

dangerous fires, it is imperative that the Federal Government has the flexibility to adequately support them.

These two bills represent common-sense steps forward to meet the current crisis facing the Western United States and to better support initial suppression efforts and postfire risk reduction.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 650—RECOGNIZING MAY 28 AS “WORLD HUNGER DAY”, THAT THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE OF 1932-1933, KNOWN AS THE HOLODOMOR, SHOULD SERVE AS A REMINDER OF REPRESSIVE SOVIET POLICIES AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE, AND THAT VLADIMIR PUTIN’S ILLEGAL WAR AGAINST UKRAINE HAS DIMINISHED UKRAINE’S AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND THREATENS TO EXACERBATE THE PROBLEMS OF GLOBAL HUNGER ON WORLD HUNGER DAY

Mr. Kaine (for himself, Mr. Portman, Mr. Durbin, and Mr. Van Hollen) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 650

Whereas Ukraine is a major global exporter of agricultural products critical to global food supplies, including wheat, corn, barley, and sunflower;

Whereas Ukrainian wheat output has decreased by 34 percent, and corn, barley, and other grain output has decreased by more than 50 percent in the past year as a result of Russia’s war against Ukraine;

Whereas Russia’s illegal occupation of the Crimean peninsula and Ukrainian Black Sea ports of Mariupol and Kherson, its assault on Odessa, its use of naval mines in the Black Sea and land mines in Ukraine’s agricultural areas, and the destruction of Ukrainian export terminals and transportation infrastructure have severely constrained Ukraine’s ability to export grain;

Whereas the number of people around the world facing acute food insecurity greatly increased from 135,000,000 in 2019, to 193,000,000 in 2021, nearly 40,000,000 people experienced emergency levels of acute food insecurity (just one step away from famine) in 2021, and the number of people experiencing such food insecurity is projected to increase in 2022;

Whereas the effects of Russia’s illegal invasion of Ukraine are expected to increase global grain prices and disproportionately impact low- and middle-income countries in the Middle East, North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa who are dependent on imported Ukrainian wheat;

Whereas the totality of these actions by Russia represents an intentional and concerted effort to attack the Ukrainian agricultural sector resembling the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, which was caused by the former Soviet Union;

Whereas, Senate Resolution 435, which was passed by the Senate on October 3, 2018, commemorated the 85th anniversary of the Holodomor and recognized the Soviet Union’s role in perpetrating this genocide against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas 2022-2023 marks the 90th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, which is also known as the Holodomor;

Whereas, in 1932 and 1933, millions of Ukrainian people perished at the will of the totalitarian Stalinist government of the former Soviet Union, which perpetrated a premeditated famine in Ukraine in an effort to break the nation’s resistance to collectivization and communist occupation;

Whereas the Government of the Soviet Union deliberately confiscated grain harvests and starved millions of Ukrainian men, women, and children by a policy of forced collectivization that sought to destroy the nationally conscious movement for independence;

Whereas Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the manmade starvation and to prevent the delivery of any international food aid that would provide relief to the starving;

Whereas numerous scholars worldwide have worked to uncover the scale of the famine, including Canadian wheat expert Andrew Cairns who visited Ukraine in 1932, and was told that there was no grain “because the government had collected so much grain and exported it to England and Italy”, while Joseph Stalin simultaneously denied food aid to the people of Ukraine;

Whereas nearly a quarter of Ukraine’s rural population perished or were forced into exile due to the induced starvation and the entire nation suffered from the consequences of the prolonged famine;

Whereas noted correspondents of the time were refuted for their courage in depicting and reporting on the forced famine in Ukraine, including Gareth Jones, William Henry Chamberlin, and Malcolm Muggeridge, who wrote “[The peasants] will tell you that many have already died of famine, and that many are dying every day; that thousands have been shot by the Government and hundreds of thousands exiled. . .”;

Whereas title V of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-180; 99 Stat. 1157), which was enacted on December 13, 1985, established the Commission on the Ukraine Famine to “conduct a study of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 in order to expand the world’s knowledge of the famine and provide the American public with a better understanding of the Soviet system by revealing the Soviet role” in it;

Whereas, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, archival documents became available that confirmed the deliberate and premeditated deadly nature of the famine and that exposed the atrocities committed by the Soviet government against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas Raphael Lemkin, who devoted his life to the development of legal concepts and norms for containing mass atrocities and whose tireless advocacy swayed the United Nations in 1948 to adopt the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, authored an essay in 1953 entitled “Soviet Genocide in the Ukraine”, which highlighted the “classic example of Soviet genocide” characterizing it “not simply a case of mass murder. It is a case of genocide, of destruction, not of individuals only, but of a culture and a nation”;

Whereas Ukraine’s law Number 376-V, “Law of Ukraine on the Starvation in Ukraine of 1932-1933”, which was enacted on November 28, 2006, gave official recognition to the Holodomor as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people;

Whereas on October 13, 2006, President George W. Bush signed into law Public Law 109-340, which authorized the Government of

Ukraine “to establish a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia to honor the victims of the Ukrainian famine-genocide of 1932-1933”, and the Holodomor Memorial was officially dedicated in November 2015;

Whereas the Government of Ukraine and the Ukrainian communities in the United States and worldwide continue their efforts to secure greater international awareness and understanding of the 1932-1933 tragedy; and

Whereas victims of the Holodomor of 1932-1933 will be commemorated by Ukrainian communities around the globe and in Ukraine through November 2022: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns Vladimir Putin’s illegal war in Ukraine, and his weaponization of hunger, which has increased global food prices and food insecurity in the world;

(2) calls upon Vladimir Putin and the Russian Armed Forces to immediately cease their blockade of Ukraine’s Black Sea ports to allow all Ukrainian food exports to resume;

(3) calls attention to the impending global food crisis by observing May 28, 2022 as “World Hunger Day”;

(4) solemnly remembers the 90th anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932-1933, and extends its deepest sympathies to the victims, survivors, and families of this tragedy;

(5) condemns the systematic violations of human rights, including the freedom of self-determination and freedom of speech of the Ukrainian people by the Government of the Soviet Union;

(6) recognizes the findings of the Commission on the Ukraine Famine, as submitted to Congress on April 22, 1988, including that “Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against the Ukrainians in 1932-1933”;

(7) encourages dissemination of information regarding the Holodomor of 1932-1933 in order to expand the world’s knowledge of this manmade tragedy; and

(8) supports the continuing efforts of the people of Ukraine to defend themselves against Russian aggression, to work toward ensuring democratic principles, a free economy, and full respect for human rights in order to enable Ukraine to achieve its full potential in accord with the desires of the Ukrainian people and to deepen the partnership between Ukraine, the United States, and all democratic nations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 651—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 3, 2022, AS “NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS DAY” AND JUNE 2022 AS “NATIONAL GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. Durbin (for himself, Ms. Duckworth, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Blumenthal, Mr. Booker, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Reed, Mr. Cardin, Mr. Casey, Mr. Markey, Mr. Luján, and Ms. Baldwin) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 651

Whereas, each year in the United States, more than—

(1) 38,500 individuals are killed and 85,000 individuals are wounded by gunfire;

(2) 15,000 individuals are killed in homicides involving guns;

(3) 23,000 individuals die by suicide using a gun; and

(4) 490 individuals are killed in unintentional shootings;

Whereas, since 1968, more people have died from guns in the United States than have died on the battlefields of all the wars in the history of the United States;

Whereas 2021 was one of the deadliest years on record for the United States, with an estimated 20,700 people killed in gun homicides or nonsuicide-related shootings, a 6 percent increase over 2020;

Whereas unintentional shooting deaths by children recently increased by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$, comparing incidents in March to December of 2020 to the same months in 2019;

Whereas, by 1 count, in 2021 in the United States, there were 693 mass shooting incidents in which at least 4 people were killed or wounded by gunfire;

Whereas, since 2010, 65,000 veterans of the Armed Forces have died by suicide in the United States, with the overwhelming majority of such deaths being the result of a firearm;

Whereas, every year in the United States, more than 3,500 children and teens are killed by gun violence and 15,000 children and teens are shot and wounded;

Whereas approximately 8,500 people in the United States under the age of 25 die because of gun violence annually, including Hadiya Pendleton, who, in 2013, was killed at 15 years of age in Chicago, Illinois, while standing in a park;

Whereas, on June 3, 2022, to recognize the 25th birthday of Hadiya Pendleton (born June 2, 1997), people across the United States will recognize National Gun Violence Awareness Day and wear orange in tribute to—

(1) Hadiya Pendleton and other victims of gun violence; and

(2) the loved ones of those victims; and

Whereas June 2022 is an appropriate month to designate as “National Gun Violence Awareness Month”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports—

(A) the designation of June 2022 as “National Gun Violence Awareness Month” and the goals and ideals of that month; and

(B) the designation of June 3, 2022, as “National Gun Violence Awareness Day”, in remembrance of the victims of gun violence; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to—

(A) promote greater awareness of gun violence and gun safety;

(B) wear orange, the color that hunters wear to show that they are not targets, on National Gun Violence Awareness Day;

(C) concentrate heightened attention on gun violence during the summer months, when gun violence typically increases; and

(D) bring community members and leaders together to discuss ways to make communities safer.

SENATE RESOLUTION 652—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2022 AS “LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH”

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HASAN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KING, Mr. CARPER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CASEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAINE, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. COONS, Mr. REED, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs.

SHAHEEN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BENNET, Mr. TESTER, Mr. OSOFF, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 652

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) include individuals from—

(1) all States, territories, and the District of Columbia; and

(2) all faiths, races, national origins, socioeconomic statuses, disability statuses, education levels, and political beliefs;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have made, and continue to make, vital contributions to the United States and to the world in every aspect, including in the fields of education, law, health, business, science, research, economic development, architecture, fashion, sports, government, music, film, politics, technology, literature, and civil rights;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has compounded the systemic inequality that LGBTQ individuals face in the healthcare, employment, and housing systems in the United States, which has led to a disparate impact on LGBTQ individuals;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States served on the front lines during the COVID-19 pandemic as doctors, nurses, medical professionals, law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders in all States, territories, and the District of Columbia;

Whereas the persistent failure of Federal and State officials to collect full and accurate data on sexual orientation and gender identity causes tremendous harm to LGBTQ individuals in the United States, who remain largely invisible to the government entities entrusted with ensuring their health, safety, and well-being;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Marines honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas a decades-long Federal policy, known as the “Lavender Scare”, threatened and intimidated Federal public servants from employment due to their sexual orientation by alleging LGBTQ individuals posed a threat to national security, preventing many more from entering the workforce;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave service members were discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 service members under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, an LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States, and many LGBTQ individuals in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that “[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family”;

Whereas efforts to overturn nearly 50 years of legal precedent, established through *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), and *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*, 505 U.S. 833 (1992), which has affirmed the constitutional right to terminate a pregnancy, could potentially undermine and erode other constitutional rights also grounded in privacy, including the right of same-sex couples to marry and even the right to engage in consensual same-sex relationships without risking criminal prosecution;

Whereas Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “AIDS”) has disproportionately impacted LGBTQ individuals in the United States, due in part to a lack of funding and research devoted to finding effective treatments for AIDS and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (referred to in this preamble as “HIV”) during the early stages of the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas gay and bisexual men and transgender women of color have a higher risk of contracting HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community maintains its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 28 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace, housing, or public accommodations, and 34 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in education;

Whereas LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of—

(1) suicide;

(2) homelessness;

(3) becoming victims of bullying, violence, or human trafficking; and

(4) developing mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression;

Whereas only 13 States and the District of Columbia have explicit policies in place to protect foster youth from discrimination based on both sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ youth of color are overrepresented in child welfare and juvenile justice systems;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas State legislatures across the country have introduced and passed harmful legislation specifically targeting LGBTQ youth, particularly transgender youth, and their ability to obtain access to healthcare, participate in athletic activities, and learn about race, gender, and sexuality in schools;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed and 53 people were wounded; and

(2) the arson attack at the Upstairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;