

S. 4258

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4258, a bill to establish a grant program for small live venue operators and talent representatives.

S. 4462

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4462, a bill to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 4524

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4524, a bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of comprehensive tobacco cessation services under such titles, and for other purposes.

S. 4574

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4574, a bill to establish a demonstration program to provide integrated care for Medicare beneficiaries with end-stage renal disease, and for other purposes.

S. 4594

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4594, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and to expand eligibility for dependency and indemnity compensation paid to certain survivors of certain veterans.

S. 4633

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4633, a bill to provide for assistance to rural water, wastewater, and waste disposal systems affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.

S. 4634

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4634, a bill to provide support for air carrier workers, and for other purposes.

S. 4657

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4657, a bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to designate one week each year as "Buddy Check Week" for the purpose of outreach and education concerning peer wellness checks for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 4659

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4659, a bill to require a determination as to whether crimes committed against the Rohingya in Burma amount to genocide.

S. 4714

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4714, a bill to preserve health benefits for workers.

S. 4720

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4720, a bill to amend the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 to modify certain agricultural exemptions for hours of service requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 4722

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4722, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish a standard of care for the selection by certain entities of motor carries.

S. 4728

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4728, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to officials of the Government of the Russian Federation complicit in the poisoning of its citizens for political motives, and for other purposes.

S. 4738

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4738, a bill to provide a right to flexibility and to broaden and increase employee protections at work, to protect small businesses through shared responsibility for workers' rights, to provide public transparency on workers' rights violations, and for other purposes.

S. 4757

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4757, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to establish additional requirements for dealers, and for other purposes.

S. 4781

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 4781, a bill to direct the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to issue an occupational safety and health standard to protect workers from heat-related injuries and illnesses.

S. 4805

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4805, a bill to create a point of order against legislation modifying the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

S. 4818

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4818, a bill to provide assistance to small businesses affected by COVID-19, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 14

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 14, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of not more than 9 justices.

S.J. RES. 76

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 76, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices.

S. RES. 709

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 709, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the August 13, 2020, and September 11, 2020, announcements of the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the State of Israel and the United Arab Emirates and the State of Israel and the Kingdom of Bahrain are historic achievements.

S. RES. 728

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 728, a resolution recognizing the instrumental role United States global food security programs, particularly the Feed the Future program, have played in reducing global poverty, building resilience and tackling hunger and malnutrition around the world, and calling for continued investment in global food security in the face of the economic impact of COVID-19.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 4825. A bill to provide clarification with respect to the effective date of

Medicare coverage of COVID-19 vaccines without any cost-sharing; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce the Ensuring Access to COVID-19 Vaccines for Seniors Act with Senator SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO of West Virginia. It is critical that a future COVID-19 vaccine be made available to Medicare beneficiaries with no cost sharing, which is the goal of our legislation.

The CARES Act, which Congress passed overwhelmingly and was signed into law at the end of March, included provisions requiring Medicare to cover FDA-approved COVID-19 vaccines with no-cost sharing. These provisions are designed to ensure that as soon as there is an approved and available COVID-19 vaccine, seniors across the Nation would be able to get the vaccine for free under Medicare. Vaccines are one of the best public health interventions in our lifetime and we must do everything we can to encourage everyone to get the vaccines recommended by their doctors. One of the most effective ways to improve vaccination rates is to remove barriers such as cost. In fact, working with my colleagues, I was able to include provisions in the Affordable Care Act to ensure that vaccines are covered by insurance with no cost-sharing. This not only makes our population healthier, but it also saves money in the long-term.

While the COVID-19 vaccine development and testing protocols are ongoing, it is very likely that the first vaccines will be made available under an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) by FDA. An EUA may be granted to one or more COVID-19 vaccines in order to get vaccines to those who need them the most, while the pharmaceutical companies continue testing and evaluating vaccine candidates and pursuing full FDA approval. While I have concerns that the Trump Administration may attempt to interfere in the vaccine approval process, most public health experts believe that the first vaccine candidates will be made available under an EUA. In this case, the CARES Act provisions requiring Medicare to cover COVID-19 vaccines would not apply, as vaccines made available under an EUA would not yet be considered FDA-approved. Our bipartisan legislation would address this oversight and ensure that COVID-19 vaccines would also be covered by Medicare if made available by an EUA.

I am pleased that the House of Representatives has already passed this provision as a part of the much broader Heroes Act. It is my hope that the Senate will follow suit immediately. It has been more than six months since the CARES Act was signed into law, and the need to provide additional relief to combat the health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic has only increased. We are far overdue for another robust relief package, and it is shameful that the Senate has not yet acted to pass such a measure. It is crit-

ical that the Ensuring Access to COVID-19 Vaccines for Seniors Act be considered swiftly in the Senate, along with a number of other critical efforts to help the American people during this difficult time.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CASEY, and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 4831. A bill to provide resources for States, State educational agencies, local educational agencies, educators, school leaders, and others to measure and address instructional loss in students in kindergarten through grade 12; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, recently Hawaii public schools resumed classes for the start of the 2020-2021 school year.

Faced with the ongoing coronavirus pandemic, our schools had planned to combine in-person, distance, and blended learning this year. Unfortunately, a sudden increase in coronavirus cases required a shift to fully distance learning through the first quarter. Now schools are navigating distance learning as they determine how they will return to the classroom.

The pandemic has made it difficult to plan, and our principals, teachers, parents, and students are doing the best they can. Many are still recovering from earlier this year, when the coronavirus closed campuses for two months—resulting in 46 fewer days in the classroom for students, who almost certainly experienced learning or instructional loss.

I have heard from parents and students, and they have been effusive in their praise for educators who are making this school year work. I have also heard from educators, who have been clear in their need for more training and resources—especially when it comes to learning new strategies for providing effective distance learning and addressing instructional loss in students. Many educators are concerned about how the pandemic will disproportionately impact at-risk and marginalized students. In Hawaii, educators are concerned about how it will impact Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander students, who before the pandemic already experienced achievement gaps in reading, math, and science, and graduated from high school and attended college at lower rates than their peers. These are not new challenges that we need to address, but they could certainly be made worse by the pandemic unless we provide the appropriate resources.

Until a vaccine is widely available, we must make decisions based on the best science and public health information we can get in order to keep families, teachers, and school support staff safe. For many school districts around the nation, distance learning will be a key component of our education system, and we owe it to our students to do it right. For these reasons I am in-

troducing the Learning Opportunity and Achievement Act, or “LOAA”, which would provide professional development and training resources for educators, tutoring and academic services for students, and resources for innovation grants, learning hubs, and research and best practices related to instructional loss in at-risk and marginalized students.

No one anticipated how the coronavirus would change our schools, as the abrupt shift to distance learning this past spring showed. Our educators need additional professional development and training resources so that they can provide the most effective educational experience to students of all ages and backgrounds.

LOAA provides these resources through new and existing programs. Specifically, the bill provides \$2.25 billion for ESSA Title II-A programs, \$50 million for new professional development programs, and \$100 million for new training programs.

Building on what we know about effective professional development, the bill promotes programs that are evidenced-based, collaborative, job-embedded, content-based, and sustained. These kinds of programs will be helpful for educators.

We do not know the full impact the coronavirus will have on schools, but preliminary estimates have indicated that recent closures could result in severe setbacks for students—including, on average, 7 months of instructional loss for all students, 10.3 months for Black students, 9.2 months for Hispanic students, and more than a year for low-income students. LOAA provides \$50 million for new tutoring programs to address instructional loss in at-risk and marginalized students.

The bill also includes funding for innovation grants and learning hubs to give public schools the resources they need to provide effective, equitable distance learning opportunities to all students. These resources will allow different school districts to take different approaches based on their local needs and circumstances, while offering opportunities for at-risk and low-income families who cannot afford to create privately tutored “pods” to ensure that their children don’t fall further behind.

And finally, the bill includes requirements for the U.S. Department of Education to identify and disseminate best practices for schools to address instructional loss. It also requires the Department to study instructional loss in at-risk and marginalized students.

Let me be clear. K-12 schools need additional support during this difficult time. Senate Democrats are fighting to provide this support, including at least \$175 billion for K-12 schools, and will continue to do so. But we can go even further to make sure our educators have the resources they need to help students succeed—not only during the 2020-2021 school year, but also in future years. LOAA would help to provide these resources.

I encourage my colleagues to support this important bill.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4837. A bill to repeal the Alien Enemies Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Neighbors Not Enemies Act. This long overdue legislation would repeal the Alien Enemies Act, one of four laws from 1798 that were collectively known as the Alien and Sedition Acts. These controversial laws were enacted during a period of threatened war and were an attempt to severely limit freedom of speech and press and the rights of noncitizen residents. Of the four laws, only the Alien Enemies Act remains in effect. The Alien Enemies Act allows the President of the United States to “apprehend[], restrain[], secure[] and remove[],” noncitizens without due process during times of war.

In 1941, President Roosevelt used the authority of the Alien Enemies Act to apprehend “alien enemies deemed dangerous to the public health or safety of the United States by the Attorney General or Secretary of War.” These actions allowed for the detention of Japanese, Italian, and Germans as well as confiscation of their property. Then in 1942, Roosevelt expanded on his actions by issuing Executive Order 9066, which authorized the mass removal and incarceration of 120,000 Japanese Americans, both U.S. citizens and noncitizens, during World War II. The internment of Japanese Americans was a shameful act, and it was not until 1988 that the Civil Liberties Act was passed, formally apologizing to Americans of Japanese ancestry and providing reparations of \$20,000 to each surviving victim who was incarcerated during World War II.

During the 2016 election, Donald Trump invoked President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s application of the Alien Enemies Act during World War II when he called for a temporary ban on Muslims entering the United States. Since taking office, President Trump has continued to advance divisive policies and hateful rhetoric that target and demonize Muslim and other minority communities. The President’s cruel anti-immigrant policies have resulted in the separation of children at the border, detention of families with no end in sight, and many more harmful policies that betray the principles and values on which our Nation was built upon.

The President has brought the need to repeal the Alien Enemies Act to the forefront. We must stop his attempts to divide us through intolerance and fear. We must prevent civil and human rights travesties from happening on U.S. soil again. Sadly, we cannot trust the President. The Neighbors Not Enemies Act would help keep our Nation from repeating history in targeting an

entire group of noncitizens for unconstitutional and discriminatory arrest, detention, and deportation. The repeal of the Alien Enemies Act is long overdue, and I call on my colleagues in the United States Senate to swiftly pass the Neighbors Not Enemies Act during the 116th Congress.

I yield the floor.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 750—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 27, 2020, THROUGH OCTOBER 3, 2020, AS “RELIGIOUS EDUCATION WEEK” TO CELEBRATE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. LOEFFLER, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. DAINES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 750

Whereas the free exercise of religion is an inherent, fundamental, and inalienable right protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas the United States has long recognized that the free exercise of religion is important to the intellectual, ethical, moral, and civic development of individuals in the United States, as evidenced by founders of the United States, such as—

(1) Benjamin Franklin, who believed religion to be “uniquely capable of educating a citizenry for democracy”; and

(2) George Washington, who said in his farewell address, “Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.”;

Whereas religious education is useful for self-development, because it asks students to consider and respond to questions concerning the meaning and purpose of life, engages students in questions about morality and justice, and enables students to identify their values;

Whereas studies like the one published by the International Journal of Mental Health Systems in 2019 have shown that religious education can be “instrumental to improving adolescent mental health” by helping children learn how to make decisions based on morals, promoting less risky choices, and encouraging connectedness within a community, which can enhance self-esteem and well-being;

Whereas religious education fosters respect for other religious groups and individuals generally by acknowledging a source for human dignity and worth;

Whereas the United States Supreme Court found in *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510 (1925) that the state does not have power “to standardize its children by forcing them to accept instruction from public teachers only. The child is not the mere creature of the state; those who nurture him and direct his destiny have the right, coupled with the high duty, to recognize and prepare him for additional obligations.”;

Whereas religious instruction can come from a variety of sources, including sectarian schools and released time programs;

Whereas, according to the National Center for Education Statistics, in 2015, 4,350,000

children in the United States attended sectarian elementary and secondary schools where those children received religious education; and

Whereas the United States Supreme Court held in *Zorach v. Clauson*, 343 U.S. 306 (1952) that State statutes providing for the release of public school students from school to attend religious classes are constitutional, and, as a result, an estimated 540,000 public school students in the United States take advantage of released time programs each year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms the importance of religious education in the civic and moral development of the people of the United States;

(2) celebrates the schools and organizations that are engaged in religious instruction of the children of the United States to aid those children in intellectual, ethical, moral, and civic development;

(3) calls on each of the 50 States, each territory, and the District of Columbia to accommodate individuals who wish to be released from public school attendance to attend religious classes; and

(4) designates the week of September 27, 2020, through October 3, 2020, as “Religious Education Week”.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2681. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4675, to amend the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2681. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4675, to amend the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 21, strike line 23 and all that follows through the item relating to section 198 after line 2 on page 22 and insert the following:

“SEC. 199. STATE OPT-IN.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 196, 197, and 198 shall apply only in States that have in effect a law to apply such sections to group health plans and health insurance coverage offered in the State. A State may repeal such a law and terminate the application of such sections in such State.

“(b) SCOPE OF STATE OPT-IN.—A State law described in subsection (a) may apply with respect to all of the requirements under sections 196, 197, and 198, any single requirement under any of such sections, or any combination of requirements under such sections, as determined by the State.

“(c) ENFORCEMENT UNDER ERISA AND IRC.—Subsection (c) of section 715 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and subsection (c) of section 9815 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply with respect to group health plans and health insurance coverage in a State only to the extent that sections 196, 197, and 198 apply in such State, in accordance with this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents under section 1(b) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–191) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 195 the following:

“Sec. 196. Prohibition of pre-existing condition exclusions.