

S. 3094

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3094, a bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing a proposed rule with respect to emissions from vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 3097

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3097, a bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to provide support for organic dairy producers and processors, and for other purposes.

S. 3103

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3103, a bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to prohibit the inclusion of medical debt on a consumer report, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 20

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 20, a resolution condemning the coup that took place on February 1, 2021, in Burma and the Burmese military's detention of civilian leaders, calling for an immediate and unconditional release of all those detained, promoting accountability and justice for those killed by the Burmese military, and calling for those elected to serve in parliament to resume their duties without impediment, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 333

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 333, a resolution designating 2024 as the Year of Democracy as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of Government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

S. RES. 385

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 385, a resolution calling for the immediate release of Evan Gershkovich, a United States citizen and journalist, who was wrongfully detained by the Government of the Russian Federation in March 2023.

S. RES. 408

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 408, a resolution condemning Hamas for its premeditated, coordi-

nated, and brutal terrorist attacks on Israel and demanding that Hamas immediately release all hostages and return them to safety, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1113

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1113 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4366, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1134

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1134 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4366, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1250

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1250 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4366, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1351

At the request of Mr. WARNOCK, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1351 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4366, a bill making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. REED, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 3107. A bill to provide that chapter 1 of title 9 of the United States Code, relating to the enforcement of arbitration agreements, shall not apply to enrollment agreements made between students and certain institutions of higher education, and to prohibit limitations on the ability of students to pursue claims against certain institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3107

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Court Legal Access and Student Support Act of 2023" or the "CLASS Act of 2023".

#### SEC. 2. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER 1 OF TITLE 9, UNITED STATES CODE, TO ENROLLMENT AGREEMENTS MADE BETWEEN STUDENTS AND CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 9 of the United States Code (relating to the enforcement of arbitration agreements) shall not apply to an enrollment agreement made between a student and an institution of higher education.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ENROLLMENT AGREEMENT.—The term "enrollment agreement" means any contract or agreement between a student and an institution of higher education under which the student makes a financial commitment to the institution in exchange for enrollment in a program of study at the institution.

(2) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

#### SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON LIMITATIONS ON ABILITY OF STUDENTS TO PURSUE CLAIMS AGAINST CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Section 487(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1094(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(30) The institution will not require any student to agree to, and will not enforce, any limitation or restriction (including a limitation or restriction on any available choice of applicable law, a jury trial, or venue) on the ability of a student to pursue a claim, individually or with others, against an institution in court."

#### SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 423—RECOGNIZING THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM'S HISTORIC "CROSSOVER AT KINNICK" GAME AND THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN'S SPORTS

Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 423

Whereas, at the Crossover at Kinnick event, the University of Iowa Hawkeyes competed against the DePaul University Blue Devils in a charity basketball game to benefit the University of Iowa Stead Family Children's Hospital;

Whereas the Crossover at Kinnick event set a National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this resolution as the "NCAA") women's basketball attendance record with 55,646 fans filling University of Iowa's Kinnick Stadium in Iowa City, Iowa;

Whereas the previous attendance record was set at the 2002 national championship game between the University of Connecticut and the University of Oklahoma, attended by 29,619 fans;

Whereas the Crossover at Kinnick event was the first ever NCAA women's basketball game to be played outdoors in a football stadium;

Whereas women athletes at the collegiate level are important role models for young athletes, particularly women and girls, by serving as examples of what can be achieved by pursuing one's dreams through participation in athletics;

Whereas participation in sports helps foster confidence, self-discipline, leadership, and teamwork in young girls;

Whereas the achievements of the Iowa women's basketball program are an inspiration for Iowans and women athletes everywhere; and

Whereas Iowans and University of Iowa alumni across the country are proud of the history made at the Crossover at Kinnick event: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) congratulates the University of Iowa women's basketball players, coaches, and support staff in setting the NCAA women's basketball attendance record at the Crossover at Kinnick event;

(2) recognizes and celebrates the impact of this record-setting event on young women athletes across the country; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate send 1 copy of this resolution to the following individuals:

(A) Iowa Governor Kim Reynolds.

(B) University of Iowa President Barbara Wilson.

(C) University of Iowa Interim Athletic Director Beth Goetz.

(D) University of Iowa Women's Basketball Coach Lisa Bluder.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 424—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ENGAGE THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO SEEK A SWIFT END TO THE PERSECUTION OF, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST, RELIGIOUS MINORITIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN INDIA AND A REVERSAL OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES THAT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE FAITHS**

Ms. BALDWIN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 424

Whereas religious freedom is a core human right and a right recognized by international law and treaties;

Whereas religious freedom is—

(1) a necessary component of United States foreign policy and our Nation's commitment to defending democracy and freedom globally; and

(2) a vital element of national security, which is critical to ensuring a more peaceful, prosperous, and stable world;

Whereas India is the world's most populous democracy, which has long, unique, and important relationship with the United States in promoting common values and upholding regional stability;

Whereas the strong relationship between the United States and India is fundamentally premised on both countries—

(1) cherished common values of liberty, freedom, justice, and equality before law; and

(2) opposition to every type of discrimination;

Whereas, during a visit to India in July 2021, Secretary of State Antony Blinken stated, “[W]e view Indian democracy as a force for good in defense of a free and open Indo-Pacific [and] a free and open world”;

Whereas the existence of a truly free and open Indo-Pacific is conditional on the protection of the freedoms and rights of all civilians;

Whereas, on June 2, 2022, while releasing the Department of State's 2021 Report on International Religious Freedom, Secretary Blinken commented, “[I]n India, the world's largest democracy and home to a great diversity of faiths, we've seen rising attacks on people and places of worship”;

Whereas, less than 1 year after becoming India's Prime Minister in 2014, Narendra Modi promised, “My government will ensure that there is complete freedom of faith and that everyone has the undeniable right to retain or adopt the religion of his or her choice without coercion or undue influence”;

Whereas India has historically been a strong and pluralistic democracy, being the birthplace of several of the world's great religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Jainism;

Whereas India's 1,300,000,000 people include Hindus, who are the majority at 80 percent, 200,000,000 Muslims, which constitute the world's third largest Muslim population, 40,000,000 Christians, and millions of Sikhs, Jains, Baha'is, Jews, Zoroastrians, and people of innumerable animist and indigenous faiths;

Whereas the preamble to the Constitution of India states, in part, “We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic, and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. . .”;

Whereas article 14 of the Constitution of India states, “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.”;

Whereas article 25 of the Constitution of India states, in part, “[a]ll persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate religion.”;

Whereas violence against India's religious minorities, especially Muslims and Christians, has escalated in the last decade;

Whereas such violence against religious minorities has included—

(1) public lynchings by vigilante groups;

(2) the disruption of prayer services at, and the vandalizing and demolition of, mosques and churches;

(3) the demolition of homes and businesses of Muslims without due process by state authorities in retaliation for protesting for their constitutional rights; and

(4) arrests of Muslim men for marrying Hindu women in the name of the false theory of “Love Jihad”;

Whereas India's federal government and various state governments have failed to prosecute the culprits and bring justice to the victims, which has been noted in the 2021 Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices and the 2021 Department of State Report on International Religious Freedom;

Whereas in 2020, 2021, and 2022, the United States Commission on International Reli-

gious Freedom (USCIRF) recommended that the Department of State designate India as a country of particular concern for “engaging in and tolerating systematic, ongoing, and egregious religious freedom violations, as defined by the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA)”;

Whereas India has failed to act against partisan leaders from the Hindu religious community for repeatedly calling for a genocide of India's Muslims, such as Pooja Shakun Pandey, a leader of Hindu Mahasabha, who stated, in December 2021, in the holy Hindu city of Haridwar in Uttar Pradesh, “If 100 of us are ready to kill 2,000,000 [Muslims], then we will win and make India a Hindu nation”;

Whereas the Indian state of Karnataka has, without cause, banned Muslim female students from wearing the hijab in schools and colleges, which violates their fundamental rights guaranteed under article 14 of the Constitution of India;

Whereas in August 2019, Jammu and Kashmir, the only Indian state with a majority Muslim population—

(1) was deprived of its special autonomy without ensuring consultation or any participation of the people living in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(2) was split into 2 federally governed union territories;

Whereas, in December 2019, the Indian Parliament passed the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (referred to in this resolution as the “CAA”), which allows expedited citizenship for Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsees, and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh or Pakistan, but excludes Muslims, which imposes a religious basis to the bestowal of citizenship for the first time;

Whereas Indian police have wrongfully arrested hundreds of people throughout India, most of them Muslims, merely for protesting against the enactment of the CAA over concerns that this law would be used in conjunction with a nationwide head count to deny citizenship to Muslims, a concern that has been repeatedly expressed by the USCIRF;

Whereas the Indian police arrested prominent Muslim activists on charges of carrying out violence against Muslims in Delhi coinciding with a visit by then President Donald Trump to the Indian capital, but failed to act against violent mobs that actually carried out the anti-Muslim violence as documented by the Delhi Minorities Commission of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Amnesty International India;

Whereas, during the widespread protests against the CAA and the National Register for Citizens (referred to in this resolution as the “NRC”) the police, instead of stopping the violence against the protesters, sometimes joined crowds shouting Hindu nationalist slogans and fired indiscriminately on peaceful protestors, which killed many of them;

Whereas USCIRF has recommended that the “United States Government should consider sanctions against Minister of Home Affairs Amit Shah and other principal leadership” for the passage of the CAA;

Whereas a headcount for the NRC held in Assam state in 2019 determined that 1,900,000 of the state's 31,000,000 residents do not have sufficient documents proving that they or their parents lived in Assam from before 1971, and they are now likely to be stripped of their citizenship by quasi-judicial bodies known as Foreigners Tribunals;

Whereas approximately 500,000 of these 1,900,000 undocumented people are Muslims and thousands of them have been uprooted from their homes, where they have lived for generations, and sent to detention centers;