

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 Charlisse 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. BENNET, 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

all levels of the Federal Government and in the Armed Forces, including—

- (1) Dalip Singh Sandu, the first Asian American elected to Congress;
- (2) Daniel K. Inouye, a Medal of Honor and Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient who, as President pro tempore of the Senate, was the then-highest-ranking Asian American government official in the history of the United States;
- (3) Hiram L. Fong, the first Asian American Senator;
- (4) Patsy T. Mink, the first woman of color and Asian American woman elected to Congress;
- (5) Herbert Y.C. Choy, the first Asian American to serve as a Federal judge;
- (6) Daniel K. Akaka, the first Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry; and
- (7) Norman Y. Mineta, the first Asian American member of a Presidential cabinet;

Whereas the 119th Congress includes 25 Members of Asian and Pacific Islander descent;

Whereas, in 2026, the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus is composed of 84 Members, and other congressional caucuses work on Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander issues also;

Whereas, in 2026, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders are serving in State and Territorial legislatures across the United States in record numbers, including in—

- (1) the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; and

- (2) the Territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

Whereas Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders represent more than 8 percent of Federal judges and hundreds of thousands of Federal employees, including hundreds of staffers of Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander descent who serve as staff in the Senate and the House of Representatives;

Whereas the incidence of hate crimes against Asian Americans continues to be nearly 3 times higher than the levels observed before the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas discrimination against Asian Americans, especially in moments of crisis, is not a new phenomenon, and violence against Asian Americans has occurred throughout United States history, including—

- (1) the enactment of the Act entitled “An Act supplementary to the Acts in relation to Immigration”, approved March 3, 1875 (commonly referred to as the “Page Act of 1875”) (18 Stat. 477, chapter 141), which restricted entry of Chinese, Japanese, and other Asian women to the United States and effectively prohibited the immigration of Chinese women, preventing the formation of Chinese families in the United States and limiting the number of native-born Chinese citizens;
- (2) the enactment of the Act entitled “An Act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese”, approved May 6, 1882 (commonly known as the “Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882”) (22 Stat. 58, chapter 126), which was the first law to explicitly exclude an entire ethnic group from immigrating to the United States;
- (3) the issuance of Executive Order 9066 (7 Fed. Reg. 1407; relating to authorizing the

Secretary of War to prescribe military areas) on February 19, 1942, which authorized the forced relocation and incarceration of approximately 125,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry during World War II, the majority of whom were citizens of the United States;

- (4) on June 23, 1982, the murder of Vincent Chin;
- (5) on January 17, 1989, the Cleveland Elementary School shooting in which a gunman used an AK-47 to kill 5 children, 4 of whom were of Southeast Asian descent;
- (6) the rise in discrimination and violence against Muslim, Sikh, Arab, Middle Eastern, and South Asian Americans following the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001;
- (7) on August 5, 2012, the mass shooting at a Sikh temple in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, in which a white supremacist fatally shot 6 people and wounded 4 others; and
- (8) on March 16, 2021, the murder of 8 people, including 6 Asian women, at 3 separate Asian-owned businesses in the Atlanta, Georgia, region;

Whereas, in response to the uptick in anti-Asian hate crimes throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress passed the COVID-19 Hate Crimes Act (Public Law 117-13; 135 Stat. 265), which was signed into law on May 20, 2021;

Whereas, in celebration of the contributions of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders in the United States, Congress passed the Commission To Study the Potential Creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture Act (Public Law 117-140; 136 Stat. 1259) to establish a commission to study the creation of a National Museum of Asian Pacific American History and Culture, which was signed into law on June 13, 2022;

Whereas, as part of the American Women Quarters Program, the United States Mint has issued commemorative quarters honoring the contributions of—

- (1) Chinese American film star Anna May Wong;
- (2) Native Hawaiian composer and cultural advocate Edith Kanaka'ole;
- (3) Japanese American Congresswoman Patsy Mink; and
- (4) Korean American disability justice advocate Stacey Park Milbern;

Whereas, as part of the Native American \$1 Coin Program, the United States Mint has issued a commemorative \$1 coin honoring the contributions of Mary Kawena Pukui, a renowned Native Hawaiian scholar, anthropologist, ethnographer, author, composer, dancer, and educator whose work ensured the preservation and perpetuation of the Native Hawaiian language, history, and culture;

Whereas there remains much to be done to ensure that Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders have access to resources and a voice in the Federal Government and continue to advance in the political landscape of the United States; and

Whereas celebrating Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Heritage Month provides the people of the United States with an opportunity to recognize the achievements, contributions, and history of, and to understand the challenges faced by, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders; Now, therefore, be it

- Resolved*, That the Senate—
 - (1) recognizes 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; and
 - (2) recognizes that Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander communities

enhance the rich diversity of and strengthen the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 721—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF ROBERT S. MUELLER, III AND COMMENDING HIM FOR A LIFE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC SERVICE AND THE DEFENSE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 721

Whereas Robert Swan Mueller, III was born on August 7, 1944, in New York City, New York, to his mother Alice Truesdale and his father Robert Swan Mueller, Jr.;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III graduated from St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1962 and later earned his bachelor's degree in politics from Princeton University in 1966 and his master's degree in international relations from New York University in 1967;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III met his wife Ann Cabell Standish when they were in high school, and they were married in 1966 at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III and his wife Ann raised 2 daughters;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served with distinction in the United States Marine Corps from 1968 to 1970;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as a rifle platoon leader in the Vietnam War with Second Platoon, H Company, 2d Battalion, 4th Marines, 3rd Marine Division and earned a Bronze Star for valor during Operation Scotland II, when he led a rifle platoon in South Vietnam that was ambushed on December 11, 1968, resulting in multiple casualties, and he rescued a wounded Marine;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III earned a Purple Heart after being wounded by enemy fire in April 1969 while leading his platoon to rescue fellow soldiers pinned down by the enemy;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as the aide-de-camp to Major General William K. Jones;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III earned Commendation Medals, a Combat Action Ribbon, the National Defense Service Medal, a Vietnam Service Medal, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal in recognition of his conduct and valor during combat;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III received his law degree from the University of Virginia School of Law in 1973 and then worked in private practice for the law firm Pillsbury and later for the law firm Hill and Barlow;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California from 1976 to 1982, where he became the Chief of the Criminal Division;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as a Federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Massachusetts, where he focused on corruption, money laundering, fraud, narcotics, and terrorism investigations and prosecutions;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III joined the Department of Justice in 1989 and in 1990 was appointed as the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division, overseeing the investigations and prosecutions of Panamanian leader Manuel Noriega, Gambino crime family boss John Gotti, and the Lockerbie bombing of Pan Am Flight 103;