

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;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III briefly returned to private practice at the law firm Hale & Dorr but then returned to public service as a senior prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia's homicide division in 1995, where he prosecuted homicide cases in the capital of the United States;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III was then appointed as the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of California from 1998 to 2001 and served as the Acting Deputy Attorney General in 2001;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III served as the sixth Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (referred to in this preamble as the "FBI") from 2001 to 2013, when in the immediate aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, he worked to transform the FBI into an agency capable of embracing its growing counterterrorism and intelligence mission;

Whereas, in 2014, Robert S. Mueller, III again returned to private practice at WilmerHale, and later returned in 2019 until his retirement from the firm in 2021;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III was awarded the 2016 Sylvanus Thayer Award, the highest honor bestowed upon non-graduates by the West Point Association of Graduates, for his commitment to service and his accomplishments that honor West Point's core values;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III was appointed Special Counsel for the Department of Justice on May 17, 2017, a position in which he oversaw an investigation of the Russian government's efforts to interfere in a United States election;

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III died on March 20, 2026, after a remarkable life dedicated to serving his country and fellow man; and

Whereas Robert S. Mueller, III is survived by his beloved wife of 60 years, Ann, his beloved daughters and his cherished grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life and legacy of Robert Swan Mueller, III a distinguished combat veteran, and life-long public servant who dedicated his life to honoring the values of honor, courage, and commitment that are central to the United States Marine Corps;

(2) commends Robert S. Mueller, III for his commitment to the rule of law and to defending the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic;

(3) extends its deepest condolences and sympathies to his family; and

(4) requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of Robert S. Mueller, III.

SENATE RESOLUTION 722—ADDRESSING THE POLITICIZATION OF WAR CRIMES ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ALLIED SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES

Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. SHEEHY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 722

Whereas the United States is bound by longstanding military alliances and partnerships with nations, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other coalition allies, which have stood alongside United States forces in conflicts and international missions over decades, demonstrating shared sacrifice and commitment;

Whereas servicemembers from these allied nations have fought and bled beside United States troops in coalition operations, including collective security and counter terrorism missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other conflict zones, and have borne significant sacrifices, as evidenced by the 457 United Kingdom personnel and 41 Australian personnel who lost their lives during the Afghanistan war, among many others from allied countries;

Whereas the special operations forces of these partner nations (such as the United Kingdom's Special Air Service and Australia's Special Air Service Regiment and Commandos) have played an integral role in achieving coalition objectives, demonstrating exceptional courage, skill, and dedication in joint operations to advance global security and stability;

Whereas, in recent years, unjust allegations of war crimes have been raised against members of the special operations forces of certain allied countries, including Australia and the United Kingdom, based on actions during the Afghanistan conflict and other deployments, leading to heavily politicized official inquiries, leading to unwarranted investigations influenced by domestic politics;

Whereas retrospective and politically motivated accusations of war crimes, particularly those surfacing years after the events, without substantial evidence, risk undermining morale and trust by creating a perception that honorable service is being second-guessed for political gain, and such politicization of justice could erode the vital interoperability and cohesion among United States and allied forces;

Whereas the strain that politicized allegations can place on alliances and cooperation is exemplified by the United States warning in 2021 that these politically influenced "findings" of war crimes by Australian special forces in Afghanistan might trigger legal restrictions (under section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d) and section 362 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the "Leahy Laws")) on United States forces partnering with certain Australian units, thereby imperiling the hard-earned trust and integration between our militaries;

Whereas the United States and its allies share an interest in upholding the rule of law and ensuring that any alleged war crimes are investigated impartially and thoroughly, with due process and respect for justice, but also in ensuring that these processes remain free of political interference or attempts to score partisan or ideological points at the expense of servicemembers' reputations;

Whereas the United States, the United Kingdom, and allied nations conducted military operations in reliance on the Law of Armed Conflict as recognized in their official doctrine and treaty obligations;

Whereas retroactively applying novel or evolving interpretations of humanitarian law to past operations undermines the bedrock principle of legal certainty, invites politicized and selective prosecutions, punishes good-faith compliance efforts, erodes interoperability and trust among allies, inhibits timely decision making in combat, weakens deterrence, and emboldens adversaries who would weaponize legal ambiguity by signaling that service members and commanders cannot rely on the rules in force at the time; and

Whereas the integrity and strength of United States alliances are critical to United States national security, and preserving mutual respect and confidence is essential so that future coalition operations are not hampered by fear that members of the United States Armed Forces could be subject to unfair or politicized legal actions long

after their missions end: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States profoundly appreciates and acknowledges the longstanding alliances with countries such as the United Kingdom, Australia, and other partner nations, and honors the service and sacrifices of their armed forces who have fought alongside United States troops in Afghanistan, Iraq, and other missions, and these sacrifices are exemplified by the lives lost and injuries suffered by allied servicemembers in these conflicts;

(2) allied forces participated in these collective security and counterterrorism operations at the behest of and in support of mutual defense agreements and United States-led missions, and their contributions were integral to the success of those missions, reflecting a shared commitment to global security;

(3) Congress expresses concern that retrospective, politically motivated accusations of war crimes against the special operations forces of United States allies, particularly when raised or revisited long after the fact, risk undermining the mutual trust, interoperability, and morale that underpin the United States-allied military relationships, and such accusations, if driven by political pressures rather than purely by facts and evidence, are viewed as detrimental to alliance unity and the confidence of our servicemembers;

(4) the executive branch, including the Department of Defense and the Department of State, is urged to work proactively with the governments of allied nations, such as Australia, the United Kingdom, and others, to ensure that any investigations or legal processes regarding alleged war crimes by their servicemembers are conducted without politicization, thereby bolstering confidence in the outcomes and reinforcing our mutual trust; and

(5) honoring the sacrifices of allied servicemembers and preserving the strength and cohesion of our alliances is in the national interest of the United States, and while the rule of law must always be respected, the politicization of war crimes allegations for short-term political purposes is strongly discouraged as it runs counter to our shared values and threatens to weaken the crucial alliances that safeguard international peace and security.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5442. Mr. MORENO (for Mr. PADILLA) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 708, amending rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit Senators from trading on prediction markets.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5442. Mr. MORENO (for Mr. PADILLA) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 708, amending rule XXXVII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to prohibit Senators from trading on prediction markets; as follows:

On page 2, line 1, strike "No Member" and insert "No Member, officer, or employee".

On page 2, line 2, insert "swap," after "contract,".

On page 2, line 3, insert "of an excluded commodity, as defined in section 1a of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1a)," after "delivery".