomed the resumption of high-level trade engagement and have expressed a desire to work closely together; and

Whereas, Taiwan ranks as the State of Wyoming's eighth largest trading partner in Asia and both the State of Wyoming and Taiwan are committed to strengthening bilateral economic bonds; and

Whereas, the United States Congress passed the landmark Taiwan Relation Act in 1979 to sustain a close, bilateral relationship and to advance mutual security and commercial interests between the United States and Taiwan; and

Whereas, based on the principles of the United States' and Taiwan's Education Initiative in 2020, Taiwan's Ministry of Education and the State of Wyoming's Department of Education signed a memorandum of understanding on educational cooperation in 2022 to further promote teacher and student exchanges and cultural awareness; and

Whereas, the United States has previously assisted Taiwan in its participation with the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Criminal Police Organization and the United States will continue to support Taiwan's meaningful participation in these and other international organizations; and

Whereas, Taiwan, as a willing and contributing member of the world community, has made countless contributions of technical and financial assistance in the wake of natural disasters worldwide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Members of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

Section 1. That, Wyoming reaffirms its commitment to the strong and deepening relationship between Taiwan and the State of Wyoming.

Section 2. That Wyoming supports Taiwan's participation in internal organizations that impact the global trade, health, safety and well-being of twenty-three million (23,000,000) people in Taiwan.

Section 3. That Wyoming reiterates its support for a closer economic and trade partnership between the United States and Taiwan including signing the United States-Taiwan Bilateral Trade Agreement.

Section 4. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, to Wyoming's Congressional Delegation, to Taiwan President Tsai Ing-wen and to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office, Seattle, Washington.

POM-56. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States government and Michiganders to strengthen ties with Taiwan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 59

Whereas, the United States and Taiwan have strong ties based on shared ideals and robust bilateral trade. Taiwan shares the values of freedom, democracy, human rights, rule of law, peace, and prosperity with the United States and the state of Michigan. In 2021, the United States ranked as Taiwan's second-largest trading partner, while Taiwan was the eighth-largest trading partner of the United States, counting the European Union as a single trading partner. The countries shared 113.9 billion dollars in two-way goods trade and 19.8 billion dollars in two-way services trade in that year; and

Whereas, Taiwan is a particularly important trade partner for our nation's agricultural industry. Taiwan imported 3.9 billion dollars' worth of agricultural products from the United States in 2021, making it the sixth-largest market for United States food and agricultural products overall. Examining individual agricultural products, Taiwan was the seventh-largest market for United States soybeans and corn in 2021. Due to our high-quality produce, the United States remains one of Taiwan's largest sources of agricultural products, supplying more than one-fifth of the country's total agricultural imports in 2020; and

Whereas, the state of Michigan and Taiwan have enjoyed a mutually beneficial relationship, with strong bilateral trade and a long history of educational and cultural exchanges. Taiwan was Michigan's tenth-largest export market in Asia in 2022, with over 313 million dollars' worth of Michigan goods exported to Taiwan that year. Since 2006, the Michigan Department of Education and the Taiwanese Ministry of Education have had an English and Chinese language teacher exchange program, helping our citizens to grow closer and learn about each other's cultures. The Taiwan Friendship Caucus in the Michigan Legislature exists to strengthen ties between our governments, our economies, and our people. To ensure this relationship remains strong, Michigan businesses should increase their economic engagement with Taiwan; and

Whereas, the United States could take additional steps to strengthen bilateral trade with Taiwan, which would also enhance Taiwan's trade with the state of Michigan. Trade between our nations could be improved if the United States entered into a bilateral trade agreement and an avoidance of double taxation agreement with Taiwan. Taiwan could also be included in the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF), a partnership between many Indo-Pacific nations and the United States that was created to strengthen economic cooperation. The United States invited other Indo-Pacific partners to join the IPEF in May 2022, and Taiwan should be invited to and included in this partnership; and

Whereas, Taiwan has adopted a policy of "steadfast diplomacy" in its foreign relations. This policy "aims at mutual benefit and peace, creating sustainable partnerships with diplomatic allies, and strengthening

substantive ties in multiple fields with friendly and like-minded countries." Taiwan is clearly willing to collaborate with the world to deal with global challenges and seek a brighter future together; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge the United States government and Michiganders to strengthen ties with Taiwan; 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.

POM-57. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging and requesting the United States Congress and the National Security Council to conduct a formal review of the Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 52

Whereas, in 1960, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan was signed and established mutuality between the two nations; and

Whereas, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security has had the effect of establishing a military alliance between the United States and Japan; and

Whereas, under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the government of Japan agrees to take necessary action to ensure the adequate security and protection of the United States Armed Forces while stationed in Japan; and

Whereas, there are over one hundred thousand American service members and dependents stationed in Japan, which is more than any other place in the world other than the United States; and

Whereas, active-duty American service members are, and will continue to be, stationed abroad in Japan while serving in the United States Armed Forces; and

Whereas, status of forces agreements are designed to ensure adequate and fair legal treatment of American service members stationed abroad; and

Whereas, the Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and Japan does not appear to provide adequate legal protection for American service members due to reports that Japan regularly violates the Status of Forces Agreement by detaining American service members without adequate cause or necessity prior to charges; and

Whereas, there are reports that Japanese authorities consistently deny legal counsel to service members during police interrogations and fail to provide adequate translation assistance during interrogations and trials, which would violate the Department of Defense policy regarding the legal rights of service members overseas; and

Whereas, the United States Congress through the United States House and Senate Committees on Armed Services are responsible for conducting oversight of the United States military and ensuring that international agreements are in the best interest of the American people and abided by the parties entering such agreements. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby urge and request the United States Congress and the National Security Council to conduct a formal review of the Status of Forces Agreement between the United States and Japan to ensure that the agreement is in the best interest of the United States and adequately protects American service members in accordance with

constitutional rights and the United States Department of Defense policy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-58. A resolution adopted by the House of the Representatives of the State of Arkansas recognizing the importance of pregnancy help organizations in Arkansas; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 1010

Whereas, the life-affirming impact of pregnancy help organizations on the women, men, children, and communities they serve is considerable and growing; and

Whereas, pregnancy help organizations serve women in Arkansas and across the United States with integrity and compassion; and

Whereas, more than two thousand seven hundred (2,700) pregnancy help organizations across the United States provide comprehensive care to women and men facing unplanned pregnancies, including resources to meet their physical, psychological, emotional, and spiritual needs; and

Whereas, pregnancy help organizations offer women free, confidential, and compassionate services, including pregnancy tests, peer counseling, 24-hour telephone hotlines, childbirth and parenting classes, referrals to community health care, and other support services; and

Whereas, many pregnancy help organizations offer ultrasounds and other medical services; and

Whereas, many pregnancy help organizations provide information on adoption and adoption referrals to pregnant women; and

Whereas, pregnancy help organizations encourage women to make positive life choices by equipping them with complete and accurate information regarding their pregnancy options and the development of their unborn children; and

Whereas, pregnancy help organizations provide women with compassionate and confidential peer counseling in a nonjudgmental manner regardless of their pregnancy outcomes; and

Whereas, pregnancy help organizations provide important support and resources for women who choose childbirth over abortion; and

Whereas, pregnancy help organizations ensure that women are receiving prenatal information and services that lead to the birth of healthy infants; and

Whereas, many pregnancy help organizations provide grief assistance for women and men who regret the loss of their children from past choices they have made; and

Whereas, many pregnancy help organizations work to prevent unplanned pregnancies by teaching effective abstinence education in public schools; and

Whereas, both federal and state governments are increasingly recognizing the valuable services of pregnancy help organizations through the designation of public funds for such organizations; and

Whereas, pregnancy help organizations operate primarily through reliance on the voluntary donations and time of individuals who are committed to caring for the needs of women and promoting and protecting life, Now therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Ninety-Fourth General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

That the House of Representatives:

(1) Strongly support pregnancy help organizations in their unique, positive contribu-

tions to the individual lives of women, men, and babies, both born and unborn;

(2) Commend the compassionate work of tens of thousands of volunteers and paid staff at pregnancy help organizations in Arkansas and across the United States;

(3) Strongly encourage the United States Congress and other federal and state government agencies to grant pregnancy help organizations assistance for medical equipment and abstinence education in a manner that does not compromise the mission or religious integrity of these organizations; and

(4) Disapprove of the actions of any national, state, or local groups attempting to prevent pregnancy help organizations from effectively serving women and men facing unplanned pregnancies; and be it further

Resolved, That upon its adoption a copy of this resolution be presented by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives to each pregnancy help organization in Arkansas, to the Governor, to the President of the United States, and to the Vice President of the United States, and the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

POM-59. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to enact legislation that would ensure abortion is affordable and available for anyone who needs it and to support the President of the United States' efforts to protect abortion access across the country; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 123

Whereas, Every person should have the freedom to make decisions about their bodies, their lives, and their futures with respect and dignity, including when and how to become parents, without barriers based on income or access. Abortion care, along with the full range of health care, should be affordable, available, and supported for everyone who needs it; and

Whereas, On June 24, 2022 the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade* and stripped away a right that had been held for nearly 50 years. Almost one third (29%) of the total U.S. population of women of reproductive age are now living in states where abortion is either unavailable or severely restricted, and a dozen other states are certain or likely to ban abortion in the future. All across the country, pregnant people now face delays when trying to access abortion care or are forced to travel hundreds of miles to states with less restrictive requirements and take on additional emotional and financial costs; and

Whereas, A 2022 report found that more than 66 clinics in 15 states have been forced to stop providing abortion care as a result of criminalization, impacting 22 million people of reproductive age who may be in need of abortion care. In these states, people are denied abortion care altogether and, without the means to travel to receive the care they need, are forced to carry a pregnancy against their will; and

Whereas, A person seeking an abortion that is denied is more likely to experience life-threatening maternal and infant health complications, more likely to have a household income below the poverty line and experience economic hardship, and more likely to stay in contact with violent partners, putting them and their children at greater risk than if they were able to receive the abortion; and

Whereas, Abortion is a safe and effective medical procedure. Leading public health organizations such as the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Medical Association, and the American

Academy of Family Physicians strongly oppose efforts to impede access to abortion care or interfere in the relationship between a person and health care provider; and

Whereas, Medication abortion is a FDA-approved, safe, and effective option for ending an early pregnancy up to 10 weeks and accounts for more than half of all abortions, yet anti-abortion lawmakers have enacted medically unnecessary laws to restrict and stigmatize the procedure. Congressional passage of the Women's Health Protection Act of 2023 would protect the right to abortion and prohibit governmental restrictions on abortion; and

Whereas, Abortion care should be made available without hurdles or stigma for people of color, young people, LGBTQ+ and non-binary people, immigrants, and others. Systemic racism, economic insecurity, and punitive policies such as the Hyde amendment and insurance coverage bans have especially impacted people of color and marginalized groups. Congressional passage of the Equal Access to Abortion Coverage in Health Insurance (EACH) Act of 2023 would ensure equal, affordable access to abortion to all individuals no matter their race, how much money they make, how they are insured, who they are, or where they're from; and

Whereas, Immigrant families continue to struggle against low wages, unfair working conditions, a dehumanizing immigration system, and restrictions to access based on documentation status. Congressional passage of the Lifting Immigrant Families Through Benefits Access Restoration Act of 2021 and the Health Equity and Access under the Law (HEAL) for Immigrant Women and Families Act of 2021 would allow many immigrants to enroll in federal health programs like Medicaid without waiting periods and ensure that all immigrants can access affordable coverage for which they are otherwise eligible; and

Whereas, The Michigan House of Representatives stands committed to ensuring abortion is available for everyone who needs it by supporting and advancing policies that ensure abortion care is available without hurdles or stigma for all people in the communities in which they live, regardless of their race, gender, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status. The Michigan Legislature has already taken bold steps towards abortion justice by repealing the harmful and archaic 1931 law that criminalized abortion providers and adding protections so that no worker will have to face discrimination based on their reproductive health outcomes, including having an abortion; and

Whereas, Local leaders and stakeholders in Michigan are working to advance comprehensive abortion justice policies that address the lived realities of abortion access. Abortion providers in the state of Michigan offer quality and compassionate care, making Michigan a state that will always be a place for those in need of abortion care; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge the United States Congress to enact legislation that would ensure abortion is affordable and available for anyone who needs it and to support the President of the United States' efforts to protect abortion access across the country; 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.

POM-60. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging and requesting the Louisiana Department of Health and the United States Food

and Drug Administration to expand testing of imported shrimp products and increase public awareness of health risks associated with imported shrimp; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 105

Whereas, the harvesting of shrimp has been part of the cultural heritage of Louisiana since the nineteenth century; and

Whereas, according to a recent report by the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, the Louisiana seafood industry produces an economic impact of over \$2.4 billion annually for the state; and

Whereas, the Louisiana shrimp fishery is the largest commercial fishery in the state by economic value and the second largest commercial fishery by volume of landings; and

Whereas, Louisiana's shrimp landings account for more than forty percent of all warmwater shrimp landed in the United States in 2022; and

Whereas, the Louisiana wild-caught shrimp fishery is losing domestic market share to an inferior, pond-raised, imported shrimp, which results in lower dockside prices for Louisiana fishers; and

Whereas, approximately ninety-four percent of seafood sold in the United States is imported and shrimp account for the highest percent of all seafood imports; and

Whereas, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), imported shrimp products have risen from less than two hundred fifty million pounds in 1980, to nearly two billion pounds in 2022; and

Whereas, according to statistics from the United States Census Bureau and the NOAA, the price per pound for imported shrimp, adjusted for inflation, has decreased from nearly ten dollars in 1980, to just over four dollars in 2022, while the Gulf dockside value has declined from nearly five dollars in 1980, to approximately two dollars and fifty cents in 2022; and

Whereas, current food safety regulations and inspections are failing to prevent risks to human safety and, according to a report published in Environmental Science and Technology, only two percent of all seafood imported into the United States is tested for contamination, whereas the European Union inspects fifty percent, Japan inspects eighteen percent, and Canada inspects fifteen percent. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby urge and request the Louisiana Department of Health and the United States Food and Drug Administration to expand the testing of imported shrimp products for banned drugs, bacteria, and disease and to increase public awareness to the possible health risks associated with imported shrimp. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby urge the United States Congress to support legislation requiring the labeling of all shrimp sold at restaurants to be labeled with their country of origin and to take such actions as are necessary to hold foreign fisheries to the same standards as domestic fisheries and reduce the volume of shrimp products imported into the United States. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States Congress and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-61. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to compel the

United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to fulfill its duties regarding inspection and testing of imported seafood; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 88

Whereas, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in 2019 the United States imported six billion pounds of edible seafood products, including one and one half billion pounds of shrimp, an increase of nearly six and one half million pounds more than the shrimp imported in 2018; and

Whereas, the 2019 shrimp imports alone, valued at six billion dollars, accounted for twenty-seven percent of the total value of imported seafood that year, which reached twenty-two billion dollars; and

Whereas, it is estimated that over half of the imported seafood consumed in the United States is from aquaculture, or seafood farming, rather than wild-caught; and

Whereas, the FDA is responsible for the safety of all fish and fishery products entering the United States and sold in Louisiana; and

Whereas, the FDA's seafood safety program is governed by its Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point regulations, which address food safety management through the analysis and control of biological, chemical, and physical hazards from raw material production and procurement and handling to manufacturing, distribution, and consumption of the finished product; and

Whereas, FDA regulations are supposed to measure the compliance of imported seafood with inspections of foreign processing facilities, sampling of seafood offered for import into the United States, domestic surveillance sampling of imported products, inspections of seafood importers, foreign country program assessments, and the use of information from foreign partners and FDA overseas offices; and

Whereas, in 2011 the FDA was only inspecting two percent of the seafood imported into the United States; and

Whereas, unfortunately 2011 is the last year for which data regarding the percentage of imports inspected is available due to a lack of transparency and inadequate assessment measures; and

Whereas, in 2011 the Government Accountability Office (GAO) noted that the FDA's assessment of foreign aquaculture operations was limited by the FDA's lack of procedures, criteria, and standards; and ten years later, a 2021 GAO report found that the agency was failing to monitor the effectiveness of its own enforcement policies and procedures; and

Whereas, in contrast, the European Union regularly conducts physical checks of approximately twenty percent of all imported fish products that are fresh, frozen, dry, salted, or hermetically sealed, and for certain fishery products, physical checks are conducted on approximately fifty percent of imports; and

Whereas, the Louisiana State University School of Renewable Natural Resources published a 2020 paper titled "Determination of Sulfite and Antimicrobial Residue in Imported Shrimp to the USA", which presented findings from a study of shrimp imported from India, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, China, Bangladesh, and Ecuador and purchased from retail stores in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and

Whereas, a screening of these shrimp for sulfites and residues from antimicrobial drugs found the following: (1) five percent of the shrimp contained malachite green, (2) seven percent contained oxytetracycline, (3) seventeen percent contained

fluoroquinolone, and (4) seventy percent contained nitrofurantoin, all of which have been banned by the FDA in domestic aquaculture operations; and

Whereas, although the FDA requires that food products exposed to sulfites must include a label with a statement about the presence of sulfites, of the forty-three percent of these locally purchased shrimp found to contain sulfites, not one package complied with this labeling requirement; and

Whereas, the drug and sulfite residues included in this screening can be harmful to human health during both handling and consumption and have been known to cause all of the following: liver damage and tumors, reproductive abnormalities, cardiac arrhythmia, renal failure, hemolysis, asthma attacks, and allergic reactions; and

Whereas, the results of this study confirm that existing screening and enforcement measures for imported seafood are insufficient; whatever the percentage of imports inspected may be, seafood is currently being imported that contains unsafe substances that put American consumers at risk; and

Whereas, because imported seafood is not held to the same standards as domestic seafood, domestic fishing industries are put at a distinct and significant disadvantage commercially; and

Whereas, according to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, the average value of Louisiana shrimp fell from three dollars and eighty cents per pound in 1980 to one dollar fifty cents per pound in 2017; and

Whereas, this unfair competition allows foreign competitors to flood the United States market with seafood harvested under intensive farming practices using antimicrobial drugs, while devastating local industries and the coastal communities built around them. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to compel the United States Food and Drug Administration to fulfill its duties regarding inspection and testing of imported seafood. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM-62. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Toledo, Ohio, urging the federal government and our nation to embrace the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and make nuclear disarmament the centerpiece of our national security policy; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-63. A resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Washtenaw County, Michigan urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to normalize trade and diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba by dissolving the current U.S. trade embargo, removing Cuba from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list and other barriers; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-64. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Monterey Park, California, condemning the military junta of Myanmar (Burma) for the oppression of civilians with excessive violence and standing firmly with the people of Burma in their pursuit for a fair, just, and sustainable democratic sovereign government; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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 Mr. CASEY:

S. 2836. A bill to amend subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act to support the mental health and well-being of children and youth in, and formerly in, foster care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 2837. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to ensure health insurance coverage continuity for former foster youth; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2838. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Civilian Climate Corps to help communities respond to climate change and transition to a clean economy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. LUJÁN, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 2839. A bill to clarify the maximum hiring target for new air traffic controllers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. MARSHALL):

S. 2840. A bill to improve access to and the quality of primary health care, expand the health workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 2841. A bill to improve voter access to the ballot box through automatic voter registration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. KING, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 2842. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to clarify that a State may not use an individual's failure to vote as the basis for initiating the procedures provided under such Act for the removal of the individual from the official list of registered voters in the State on the grounds that the individual has changed residence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. KING, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 2843. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to require States to provide for same day voter registration; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 2844. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish an excise tax on plastics; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 2845. A bill to prohibit recipients of disaster recovery relief assistance from the Department of Housing and Urban Development from penalizing applicants that declined assistance from the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 2846. A bill to improve Federal efforts with respect to the prevention of maternal mortality, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 2847. A bill to prohibit the importation of agricultural products, raw materials, and food from the Russian Federation if the Russian Federation prohibits the importation of such products, materials, and food from the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 2848. A bill to block the property of Russian state-owned entities; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 2849. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide formula grants to States to improve higher education opportunities for foster youth and homeless youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2850. A bill to extend protections to part-time workers in the areas of family and medical leave and to ensure equitable treatment in the workplace; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. WELCH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. REED, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 2851. A bill to permit employees to request changes to their work schedules without fear of retaliation and to ensure that employers consider these requests, and to require employers to provide more predictable and stable schedules for employees in certain occupations with evidence of unpredictable and unstable scheduling practices that negatively affect employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2852. A bill to establish a grace period for nonpayment of premiums for flood insurance coverage under the national flood insurance program until the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency implements the option for monthly payment of such premiums, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. BRAUN, and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2853. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Labor to conduct a study and issue