

(4) encourages the people of the United States to observe the Day of the Deployed with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 765—CALLING ON CONGRESS, SCHOOLS, AND STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES TO RECOGNIZE THE SIGNIFICANT EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF DYSLEXIA THAT MUST BE ADDRESSED, AND DESIGNATING OCTOBER 2020 AS “NATIONAL DYSLEXIA AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KING, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 765

Whereas dyslexia is—

(1) defined as an unexpected difficulty in reading for an individual who has the intelligence to be a much better reader; and

(2) most commonly caused by a difficulty in phonological processing (the appreciation of the individual sounds of spoken language), which affects the ability of an individual to speak, read, spell, and, often, the ability to learn a second language;

Whereas the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391) included a definition of dyslexia as part of the requirement of the Act to screen inmates for dyslexia upon intake in Federal prisons;

Whereas the definition of dyslexia in section 3635 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101(a) of the First Step Act of 2018, is the first and only definition of dyslexia in a Federal statute;

Whereas dyslexia is the most common learning disability and affects 80 to 90 percent of all individuals with a learning disability;

Whereas dyslexia is persistent and highly prevalent, affecting as many as 1 out of every 5 individuals;

Whereas dyslexia is a paradox, in that an individual with dyslexia may have both—

(1) weaknesses in decoding that result in difficulties with accurate or fluent word recognition; and

(2) strengths in higher-level cognitive functions, such as reasoning, critical thinking, concept formation, and problem solving;

Whereas great progress has been made in understanding dyslexia on a scientific level, including the epidemiology and cognitive and neurobiological bases of dyslexia;

Whereas the achievement gap between typical readers and dyslexic readers occurs as early as first grade; and

Whereas early screening for, and early diagnosis of, dyslexia are critical for ensuring that individuals with dyslexia receive focused, evidence-based intervention that leads to fluent reading, the promotion of self-awareness and self-empowerment, and the provision of necessary accommodations that ensure success in school and in life: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on Congress, schools, and State and local educational agencies to recognize that dyslexia has significant educational implications that must be addressed; and

(2) designates October 2020 as “National Dyslexia Awareness Month”.

SENATE RESOLUTION 766—HONORING THE INDIVIDUALS FIGHTING AND THE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE FALLEN RESPONDING TO WILDLAND FIRES DURING THE ONGOING 2020 WILDFIRE SEASON

Mr. DAINES (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. MCSALLY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. ENZI, and Ms. MURKOWSKI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 766

Whereas, since 8:00 p.m. on August 18, 2020, the National Preparedness Level has been at 5, the highest level, indicative of above-normal wildfire activity and a maximum commitment of wildfire suppression resources and personnel;

Whereas, as of September 23, 2020, 43,917 large wildfires had burned 7,027,861 acres across the Western United States;

Whereas warmer and drier weather and mismanagement of the forests of the United States are exacerbating the threat of wildfires and contributing to the above-normal fire activity in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and other western States in 2020;

Whereas Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies have mobilized wildland handcrews, interagency hotshot crews, engine crews, smokejumpers, helitack crews, pilots, rapellers, incident management teams, first responders, and other wildland firefighters to help combat wildfires in the West;

Whereas, as of September 23, 2020—

(1) 534 crews and more than 30,000 wildland firefighters are mobilized to assist with efforts to contain wildfires that threaten communities throughout the West;

(2) the Department of Defense had approved and mobilized more than 400 United States Marines, Sailors, and Soldiers to assist with wildfire suppression efforts;

(3) multiple State Governors had mobilized members and units of the National Guard to assist with wildfire suppression efforts; and

(4) wildland firefighters from several countries, including Mexico and Canada, had been mobilized to respond to wildfires in the United States;

Whereas the private sector has made significant contributions to wildfire response, providing crews, equipment, technology, expertise, and aircraft to assist wildfire suppression efforts;

Whereas, as of September 23, 2020, many wildland firefighters, including 2 Montanans, had paid the ultimate price while preparing and training to combat, protecting communities from, and combating wildfires in 2020;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has exacerbated the public health and public safety risks inherent in combatting wildfires;

Whereas, as of September 23, 2020, dozens of people in the United States had lost their lives, and thousands of homes, approximately 30 of which were in Montana, had been destroyed, in wildland fires;

Whereas, were it not for the efforts and bravery of wildland firefighters, those numbers would have been much higher;

Whereas, during 2020, wildland firefighters in the United States have not only risked their lives to fight wildfires in the United States, but have also provided their services to combat the bushfires in Australia; and

Whereas wildland firefighters, first responders, sheriffs, and community leaders have acted bravely and risked their lives to contain dangerous wildfires across the West-

ern United States to protect families and critical infrastructure: Now, therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the efforts and sacrifices of the wildland firefighters who have risked their lives to fight intense wildfires in 2020; and

(B) the support, resources, and personnel mobilized by the international partners of the United States;

(2) honors the bravery and heroism of the men and women assisting in responding to and combatting wildfires;

(3) expresses appreciation and gratitude to firefighters for protecting lives and property in the United States during the ongoing 2020 wildfire season;

(4)(A) honors the ultimate sacrifice of the wildland firefighters who lost their lives assisting in fighting wildfires in 2020; and

(B) extends deepest condolences to the families, friends, and colleagues of those wildland firefighters;

(5) expresses full support for communities throughout the West as those communities focus on recovery and rebuilding affected areas and communities;

(6) values the longstanding partnerships and collaboration between Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies coordinating wildfire response efforts; and

(7) supports continued cooperation and collaboration between Federal, State, local, and Tribal entities to mitigate the underlying factors driving more intense wildfire activity.

SENATE RESOLUTION 767—CONGRATULATING THE TAMPA BAY LIGHTNING FOR WINNING THE 2020 STANLEY CUP FINAL

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 767

Whereas on September 28, 2020, the Tampa Bay Lightning (referred to in this preamble as the “Lightning”) won the 2020 National Hockey League Stanley Cup Final;

Whereas the 2020 Stanley Cup Final is the second Stanley Cup Final won by the Lightning in the 29 years that the franchise has competed in the National Hockey League;

Whereas the Lightning won the 2020 Eastern Conference title, and the Prince of Wales Trophy, won for the third time by the franchise, by defeating the Columbus Blue Jackets, the Boston Bruins, and the New York Islanders to advance to the Stanley Cup Final;

Whereas the Lightning defeated the 2020 Western Conference champion, the Dallas Stars, in the Stanley Cup Final, clinching the series with 4 wins and only 2 losses;

Whereas the Lightning showed resilience and sacrifice during the COVID-19 pandemic by competing in the delayed playoff tournament in secure zones, sequestered from outsiders for 2 months and away from family;

Whereas millions of fans watched the Lightning during the 2020 Stanley Cup playoffs as the franchise won the Stanley Cup Final for the second time;

Whereas Lightning defenseman Victor Hedman—

(1) led all defensemen in the 2020 Stanley Cup playoffs with 10 goals and 12 assists; and

(2) won the Conn Smythe Trophy, awarded to the most valuable player in the playoffs;

Whereas Lightning right winger Nikita Kucherov—

(1) was the leader in points and assists in the 2020 Stanley Cup playoffs; and