

(3) distort global markets, including by—

(A) exploiting its position across global supply chains, such as critical minerals, advanced manufacturing inputs, and other strategic goods;

(B) forcing technology transfers;

(C) engaging in intellectual property theft;

(D) creating market distortions;

(E) imposing expansive export controls; and

(F) establishing barriers to market access;

Whereas the People's Republic of China is working—

(1) to surpass the United States in the development of critical emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and quantum computing, which will define twenty-first century economic and military power; and

(2) to use such technologies—

(A) to expand the reach and range of their offensive military capabilities; and

(B) to conduct widespread cyber operations, including operations targeting the United States and its partners;

Whereas the People's Republic of China continues to be the primary source of precursor chemicals used by transnational criminal organizations to synthesize illicit substances (including illicit fentanyl and nitazenes) that harm communities in the United States;

Whereas the People's Republic of China leverages international institutions and regional organizations, including standards-setting bodies and technical governance frameworks, in ways that—

(1) give an unfair advantage to Chinese firms;

(2) embed technologies and rules preferred by the People's Republic of China in global markets to the disadvantage of companies in the United States and allied countries seeking to compete in strategic sectors; and

(3) obstruct Taiwan's participation in global forums; and

Whereas the People's Republic of China is an authoritarian state that—

(1) restricts and suppresses human rights, religious and ethnic minority groups, civil society, and free speech and media; and

(2) engages in a sophisticated global campaign of transnational repression: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should—

(1) address the security, economic, technological, diplomatic, and strategic threats posed by the People's Republic of China as the foremost priorities of United States foreign policy;

(2) sustain and strengthen deterrence against the People's Republic of China and enhance the capacity of the United States—

(A) to defend its interests;

(B) to support freedom of navigation; and

(C) to maintain peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region, including in the Taiwan Strait and the South China Sea;

(3) protect United States economic interests against the predatory economic and trade practices of the People's Republic of China, including by—

(A) strengthening export controls and closing loopholes;

(B) restricting investments in strategic industries in the United States;

(C) enforcing forced labor restrictions; and

(D) imposing costs to offset state-subsidized entities and goods;

(4) dominate the artificial intelligence and other foundational technologies sectors compared to the People's Republic of China and other peer and near-peer competitors;

(5) reaffirm the ironclad United States commitment to, and support for, United

States treaty allies in the Indo-Pacific region, which stand at the frontlines of the People's Republic of China's aggression, increased defense spending to deter such aggression, and provide vital basing for United States forces, including—

(A) Japan, consistent with the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the United States of America and Japan, signed at Washington, January 19, 1960;

(B) South Korea, consistent with the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed at Washington, October 1, 1953;

(C) Australia, consistent with the Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, signed at San Francisco, September, 1951, and through the partnership among Australia, the United Kingdom, and United States (commonly known as "AUKUS");

(D) the Philippines, consistent with the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Philippines, signed at Washington, August 30, 1951; and

(E) trilateral cooperation between United States allies in the Indo-Pacific region, including among—

(i) the United States, Japan, and South Korea;

(ii) the United States, Japan, and the Philippines; and

(iii) the United States, Japan, and Australia;

(6) preserve peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and maintain the longstanding United States policy on Taiwan, guided by the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-8; 22 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.), the Three Joint Communiqués between the United States and the People's Republic of China, and the Six Assurances between the United States and Taiwan;

(7) strengthen support for United States partners in the Indo-Pacific region, including partners facing military, economic, and gray-zone coercion from the People's Republic of China, including by—

(A) broadening United States engagement with India, including through the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue;

(B) advancing United States partnerships with countries comprising the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; and

(C) working with Pacific island countries to support their resilience and prosperity;

(8) mitigate the leadership and influence of the People's Republic of China in multilateral organizations, technical bodies, and international standards-setting institutions to prevent the adoption of rules or standards that disadvantage the interests of the United States or of its partners; and

(9) advance the democratic norms and values that promote human rights, openness, and the flourishing of civil society in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, in accordance with United States laws, such as Public Law 117-78 (commonly referred to as the "Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act") and the Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-409; 22 U.S.C. 3301 note).

S. RES. 717

Whereas Jereima "Jeri" Bustamante (referred to in this preamble as "Jeri Bustamante") lived the American Dream;

Whereas, after moving from Panama to the United States with her family, Jeri Bustamante—

(1) attended Miami Beach Senior High School; and

(2) earned a Bachelor's Degree in Communication and Media Sciences and a Master's Degree in Public Administration from Florida International University;

Whereas Jeri Bustamante had a tireless work ethic and a passion for communication and paid for her education by working while enrolled in school;

Whereas that tireless work ethic propelled Jeri Bustamante to professional success, beginning with an internship at a Miami television station and culminating in a period of service as press secretary to Governor Rick Scott;

Whereas the enthusiasm, compassion, tenacity, and vibrant energy of Jeri Bustamante are greatly missed by her family, friends, and coworkers;

Whereas the spirit of Jeri Bustamante lives on through the Jereima Bustamante Memorial Scholarship, which aims to help graduates of Miami Beach Senior High School achieve their goals and pursue the American Dream through a college education; and

Whereas April 8, 2026, marks 8 years since the life of Jeri Bustamante was tragically cut short in a fatal boating accident: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and memory of Jereima "Jeri" Bustamante (referred to in this resolution as "Jeri Bustamante");

(2) offers heartfelt condolences to the family, loved ones, and friends of Jeri Bustamante;

(3) recognizes that living the American Dream remains possible for any individual who, following the example of Jeri Bustamante, works hard to pursue and achieve a goal; and

(4) encourages the recipients of the Jereima Bustamante Memorial Scholarship to carry on the legacy of Jeri Bustamante.

SENATE RESOLUTION 718—COMMEMORATING AND CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES BRUINS WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2026 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I WOMEN'S BASKETBALL NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

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

S. RES. 718

Whereas, on Sunday, April 5, 2026, the University of California, Los Angeles (referred to in this preamble as "UCLA") Bruins' women's basketball team (referred to in this preamble as the "UCLA Bruins" or the "Bruins") won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") Division I Women's Basketball National Championship (referred to in this preamble as the "National Championship") by defeating the University of South Carolina Gamecocks 79-51 at the Mortgage Matchup Center in Phoenix, Arizona;

SENATE RESOLUTION 717—HONORING THE MEMORY OF JEREIMA "JERI" BUSTAMANTE ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER PASSING

Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas this is the UCLA Bruins' first NCAA National Championship title in women's basketball and second women's basketball national championship title in program history;

Whereas the Bruins' win against South Carolina secured UCLA's 126th NCAA team national championship, the second most of any program in the NCAA;

Whereas Head Coach Cori Close, in her 15th season leading the team and 18th season on the coaching staff at UCLA, led the Bruins to a 37-1 record, going undefeated in Big Ten conference play and winning both the Big Ten regular season title and the Big Ten tournament title;

Whereas 6 seniors—Lauren Betts, Gabriela Jaquez, Kiki Rice, Angela Dugalic, Gianna Kneepkens, and Charlissee Leger-Walker—scored every point for the Bruins during the National Championship game;

Whereas Betts, who finished the National Championship game with 14 points and 11 rebounds, was named the NCAA Tournament's "Most Outstanding Player"; and

Whereas the UCLA Bruins demonstrated incredible fortitude, dedication, teamwork, and sportsmanship throughout the season: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the UCLA Bruins' women's basketball team for winning the 2026 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Women's Basketball National Championship;

(2) congratulates the players, coaches, staff, and managers of the UCLA Bruins' women's basketball team for their historic achievement; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) UCLA Chancellor Julio Frenk;

(B) UCLA Bruins' Women's Basketball Head Coach Cori Close; and

(C) UCLA Athletic Director Martin Jarmond.

SENATE RESOLUTION 719—CELEBRATING THE 154TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARBOR DAY

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. KING, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. CRAPO, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 719

Whereas Arbor Day was founded on April 10, 1872, to recognize the importance of planting trees;

Whereas Arbor Day is a time to recognize the importance of trees and an opportunity for communities to gather and plant for a greener future;

Whereas Arbor Day is observed in all 50 States and across the world;

Whereas participating in Arbor Day activities promotes civic participation and highlights the importance of planting and caring for trees and vegetation;

Whereas Arbor Day activities provide an opportunity to convey to future generations the value of land and stewardship;

Whereas working forests have contributed to an increase in the number of trees planted in the United States and are sustainably managed, with less than 2 percent of working forests nationally harvested each year;

Whereas a key factor in preventing forest conversion and deforestation is keeping forests productive;

Whereas working forests are a critical part of a nature-based solution to climate change, and by providing a continuous cycle of growing, harvesting, and replanting, active forest

management maximizes the ability to sequester and store carbon and improves forest resilience;

Whereas private forests play an important role in conserving at-risk and declining species, and collaborative conservation efforts can benefit species while also helping to keep forests as forests;

Whereas sustainably grown wood can be used in a wide variety of resilient infrastructure and building applications—from traditional timber framing to high-tech mass timber—and as a natural, renewable, and biodegradable material, the significant use of wood building materials in buildings and bridges helps decrease global carbon emissions;

Whereas the Arbor Day Foundation and the Tree City USA program have been committed to greening cities and towns across the country since 1976, and, in that time, more than 3,500 communities have made the commitment to becoming Tree City USA communities;

Whereas Tree City USA communities are home to more than 47 percent of individuals in the United States, who are dedicated to core standards of sound urban forestry management and who dedicate resources and time to urban forestry initiatives, which helps make their communities and the country a better place to live;

Whereas Arbor Day is observed on the last Friday of April each year; and

Whereas April 24, 2026, marks the 154th anniversary of Arbor Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes April 24, 2026, as "Arbor Day";

(2) celebrates the 154th anniversary of Arbor Day;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of Arbor Day; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to participate in Arbor Day activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 720—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN, AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HERITAGE MONTH AS AN IMPORTANT TIME TO CELEBRATE THE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS, AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS TO THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KIM, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 720

Whereas the people of the United States join together each May to pay tribute to the contributions of generations of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders who have enriched the history of the United States;

Whereas the history of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States is inextricably tied to the story of the United States;

Whereas the Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander community is an inherently diverse population, composed of more than 70 distinct ethnicities and speaking more than 100 language dialects;

Whereas, according to the Bureau of the Census, the Asian American population grew faster than any other racial or ethnic group over the last decade, growing by nearly 55.5 percent between 2010 and 2020, and during that same time period, the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population grew by 30.8 percent;

Whereas there are more than 25,000,000 residents of the United States who identify as Asian and approximately 1,800,000 residents of the United States who identify as Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, making up more than 10 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas the month of May was selected for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month because the first Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States on May 7, 1843, and the first transcontinental railroad was completed on May 10, 1869, with substantial contributions from Chinese immigrants;

Whereas section 102 of title 36, United States Code, officially designates May as Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month and requests the President to issue an annual proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities;

Whereas 2026 marks several anniversaries, including—

(1) the 250th anniversary of the independence and founding of the United States and the recognition of service of Asian Americans in the United States military since the Revolutionary War;

(2) the 50th anniversary of Presidential Proclamation 4417, dated February 19, 1976 (41 Fed. Reg. 7741), in which President Gerald Ford formally rescinded Executive Order 9066 (7 Fed. Reg. 1407; relating to authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe military areas) and condemned the incarceration of United States citizens and lawful permanent residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

(3) the 70th anniversary of the election to the House of Representatives of Dalip Singh Saund, the first Asian American, first Indian American, and first Sikh American elected to Congress;

(4) the 80th anniversary of the passage of the amendments made by the Act of July 2, 1946 (commonly known as the "Luce-Cellar Act of 1946") (Public Law 79-483; 60 Stat. 416, chapter 534), which allowed Filipinos and Indians to immigrate to the United States and become naturalized United States citizens;

(5) the 80th anniversary of the passage of the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-301; 60 Stat. 6, chapter 30), and the Second Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (Public Law 79-391; 60 Stat. 221, chapter 271), which stripped military benefits from Filipino World War II veterans in the service of the United States Armed Forces;

(6) the 105th anniversary of the first premiere of an American film featuring an Asian American woman, Anna May Wong, in "Bits of Life"; and

(7) the 10th anniversary of the passage of Public Law 114-157, which removed all references to "Oriental", a derogatory and antiquated term used to describe Asian Americans, from Federal law;

Whereas Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders have made significant contributions to the United States at