

S. RES. 685

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 685, a resolution honoring the service and sacrifice of members of the United States Armed Forces and veterans and condemning the disgraceful denigration by President Donald Trump of military service, prisoners of war, and Gold Star families.

S. RES. 709

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) 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. 711

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 711, a resolution calling on the President of the United States to take executive action to broadly cancel Federal student loan debt.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. BURR, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. SCOTT, of South Carolina):

S. 4672. A bill to reauthorize the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Act of 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce the Timely Reauthorization of Necessary Stem Cell Programs Lends Access to Needed Therapies (TRANSPLANT) Act of 2020 with Senators RICHARD BURR, TINA SMITH, and TIM SCOTT. This bill offers promise to the tens of thousands of individuals diagnosed with leukemia and lymphomas, sickle cell anemia, and rare genetic blood disorders.

Our bipartisan legislation renews the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program and the National Cord Blood Inventory (NCBI), the only programs in the country that maintain donor registries for individuals in need of a bone marrow and umbilical cord blood transplantation. Over twenty-two million Americans are registered bone marrow donors resulting in nearly 6,500 transplants just last year. In the years since NCBI was established, more than 300,000 cord blood units have been collected, facilitating more than 100,000 blood stem cell transplants. The TRANSPLANT Act would reaffirm the commitment to these life-saving programs, which have been helping to connect individuals in need of bone marrow or umbilical cord blood transplants with donors for more than two decades.

The public registries, made up of donors from all over the country, have

been a true lifeline for the Americans who have found an unrelated match. By strengthening and enhancing the important programs operating these registries, many more Americans will be afforded the opportunity to find a match if they are ever in need. I look forward to swift consideration of this legislation in the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee and working toward passage in the full Senate.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 713—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE AUGUST 13, 2020, ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND THE SEPTEMBER 11, 2020, ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE KINGDOM OF BAHRAIN IS A HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. INHOFE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 713

Whereas President Donald J. Trump, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel, and other world leaders have worked tirelessly to announce agreements on the full normalization of relations between Israel and other nations;

Whereas the United Arab Emirates and the Kingdom of Bahrain have been the first Arab states to announce formal relations with Israel;

Whereas, under the agreements, the two countries agree to the establishment of reciprocal embassies and the exchange of Ambassadors;

Whereas opening direct ties between Israel and the United Arab Emirates and between Israel and Bahrain could begin to transform the region by spurring economic growth, enhancing technological innovation, and forging closer people-to-people relations;

Whereas these agreements could promote investment, tourism, direct flights, security, telecommunications, technology, energy, healthcare, culture, and the environment;

Whereas the United States, Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain share a commitment to promoting stability through diplomatic engagement, increased economic integration, and closer security coordination;

Whereas Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain will partner with the United States to launch a Strategic Agenda for the Middle East to expand diplomatic, trade, and security cooperation;

Whereas these historic agreements could help advance peace between Israel and other Arab nations;

Whereas these bilateral breakthroughs could set a precedent for further diplomatic openings throughout the region;

Whereas support for peace between Israel and its neighbors has longstanding bipartisan support in Congress and among the American people; and

Whereas the agreements build upon the decades-long leadership of the United States

in helping Israel broker peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan and promoting peace talks between Israel and Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestinians: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Governments and people of Israel and the United Arab Emirates and the Governments and people of Israel and Bahrain on reaching their respective historic agreements;

(2) encourages other Arab nations to establish full relations with Israel with the vision of realizing full peace between Israel and all of its Arab neighbors; and

(3) urges the President to continue to engage with the Government of Israel and the United States' Arab partners in reaching these historic agreements.

SENATE RESOLUTION 714—ENCOURAGING THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE CLEAN WATER ACT AND REVERSE ONGOING ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS TO WEAKEN THE CLEAN WATER ACT AND PROTECTIONS FOR WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HARRIS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 714

Whereas access to clean water is a fundamental human right;

Whereas the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (62 Stat. 1155, chapter 758) was enacted into law in 1948;

Whereas the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500; 86 Stat. 816) were enacted with bipartisan support and significantly reorganized and expanded the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) (commonly known as and hereinafter referred to in this preamble as the "Clean Water Act");

Whereas the Clean Water Act is one of the most important laws of the United States and the principal safeguard of the United States against unregulated pollution or destruction of surface waters of the United States;

Whereas the objective of the Clean Water Act is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters";

Whereas the Clean Water Act declared national goals of eliminating the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States by 1985 and, wherever attainable, ensuring that waters were fishable and swimmable by 1983;

Whereas the Clean Water Act provides strong and comprehensive requirements for the control of pollutants in the waters of the United States;

Whereas the Clean Water Act authorizes Federal financial assistance for building and upgrading municipal sewage treatment plants and other types of water quality improvements projects;

Whereas rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, and other waters have enormous public health, community welfare, economic, and ecological importance to the United States, considering that—

(1) 1 in 3 individuals in the United States receive drinking water from systems that