

War II, flying 52 combat missions over Europe. After the war, he made his way to California and struck out as a television writer. Norman Lear's sitcoms were beloved for their humor, empathy, and willingness to dive into the lives of diverse characters. His innovative shows reached more than 120 million viewers per week in the 1970s and '80s.

And yet, in the midst of this success, Norman Lear put his career on hold because, once again, he felt called to serve his country. Distressed by the rise of radical rightwing activists, Norman Lear founded People for the American Way in 1980 and became a champion of American constitutional values.

Through his writing, producing, and activism, Norman Lear has strengthened our democracy. He has championed free expression, civic participation, and equal justice for all. He even bought a copy of the Declaration of Independence to send on a 50-State tour, bringing Americans closer to our founding ideals and encouraging voter registration, a cause that is dear to me.

Today, at 99, Norman Lear is still fighting for progressive values. He also continues to produce some of the funniest and wisest works for the screen, highlighting the diverse experiences that make America stronger.

I want to offer Norman Lear my best wishes for the first day of his 100th year and my thanks for his dedication to bettering the lives of so many.●

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF TAPATIO

● Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to recognize the 50th anniversary of Tapatio, a family-run company from the great State of California that exemplifies the American Dream.

Jose-Luis Saavedra, the founder of Tapatio, immigrated to California from Guadalajara, Mexico. He started out working in the aerospace industry, and he often shared a delicious homemade salsa with his coworkers. In 1971, after a recession shut down the plant where he worked, Mr. Saavedra decided to try perfecting and selling his hot sauce.

Tapatio was born out of a small kitchen in Maywood, CA, and continues its operations to this day in Vernon, CA. With the hard work and innovation of Mr. Saavedra, his wife, and his children, Tapatio grew in popularity and size, spreading from small groceries in East Los Angeles to stores and restaurants around the country.

Today, Tapatio is known for introducing the flavors of Guadalajara around the world. It now produces about 200,000 bottles of Tapatio a day and exports globally to about 30 countries. The company has even developed single-serving packets of its signature hot sauce to meet the demand from American servicemembers stationed abroad and at least one U.S. Senator.

Tapatio has remained a family-run business for 50 years, employing three generations of the Saavedra family. It

is more than an immigrant success story, Tapatio is an icon of cultural ambassadorship. According to Mr. Saavedra, the Smithsonian Institute displayed a bottle of Tapatio to showcase the brand's role in spreading positive images of Latino culture.

I congratulate Tapatio on reaching this historic milestone, serving as an important reminder of the cultural and economic contributions of immigrants to our country, and keeping the American dream alive for future generations.●

TRIBUTE TO JON A. JENSEN

● Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Mr. Jon Jensen as he nears the end of his term as the 115th chairman of the nation's largest insurance association, the Independent Insurance Agents & Brokers of America, also known as the Big "I." He has served an unprecedented 2-year term as chairman of the Big "I" due to the coronavirus pandemic's impact on association operations throughout most of 2020. Over the past 2 years, he has piloted the association through tumultuous times as a strong leader for independent insurance agents and small businesses across the country.

Jensen has made many contributions to the business community in South Carolina and the broader United States. A graduate from the Appalachian State University's insurance executive program, Jensen is currently the president and CEO of Correll Insurance Group, which has 28 offices in South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Jensen has also chaired the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers of South Carolina—IIABSC—and received their Young Agent and Agent of the Year awards. Throughout his 12 insurance agencies, he employs approximately 300 South Carolinians across the State.

At the national association level, Jensen has served as chairman of the InsurPac committee and the government affairs committee. He has received two Big "I" Chairman's Awards and the Sidney O. Smith Award, the highest governmental affairs award given by the Big "I." Jensen has also testified before Congress numerous times on topics such as flood insurance, agent licensing, and terrorism insurance. Additionally, he is a member of the TrustedChoice.com board and represents the Big "I" on the World Federation of Insurance Intermediaries, WFII. Jensen was sworn in as WFII's chairman in 2019 in Rome, the first time a Big "I" representative has chaired the organization.

As an active leader and philanthropist in his community, Jensen serves on the board of the Spartanburg Regional Foundation's—SRF—cancer division, as well as SRF's grants and allocations committee, and he is a founding member of SRF's Legacy Society.

The State of South Carolina is proud of Jon Jensen and wishes him, his wife Julie, and his two children well following his successful term as chairman of the Big "I."●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:40 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 957. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure that certain medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs have physical locations for the disposal of controlled substances medications.

S. 1910. An act to authorize major medical facility projects of the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2021.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1664. An act to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2365. An act to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work in honor of Gold Star Families, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2485. An act to require the Director of the Government Publishing Office to establish and maintain a single online portal accessible to the public that allows the public to obtain electronic copies of all congressionally mandated reports, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1664. An act to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2365. An act to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work in honor of Gold Star Families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2485. An act to require the Director of the Government Publishing Office to establish and maintain a single online portal accessible to the public that allows the public to obtain electronic copies of all congressionally mandated reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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-43. 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 support Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 96

Whereas, the United States and Israel maintain a special relationship based on

shared democratic values, common strategic interests, and bonds of friendship and mutual respect; and

Whereas, the United States regards Israel as a trusted ally and vital strategic partner in the Middle East; and

Whereas, the state of Louisiana believes that the United States of America should remain a strong and unequivocal supporter of Israel and its right to defend itself and should condemn violence against the people of Israel; and

Whereas, the people of Israel have been persecuted throughout history, and there are still those who express a desire for the destruction of Israel; and

Whereas, Israel faces continued threats to its safety and security today from others in the Middle East region; and

Whereas, the people of Louisiana recognize the contributions of Israel to humankind; support the people of Israel and their right to live in freedom and to defend their land and their nation; and extend best wishes to the state of Israel and to the Israeli people for a peaceful and prosperous future: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to support Israel; 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-44. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming memorializing its support of Taiwan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas, Taiwan, the United States, and the State of Wyoming share a historical and close relationship marked by strong bilateral trade, cultural exchange, and tourism; and

Whereas, Taiwan shares with the United States and the State of Wyoming the common values of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law; and

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

Whereas, the United States ranks as Taiwan's second largest trading partner, Taiwan ranks as the United States' eleventh largest 'goods' trading partner, and bilateral trade between the United States and Taiwan reached an estimated ninety-four billion five hundred million dollars (\$94,500,000,000.00) in 2018; and

Whereas, Taiwan and the State of Wyoming have enjoyed a long and mutually beneficial relationship with the prospect of further growth; and

Whereas, in 2012, the United States officially included Taiwan in its Visa Waiver Program, allowing Taiwan's citizens to travel to the United States for tourism or business for ninety (90) days without being required to obtain a visa, and the program has and will continue to increase tourism and business between Taiwan and the United States, particularly Wyoming, with the prospect of welcoming more Taiwanese travelers to the United States each year; and

Whereas, the United States beef exports to Taiwan are beneficial to Wyoming and help forge a closer relationship between the State of Wyoming and Taiwan; and

Whereas, Taiwan's President, Tsai Ing-wen, has worked tirelessly to uphold democratic principles in Taiwan, to ensure the freedom and prosperity of Taiwan's twenty-three million (23,000,000) citizens, to promote

Taiwan's international standing as a stable and responsible member of the international community, to increase participation in international organizations, to support societally disadvantaged groups in Taiwan, and to further stabilize, improve and strengthen relations between the United States and Taiwan; 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 appropriate participation in international organizations that improve the health, safety, and well-being of Taiwan.

Section 3. That Wyoming supports the previous United States presidential administrations' historic diplomatic efforts to recognize Taiwan.

Section 4. That Wyoming welcomes the opportunity for the United States and the state of Wyoming to deepen the economic, educational and cultural bonds with Taiwan.

Section 5. 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-45. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan memorializing its support for the Burmese communities of Battle Creek and Springfield in supporting democracy and opposing military coups; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 13

Whereas, On February 1, Myanmar's military seized control of the nation's government and detained the democratically elected civilian leader, Aung San Suu Kyi. Suu Kyi and other prominent members of the ruling National League for Democracy (NLD) were taken into custody at gunpoint. The U.S. State Department has officially declared the takeover a coup d'etat; and

Whereas, Since taking power, the military has assailed the basic rights of a free society, including the freedoms of speech, assembly, and religion, and the right to petition the government for redress of grievances. Prominent members of civil society, including monks and artists, have been detained while other activists have gone into hiding out of fear that they would be targeted. Soldiers have indicated those who participate in protests would be arrested; and

Whereas, These freedoms, along with the right to free and fair elections, are crucial to any free society. This coup d'etat threatens Myanmar's recent progress after transitioning out of military rule and holding its first elections in 2015: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we stand with the Burmese communities of Battle Creek and Springfield in supporting democracy and opposing military coups; and be it further

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

POM-46. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of Rockland County, New York memorializing its support for Israel's right to exist and to take such actions as may be necessary to defend itself against outside attacks; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-47. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress and the President of the United States to secure the southern border; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1011

Whereas, the southern border consists of 1,954 miles of varied terrain, including deserts, rugged mountainous areas, forests and coastal areas; and

Whereas, officially established in 1924 by an act of Congress in response to increasing illegal immigration, the United States Border Patrol has primary responsibility for securing the border between ports of entry; and

Whereas, Border Patrol agents patrol international land borders and waterways to detect and prevent the illegal trafficking of people, narcotics and contraband into the United States; and

Whereas, the southern border of the United States is experiencing unprecedented numbers of individuals attempting to enter the country illegally; and

Whereas, there has been a major increase in both apprehensions and expulsions on the southwest border with Border Patrol agents making approximately 168,000 arrests at the border in March of 2021, compared with approximately 71,000 in December of 2020; and

Whereas, many people are smuggled into the United States, by "coyotes" and criminal syndicates, in abusive, cruel and unsafe conditions, many times under false promises; and

Whereas, in January through March of 2021, the Border Patrol encountered more than 19,000 unaccompanied minors; and

Whereas, the Border Patrol is holding over 3,000 children in detention, a record high; and

Whereas, an uncontrolled border is a security and humanitarian crises, endangering the safety of American citizens with the harmful threat of COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2) and subjecting unaccompanied minors to poor conditions; and

Whereas, the Biden administration has halted construction of a southern border wall, and there are numerous unfinished sections in Arizona; and

Whereas, the Biden administration is not working collaboratively nor in good faith with local law enforcement agencies and other state leaders to address issues related to the border; and

Whereas, Governor Ducey in April of 2021 declared a state of emergency along Arizona's southern border and is sending Arizona National Guard troops to support local law enforcement there: Therefore be it

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

1. That the Members of the Legislature call on the President and Congress to take immediate and decisive action to secure the southern border and stymie the security and humanitarian crises associated with any further illegal immigration and to as quickly as possible shore up the southern border by completing the southern border wall.

2. That the Members of the Legislature support the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate in creating a joint border security advisory commission to provide a forum where testimony can be taken regarding the international border between Arizona and Mexico,

analyze border crossing statistics and related crime statistics, recommend methods to increase border security and address other related issues to this international border.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit a copy of this Resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-48. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of North Dakota urging federal authorities to observe and respect the principles of federalism and limits on federal power prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3029

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States delegates certain enumerated powers to the federal government and reserves all others, unless prohibited by the Constitution, to the states and to the people; and

Whereas, the principle of limited federal authority is the cornerstone of state and federal relations in the United States; and

Whereas, vigilant protection of the appropriate, historic, constitutional authority of states within the United States of America is foundational to our American form of government and critical to the sustaining of our freedoms; and

Whereas, the State of North Dakota long has been a champion of state prerogatives and state authority under the Constitution; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of North Dakota, the Senate Concurring Therein:

That the sixty-seventh Legislative Assembly, while recognizing the important role of the federal government in protecting the basic rights of all our citizens, urges federal authorities to observe and respect the principles of federalism and limits on federal power prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the State of North Dakota hereby does affirm the primacy of state authority with respect to those powers not expressly delegated to the federal government; and be it further

Resolved, That the State of North Dakota calls upon state and federal officials representing North Dakota to collaborate in their efforts to respect, advocate, and defend the principles of federalism and protect the freedom and authority of this state and its people, under the Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State forward copies of this resolution to President Joseph R. Biden, Jr.; the Majority Leader, Minority Leader, and President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate; the Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives; each member of the North Dakota Congressional delegation, the Governor of North Dakota, the Majority Leader, Minority Leader, and President Pro Tempore of the North Dakota Senate; and the Majority Leader, Minority Leader, and Speaker of the North Dakota House of Representatives.

POM-49. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of West Virginia urging the United States Congress to call a convention of the states, under the authority reserved to the states in Article V of the United States Constitution, limited to proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a member of the United States House

of Representatives or as a member of the United States Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9

Whereas, The Legislature of West Virginia hereby makes an application to Congress, as provided by Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a convention limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a member of the United States House of Representatives, and to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a member of the United States Senate; and

Whereas, This application shall be considered as covering the same subject matter as the applications from other states to Congress to call a convention to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the Senate of the United States; and this application shall be aggregated with same for the purpose of attaining the two-thirds of states necessary to require Congress to call a limited convention on this subject, but shall not be aggregated with any other applications on any other subject; and

Whereas, This application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia: That the Legislature hereby urges Congress to call a convention of the states, under the authority reserved to the states in Article V of the United States Constitution, limited to proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States to call a convention limited to proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America to set a limit on the number of terms that a person may be elected as a member of the United States House of Representatives or as a member of the United States Senate; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House is hereby directed to forward copies of this resolution to the President and Secretary of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker, Clerk, and Judiciary Committee Chairman of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and copies to the members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this state; also to forward copies thereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, requesting their cooperation.

POM-50. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress and the President of the United States to oppose H.R. 1 and similar harmful election policy measures; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 25

Whereas, Free and fair elections are vital to our country but only possible with prudent laws in place. Our electoral system must be safeguarded from fraud and irregularities, including laws that enhance the possibility and probability for such harms; and

Whereas, Introduced in Congress, H.R. 1 of 2021 would enshrine into law many misguided election policies. H.R. 1 would impede the maintenance of accurate voter registration lists and the enforcement of sensible voter identification standards. Additionally, the legislation would greatly enable the practice of ballot harvesting, which is currently illegal in our state. These and other provisions in H.R. 1 would greatly undermine the integrity of our elections; and

Whereas, H.R. 1 represents a massive federal overreach into state election policy. The U.S. Constitution empowers state legislatures to set election laws, and each state knows best how to conduct its elections. H.R. 1 is an unwanted and unnecessary federal power grab that infringes on state authority to administer elections and threatens local control; and

Whereas, On March 7, 2021, President Joe Biden signed an executive order that unnecessarily expands the federal government's role in voter registration activities that are best handled by states and wrongly directs federal resources into other election matters; and

Whereas, Election reform efforts should focus on ensuring that the system is safe, secure, and fair. Citizens deserve to know that the outcome of elections are free from fraud and irregularities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we urge the United States Congress and the President of the United States to oppose H.R. 1 and similar harmful election policy measures; and be it further

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

POM-51. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona memorializing its opposition to any federal action infringing on Arizona's Constitutional power to manage, control, and administer elections; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2023

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States vests power in the states to manage, control and administer each state's own election laws; and

Whereas, the power over elections was preserved explicitly for the states by the Constitution; and

Whereas, this power was not delegated to the states by the federal government; and

Whereas, rare exceptions in the Constitution, such as the Elections Clause, the Fifteenth Amendment, the Nineteenth Amendment, the Twenty-fourth Amendment and the Twenty-sixth Amendment, do not extinguish the constitutional presumption that states have the constitutional power to set the terms of administering the election, designating electors and establishing other laws and protocols related to the election; and

Whereas, the Elections Clause of the Constitution was intended to prevent the states from suffocating the existence of the government of the United States, and no such contemplated effort has occurred; and

Whereas, the Elections Clause was to be sparingly used to intrude on state power to manage, control and administer state elections; and

Whereas, House Resolution 1 (H.R. 1), a bill introduced in the United States Congress, would obliterate the constitutional arrangement between the states and the government of the United States by usurping the constitutional power of states to manage, control and administer state elections by prohibiting various practices and mandating others such as forcing states to conduct an election over an extended period of time, prohibiting states from maintaining voter rolls free from error and obsolete information and forcing states to accept an elector who does not register to vote in advance, mandates related to mail voting, prohibitions against regulating ballot harvesting and scores of other intrusions into the power of states to manage, control and administer their elections; and

Whereas, H.R. 1 strikes at the very heart of the arrangement that gave rise to this nation, namely that states are sovereign and free from interference and the intrusion of power from the government of the United States absent clear constitutional authorization. Therefore be it

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

1. That the Members of the Legislature oppose any attempt by the federal government to usurp, or otherwise interfere with, the state legislative sovereign authority over the management, control and administration of elections.

2. That the Members of the Legislature oppose H.R. 1 and any subsequent enactment of the terms of this proposal and implore the Members of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate to oppose the same.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit a copy of this Resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona and each Speaker of the House of the Representatives and each President Senate of the other state legislatures.

POM-52. A memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona urging the United States Congress to provide funding to assist service members of the United States Armed Forces who are survivors of sexual assault; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE MEMORIAL No. 2001

To the Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

Whereas, the United States Department of Defense's annual report on sexual assault in the military, which was provided to Congress in 2020, stated that there continues to be extensive sexual harassment and sexual assault in the United States armed forces; and

Whereas, statistics on military sexual assaults mentioned in the report show that the majority of service member sexual assault survivors are between the ages of 17 and 24 and work, train or live in close proximity to their alleged attackers; and

Whereas, sexual assaults in the military continue to be underreported even as reporting rates have quadrupled over the last decade; and

Whereas, United States armed forces service members who survive military sexual assault should be supported by the United States Department of Defense's judicial and medical systems at the time of service and be educated on available services once they have separated from the military; and

Whereas, service members who have honorably served in the United States armed forces should be provided with the services they have earned to assist with the trauma of military sexual assault. Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of

Arizona, prays:

1. That the United States Congress support the survivors of military sexual assault through funding and gender-specific health transition training.

2. That the United States Congress provide funding to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs for extensive outreach to those service members who are separating from the armed forces and provide continued funding for modernizing Department of Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense health records.

3. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial

to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-53. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress to grant additional authority to the Federal Communications Commission to stop unwanted and illegal robocalls; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 45

Whereas, receipt of unwanted telephone calls is among the most frequent complaints received by the Federal Communications Commission from consumers nationwide; and

Whereas, unwanted calls include automated telemarketing or solicitation calls that deliver a recorded message, also known as robocalls; and

Whereas, recently, robocalls have been combined with a process called "spoofing", by which robocalls appear to originate from local, often legitimate, numbers to trick consumers into answering the robocalls; and

Whereas, as technology continues to evolve, the number of robocalls and spoofing continues to grow; and

Whereas, under the Federal Truth in Caller ID Act of 2009, individuals are prohibited from transmitting misleading or inaccurate caller ID information with the intent to defraud, cause harm, or wrongly obtain anything of value; and

Whereas, despite the fact that the Federal Communications Commission has initiated new policy initiatives to combat robocalls and spoofing, additional measures need to be implemented to combat this growing problem; and

Whereas, the United States Congress should pass legislation that provides the Federal Communications Commission with the tools and resources it needs to combat robocalls and spoofing; and

Whereas, the Federal Communications Commission encourages consumers to file a complaint with the Federal Communications Commission when a robocall is received; and

Whereas, although the Federal Communications Commission uses social media and the Internet to reach consumers, the Federal Communications Commission should use all means available to provide consumers with the information necessary to file a complaint; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2021, the Senate concurring, that the United States Congress is urged to grant additional authority to the Federal Communications Commission to stop unwanted and illegal robocalls; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, and Chair of the Federal Communications Commission.

POM-54. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress, Federal Aviation Administration, and Hawaii Department of Transportation to take every action necessary to address rapidly increasing safety risks and community disruption resulting from insufficient regulation of tour helicopter and small aircraft operations throughout Hawaii skies; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 81

Whereas, the volume and extent of tour helicopter and small aircraft operations

throughout Hawaii's skies have rapidly increased in the past decade; and

Whereas, with such increases, the safety risks to helicopter and small aircraft passengers, and to the Hawaii residents and visitors that the helicopters and small aircraft fly over daily, have rapidly increased; and

Whereas, tour helicopters and small aircraft in Hawaii's skies, through noise, vibration, and visual impacts, have increasingly disrupted residential, business, and industrial communities; state and national parks, such as Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and Haleakala National Park; defense areas, such as Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam; cemeteries and areas of solemnity, such as the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific and Pearl Harbor National Memorial; and areas of critical infrastructure; and

Whereas, the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), which is the federal agency responsible for investigating aircraft collisions and making recommendations on improving the safety of aircraft operations, found that Hawaii tour helicopter and small aircraft operations accounted for nearly seventeen percent of the nationwide accidents that prompted investigations by the NTSB over the last five years; and

Whereas, within a ten-month period alone, twenty-three lives were lost through the following tour helicopter and small aircraft collisions in the State:

(1) on April 29, 2019, a tour helicopter crashed into a residential neighborhood in Kailua, Oahu, killing three people;

(2) On June 21, 2019, a commercial small aircraft crashed at Mokuleia, Oahu, killing eleven people;

(3) On December 27, 2019, a tour helicopter crashed on Kauai, killing seven people; and

(4) On February 22, 2020, a commercial small aircraft crashed at Mokuleia, Oahu, killing two people; and

Whereas, over the past decade, tour helicopters and small aircraft have been involved in several other incidents that, while not fatal, nevertheless constituted severe risks to the passengers, residents, and visitors on the ground; and

Whereas, these disruptions and crashes are largely the result of a lack of effective federal regulations and a lack of self-regulation in the tour helicopter and small aircraft industry; and

Whereas, effective regulations to eliminate or mitigate ground disruptions would place restrictions on the time, routes, altitude, and frequency of helicopter and small aircraft operations; and

Whereas, communities would be safer and would face fewer disruptions from tour helicopter and small aircraft operations if existing federal acts and regulations, including the following, were used to their full extent:

(1) The National Park Air Tour Management Act of 2000, as amended, which requires operators conducting commercial air tours over national parks to operate pursuant to an air tour management plan issued by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and National Park Service, or in lieu of such a plan, pursuant to a voluntary agreement with the agencies;

(2) The Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990, which establishes the FAA's authority over airport owners' noise restrictions; and

(3) Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations part 50, which regulates the FAA's airport noise compatibility planning programs; and

Whereas, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, in the case of *In Re: Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility and Hawaii Coalition Malama Pono* in May 2020, ordered the FAA and National Park Service to bring all required national parks into compliance with the National Park Air Tour Management Act of 2000, including Hawaii Volcanoes

National Park and Haleakala National Park, within two years; and

Whereas, the FAA largely asserts that it has exclusive jurisdiction over regulating the nation's airspace and aircraft operations, which means that the FAA, not the State, has the sole power and responsibility to establish and enforce restrictions that would prevent tour helicopter and small aircraft operations from disrupting communities; and

Whereas, although the NTSB has made various safety recommendations to the FAA that would apply to tour helicopter and small aircraft operations, the board is still waiting for an acceptable response from the FAA on a number of the recommendations; and

Whereas, following the April 29, 2019, crash in Kailua, the Chair of the NTSB stated that "each crash underscores the urgency of improving the safety of charter flights by implementing existing [NTSB] safety recommendations", and called for small aircraft flight safety improvements; and

Whereas, the FAA is currently in the process of archiving the Hawaii Air Tour Common Procedures Manual and replacing it with a new regulatory process for determining when and how tour flights can deviate below fifteen hundred feet in altitude, which they are otherwise required to be above; and

Whereas, the FAA, Hawaii Department of Transportation, some Hawaii tour helicopter companies, and other interested stakeholders have formed the Hawaii Air Noise and Safety Task Force with the stated intent of addressing increasing safety and community disruption concerns, but are not fully engaging and responding to public concerns in determining regulatory or voluntary changes in operations; and

Whereas, an increasing number of elected officials and community organizations have expressed growing concern with safety risks and community disruption arising from tour helicopter and small aircraft operations; and

Whereas, Ed Case, Representative for the First Congressional District of Hawaii, has introduced legislation in the United States House of Representatives, H.R. No. 389, 117th Congress (First Session 2021) with a short title of the "Safe and Quiet Skies Act"; and

Whereas, if enacted, H.R. No. 389 would, in pertinent part:

(1) Prohibit commercial air tours from operating over or within a half mile of especially sensitive locations;

(2) Require the FAA to require the use of automatic dependent surveillance-broadcast out equipment during the entire operation of a commercial air tour;

(3) Require the FAA to prohibit pilots from undertaking any activities other than flying the aircraft, including monitoring video equipment or narrating, during the operation of a commercial air tour;

(4) Impose minimum altitude requirements and noise restrictions on commercial air tours;

(5) Authorize state and local jurisdictions to impose additional requirements on commercial air tours;

(6) Require the FAA to implement any recommendations issued by the NTSB concerning operators of commercial aircraft on which the FAA has not provided an acceptable response to the board; and

(7) Require the FAA to subject commercial air tour operators to certain regulations relating to commercial aircraft operators, instead of regulations relating to non-commercial aircraft operators; and

Whereas, on January 31, 2020, the United States Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation released a report entitled, "Whistleblower Allegations of

Misconduct at the FAA Flight Standards District Office in Honolulu, Hawaii", outlining multiple whistleblower claims of inadequate safety regulation of tour helicopters, specifically including those involved in the fatal crashes in Kailua on April 29, 2019, and on Kauai on December 27, 2019; and

Whereas, the Honolulu City Council and nineteen of Oahu's neighborhood boards have taken official actions to urge the federal government to act to address the disruptions and dangers posed by tour helicopter and small aircraft operations; and

Whereas, the lack of effective federal regulations and the lack of effective self-regulation by the tour helicopter and small aircraft industry pose a significant and growing threat to the safety, health, and well-being of the nation and the State; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2021, the Senate concurring, that the United States Congress, FAA, and Hawaii Department of Transportation are urged to take every action necessary to address rapidly increasing safety risks and community disruption resulting from insufficient regulation of rapidly increasing operations of tour helicopters and small aircraft throughout Hawaii skies; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress is urged to promptly enact the proposed Safe and Quiet Skies Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the Hawaii Department of Transportation and FAA are urged to pursue existing remedies to limit community disruption through the Airport Noise and Capacity Act of 1990 and title 14 Code of Federal Regulations part 150; and be it further

Resolved, That the FAA is urged to:

(1) Implement any recommendations issued by the NTSB concerning operators of commercial aircraft on which the FAA has not provided an acceptable response to the Board;

(2) Fully implement, in concert with the National Park Service, the requirements of the National Park Air Tour Management Act of 2000 with respect to all applicable Hawaii parks and other relevant areas as required by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; and

(3) Immediately and fully investigate whistleblowers' claims with respect to the Honolulu Flight Standards District Office's implementation of safety requirements; and be it further

Resolved, That the Hawaii Air Noise and Safety Task Force is urged to immediately respond substantively to public safety and community disruption concerns with clear changes to operations to reduce time, place, and manner of operations; and be it further

Resolved, That federal, state, and county elected and administration officials are urged to pursue these actions, the enactment of legislation to authorize state and local governments to regulate helicopter and small aircraft operations, and all other actions that will enhance safety and prevent community disruption by Hawaii tour helicopter and small aircraft operations; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of the United States House of Representatives; Majority Leader of the United States Senate; members of Hawaii's congressional delegation; United States Secretary of Transportation; Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration; Manager of the Honolulu Flight Standards District Office of the Federal Aviation Administration; Chair of the National Transportation Safety Board; Director of the National Park Service; Governor; Hawaii Direc-

tor of Transportation; mayor of each county; chair of each neighborhood board; and co-chairs of the Hawaii Air Noise and Safety Task Force.

POM-55. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to national security; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-56. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to compel the Federal Aviation Administration to protect the rights of consumers by setting consistent standards across airlines for passenger baggage and other ancillary fees; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 221

Whereas, the United States Congress largely determines the degree to which certain rights of airline passengers are codified in law or developed through regulatory rule-making; and

Whereas, in 2008, the first major United States carrier imposed a fee for checked baggage; and

Whereas, all major carriers now charge an additional fee for checked baggage with the exception of Southwest airlines subject to weight requirements; and

Whereas, airlines have been under financial pressure to offset the cost of rising fuel prices, and many airlines now charge excess baggage fees for checking one or more pieces of luggage, with some even charging for carry-ons; and

Whereas, in 2018, several airlines raised the fee for the first checked bag from twenty-five to thirty dollars, which amounts to a twenty percent increase; and

Whereas, airlines' bag and reservation fee collections have increased every year for more than a decade; and

Whereas, airlines' bag fees have exceeded one billion every quarter for more than three years with the exception of the second through fourth quarters in 2020 due to the pandemic; and

Whereas, in 2019, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics reported that airlines collectively generated eight billion six hundred million in baggage and other ancillary fees; and

Whereas, in 2019, the Bureau of Transportation Statistics reported that airlines collectively generated two billion eight million in reservation change fees; and

Whereas, many airline passengers have expressed concerns over baggage policies that are inconsistent across airlines; and

Whereas, airline baggage fees have become progressively more confusing, complicated, and expensive; and

Whereas, although baggage fees are displayed on the airlines' websites, consumers report that additional hidden fees are not mentioned; and

Whereas, certain airlines charge up to forty-five dollars for carry-on bags and have additional complications; and

Whereas, airline baggage fees can vary depending on when and where passengers add bags; and

Whereas, one of the top ten customer complaints about the airline industry is hidden charges and cost; and

Whereas, the aforementioned concerns of airline passengers are issues of consumer protection for which the United States Congress has the constitutional power to address and determine fair and reasonable solutions through codified law and regulatory rule-making; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana does

hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to work with the Federal Aviation Administration to set consistent standards across airlines for baggage and other ancillary fees that are reasonable and proportional to the cost of services to eliminate airlines' potential for price gouging; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress should consider enacting legislation that addresses the issues of transparency by mandating that airlines disclose hidden fees so that consumers can obtain an all inclusive airfare price; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress should also consider legislation that prohibits airlines from charging fees on carry-on baggage which meets existing restrictions on the weight, size, and number of bags; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States Congress should consider directing the appropriate federal agency to conduct an audit on airlines' policies relative to baggage and other ancillary fees; and 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-57. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Missouri urging the United States Congress to resist any attempt to increase the number of Justices on the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6

Whereas, an independent United States Supreme Court is an essential element of America's system of checks and balances that protects our constitutional rights; and

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has been composed of nine Justices for more than 150 years; and

Whereas, the President of the United States and Congress should be prohibited from undermining the independence of the Supreme Court by changing the number of Justices on the Supreme Court: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Missouri Senate, One Hundred First General Assembly, First Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby urge the United States Congress to resist any attempt to increase the number of Justices on the United States Supreme Court; and be it further

Resolved That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and the members of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

POM-58. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Missouri applying to the United States Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the United States Constitution, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas, the Founders of our Constitution empowered state legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of our people—particularly for the generations to come—to propose amendments to the United States Constitution through a convention of states under Article V to place clear restraints on these and related abuses of power; and

Whereas, the Ninety-Ninth General Assembly of Missouri, First Regular Session, adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, which contained an application for an Article V Convention to propose constitutional amendments identical to those proposed in this resolution, but provided that the application would expire five years after the passage of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the Missouri Senate, One Hundred First General Assembly, First Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby apply to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the United States Constitution, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and members of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the General Assembly adopts this application with the following understandings (as the term "understandings" is used within the context of "reservations, understandings, and declarations"):

(1) An application to Congress for an Article V convention confers no power on Congress other than to perform a ministerial function to "call" for a convention;

(2) This ministerial duty shall be performed by Congress only when Article V applications for substantially the same purpose are received from two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states;

(3) The power of Congress to "call" a convention solely consists of the authority to name a reasonable time and place for the initial meeting of the convention;

(4) Congress possesses no power whatsoever to name delegates to the convention, as this power remains exclusively within the authority of the legislatures of the several states;

(5) Congress possesses no power to set the number of delegates to be sent by any states;

(6) Congress possesses no power whatsoever to determine any rules for such convention;

(7) By definition, a Convention of States means that states vote on the basis of one state, one vote;

(8) A Convention of States convened pursuant to this application is limited to consideration of topics specified herein and no other;

(9) The General Assembly of Missouri may recall its delegates at any time for breach of their duties or violations of their instructions pursuant to the procedures adopted in this resolution;

(10) Pursuant to the text of Article V, Congress may determine whether proposed amendments shall be ratified by the legislatures of the several states or by special state ratification conventions. The General Assembly of Missouri recommends that Congress specify its choice on ratification methodology contemporaneously with the call for the convention;

(11) Congress possesses no power whatsoever with regard to the Article V convention beyond the two powers acknowledged herein;

(12) Missouri places express reliance on prior legal and judicial determinations that Congress possesses no power under Article I relative to the Article V process, and that Congress must act only as expressly specified in Article V; and be it further

Resolved, That this application hereby repeals, rescinds, cancels, renders null and void, and supercedes the application to the Congress of the United States for a convention under Article V of the Constitution of the United States by this state in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4 as adopted by the Ninety-Ninth General Assembly, First Regular Session; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation, and the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states requesting their cooperation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. MURRAY, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1275. A bill to amend the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to make improvements.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

*Michael Lee Connor, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army.

*Mara Elizabeth Karlin, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense.

*Gilbert Ray Cisneros, Jr., of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

*Carlos Del Toro, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy.

*Kathleen S. Miller, of Virginia, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Paul T. Calvert, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Donna W. Martin, to be Lieutenant General.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Darse E. Crandall, Jr., to be Vice Admiral.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. Daniel W. Dwyer, to be Vice Admiral.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Anthony J. Cotton, to be General.

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. Christopher J. Mahoney, to be Lieutenant General.

Marine Corps nomination of Maj. Gen. Stephen D. Sklenka, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Michael A. Minihan, to be General.

Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Kevin B. Schneider, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Tom D. Miller, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. James A. Jacobson, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Mark E. Weatherington, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Antonio M. Fletcher, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Gregory K. Anderson and ending with