

(1) commends the Louisiana State University Tigers football team (referred to in this resolution as the “Louisiana State University Fighting Tigers”) for winning the 2020 College Football Playoff National Championship;

(2) recognizes the many achievements of the coaches, players, and staff of the Louisiana State University Fighting Tigers;

(3) recognizes the fans of the Louisiana State University Fighting Tigers and the people of Louisiana for their dedication and support; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the head coach of the Louisiana State University Fighting Tigers, Ed Orgeron;

(B) the interim President of Louisiana State University, Tom Galligan; and

(C) the Athletic Director of Louisiana State University, Scott Woodward.

SENATE RESOLUTION 473—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF CHARLESTON MEN’S SOCCER TEAM FOR WINNING THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION II MEN’S SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP AT HIGHMARK STADIUM IN PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 473

Whereas, on December 14, 2019, the University of Charleston men’s soccer team won the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the “NCAA”) Division II Men’s Soccer Championship at Highmark Stadium in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which was the second national championship in 3 years for the University of Charleston;

Whereas the University of Charleston men’s soccer team finished its historic season with a record of 22 wins, 2 losses, and 1 tie by securing a victory over California State University, Los Angeles in the national championship;

Whereas the University of Charleston men’s soccer team has become a symbol of pride and success to the University of Charleston and the surrounding communities in West Virginia;

Whereas the University of Charleston men’s soccer team held its opponents scoreless in 17 of 25 matches in 2019, with goalkeeper Alvaro Unanua Dean registering 11 shutouts;

Whereas Alvaro Unanua Dean was recognized as the 2019–2020 NCAA Division II statistical champion for Goals Against Average and Save Percentage;

Whereas the University of Charleston men’s soccer team earned the 2019–2020 Division II men’s soccer statistical championship title for Goals Against Average and Shutout Percentage;

Whereas the University of Charleston men’s soccer team won the championship in the first and third seasons with Dan Stratford as head coach;

Whereas the University of Charleston men’s soccer team outscored its opponents 87–8 over the course of the 2019 season, led by Freddy Tracey with 14 goals, including 6 game-winning goals, one of which was in the national championship;

Whereas Ettore Ballestracci was ranked fourth nationally in NCAA Division II players with the most assists, with 12 assists throughout the 2019 season;

Whereas All-Atlantic Region First Team players Williams D’Nah and Jordi Ramon, who shut out their NCAA Division II Tournament opponents in 5 out of 6 matches, anchored the defense of the top-ranked University of Charleston men’s soccer team;

Whereas the University of Charleston men’s soccer team finished the 2019 season with 12 consecutive wins, cruising to its sixth straight Mountain East Conference regular season title, second consecutive MEC tournament championship, and fifth NCAA Division II Men’s Soccer Atlantic Region title in 6 seasons;

Whereas Christopher Allan was named Most Outstanding Defensive Player, and Freddy Tracey was named Most Outstanding Offensive Player;

Whereas Christopher Allan, Freddy Tracey, Williams N’Dah, and Alvaro Unanua Dean were named to the All-NCAA National Championship Tournament Team; and

Whereas the University of Charleston men’s soccer team should be praised for the historic season of both athletic and academic accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Charleston men’s soccer team for winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Men’s Soccer Championship;

(2) recognizes the athletic program at the University of Charleston for its achievement in both sports and academics; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate prepare an official copy of this resolution for presentation to—

(A) the University of Charleston for appropriate display;

(B) the President of the University of Charleston; and

(C) the head coach of the University of Charleston men’s soccer team.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34—AFFIRMING THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AS A FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT THAT IS ESSENTIAL TO A FREE SOCIETY AND PROTECTED FOR ALL PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND RECOGNIZING THE 234TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE VIRGINIA STATUTE FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 34

Whereas the democracy of the United States is rooted in the fundamental truth that all people are created equal, endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

Whereas the freedom of conscience was highly valued by—

(1) individuals seeking religious freedom who settled in the colonies in the United States;

(2) the founders of the United States; and

(3) Thomas Jefferson, who wrote in a letter to the Society of the Methodist Episcopal

Church at New London, Connecticut, dated February 4, 1809, that “[n]o provision in our Constitution ought to be dearer to man than that which protects the rights of conscience against the enterprizes of the civil authority”;

Whereas the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom was—

(1) drafted by Thomas Jefferson, who considered the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom to be one of his greatest achievements;

(2) enacted on January 16, 1786; and

(3) the forerunner to the Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;

Whereas section 2(a) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6401(a)) states that—

(1) “[t]he right to freedom of religion undergirds the very origin and existence of the United States”;

(2) religious freedom was established by the founders of the United States “in law, as a fundamental right and as a pillar of our Nation”;

Whereas the role of religion in society and public life in the United States has a long and robust tradition;

Whereas individuals who have studied the democracy of the United States from an international perspective, such as Alexis de Tocqueville, have noted that religion plays a central role in preserving the Government of the United States because religion provides the moral base required for democracy to succeed;

Whereas, in *Town of Greece v. Galloway*, 134 S. Ct. 1811 (2014), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that “people of many faiths may be united in a community of tolerance and devotion”;

Whereas the principle of religious freedom “has guided our Nation forward”, as expressed by the 44th President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 2011, and freedom of religion “is a universal human right to be protected here at home and across the globe”, as expressed by that President of the United States on Religious Freedom Day in 2013;

Whereas “[f]reedom of religion is a fundamental human right that must be upheld by every nation and guaranteed by every government”, as expressed by the 42nd President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 1999;

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States protects—

(1) the right of individuals to freely express and act on the religious beliefs of those individuals; and

(2) individuals from coercion to profess or act on a religious belief to which those individuals do not adhere;

Whereas “our laws and institutions should not impede or hinder but rather should protect and preserve fundamental religious liberties”, as expressed by the 42nd President of the United States in remarks accompanying the signing of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.);

Whereas, for countless people of the United States, faith is an integral part of every aspect of daily life and is not limited to the homes, houses of worship, or doctrinal creeds of those individuals;

Whereas “religious faith has inspired many of our fellow citizens to help build a better Nation” in which “people of faith continue to wage a determined campaign to meet needs and fight suffering”, as expressed by the 43rd President of the United States in a Presidential proclamation on Religious Freedom Day in 2003;