

1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) in the same manner as traditional public schools;

Whereas public charter schools often set high expectations for students to ensure that the charter schools are of high quality and truly accountable to the public;

Whereas 44 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico have public charter schools;

Whereas, as of the 2020–2021 school year, more than 7,800 public charter schools served approximately 3,700,000 children;

Whereas enrollment in public charter schools grew from 400,000 students in 2001 to 3,700,000 students in 2020, a more than eight-fold increase in 20 years;

Whereas in the United States—

(1) in 261 school districts, more than 10 percent of public school students are enrolled in public charter schools; and

(2) in at least 22 school districts, at least 30 percent of public school students are enrolled in public charter schools;

Whereas high-quality public charter schools improve the achievement of students enrolled in the charter schools and collaborate with traditional public schools to improve public education for all students;

Whereas public charter schools—

(1) give parents the freedom to choose public schools;

(2) routinely measure parental satisfaction levels; and

(3) must prove the ongoing success of the charter schools to parents, policymakers, and the communities served by the charter schools or risk closure;

Whereas a 2015 report from the Center for Research on Education Outcomes at Stanford University found significant improvements for students at urban charter schools, and, when compared to peers in traditional public schools, each year those students completed the equivalent of 28 more days of learning in reading and 40 more days of learning in math;

Whereas parental demand for charter schools is high, and there was nearly 5 percent growth in charter school enrollment between the 2017–2018 and 2018–2019 school years; and

Whereas the 24th annual National Charter Schools Week is scheduled to be celebrated the week of May 7 through May 13, 2023: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the students, families, teachers, leaders, and staff of public charter schools across the United States for—

(A) making ongoing contributions to public education;

(B) making important strides in closing the academic achievement gap in schools in the United States, particularly in schools with some of the most disadvantaged students in both rural and urban communities; and

(C) strengthening the public school system throughout the United States;

(2) supports the ideals and goals of the 24th annual National Charter Schools Week, a week-long celebration to be held May 7 through May 13, 2023, in communities throughout the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to hold appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities during National Charter Schools Week to demonstrate support for high-quality public charter schools.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 196—RECOGNIZING THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CINCO DE MAYO HOLIDAY

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following reso-

lution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 196

Whereas May 5, or “Cinco de Mayo” in Spanish, is celebrated each year as a date of importance by Mexican and Mexican-American communities;

Whereas the Cinco de Mayo holiday commemorates May 5, 1862, the date on which Mexicans defeated the French at the Battle of Puebla, 1 of the many battles that the Mexican people won in their long and brave fight for independence, freedom, and democracy;

Whereas the victory of Mexico over France at the Battle of Puebla represented a historic triumph for the Mexican government during the Franco-Mexican war, fought between 1861 and 1867, and bolstered the resistance movement;

Whereas the success of Mexico at the Battle of Puebla reinvigorated the spirits of the Mexican people and provided a renewed sense of unity and strength;

Whereas the French army, which had not experienced defeat against any of the finest troops of Europe in more than half a century, sustained a disastrous loss at the hands of an outnumbered and ill-equipped, but highly spirited and courageous, Mexican army;

Whereas the courageous spirit that Mexican General Ignacio Zaragoza and his men displayed during the historic Battle of Puebla can never be forgotten;

Whereas, in a larger sense, Cinco de Mayo symbolizes the right of a free people to self-determination, just as Benito Juarez, the president of Mexico during the Battle of Puebla, once said, “El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz”, meaning “respect for the rights of others is peace”;

Whereas the sacrifice of Mexican fighters was instrumental in keeping Mexico from falling under European domination while, in the United States, the Union Army battled Confederate forces in the Civil War; and

Whereas Cinco de Mayo—

(1) serves as a reminder that the foundation of the United States was built by people from many countries and diverse cultures who were willing to fight and die for freedom;

(2) serves as a reminder of the close ties between the people of Mexico and the people of the United States;

(3) encourages the celebration of a legacy of strong leaders and a sense of vibrancy in communities; and

(4) serves as a reminder to provide more opportunity for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the historic struggle of the people of Mexico for independence and freedom, which Cinco de Mayo commemorates; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe Cinco de Mayo with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 197—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 1, 2023, THROUGH MAY 7, 2023, AS “TARDIVE DYSKINESIA AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. MULLIN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 197

Whereas many people with serious, chronic mental illness, such as schizophrenia and other schizoaffective disorders, bipolar disorder, or severe depression, require treat-

ment with medications that work as dopamine receptor blocking agents (referred to in this preamble as “DRBAs”), including antipsychotics;

Whereas many people who have gastrointestinal disorders, including gastroparesis, nausea, and vomiting also require treatment with DRBAs;

Whereas, while ongoing treatment with DRBAs can be lifesaving, for some people it can also lead to Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia is a movement disorder that is characterized by random, involuntary, and uncontrolled movements of different muscles in the face, trunk, and extremities;

Whereas, in some cases, Tardive Dyskinesia may—

(1) cause people to experience movement of the arms, legs, fingers, and toes;

(2) affect the tongue, lips, and jaw; and

(3) cause swaying movements of the trunk or hips and may impact the muscles associated with walking, speech, eating, and breathing;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia can develop months, years, or decades after a person starts taking DRBAs and even after a person has discontinued use of those medications;

Whereas not everyone who takes a DRBA develops Tardive Dyskinesia, but if Tardive Dyskinesia develops, it is often persistent;

Whereas common risk factors for Tardive Dyskinesia include advanced age and alcoholism or other substance use disorders;

Whereas postmenopausal women and people with a mood disorder are also at higher risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas a person is at higher risk for Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs for 3 months, but the longer the person is on these medications, the higher the risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas studies suggest that the overall risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs is between 10 and 30 percent;

Whereas it is estimated that over 600,000 people in the United States suffer from Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas, according to the National Alliance for Mental Illness, 1 in every 4 patients receiving long-term treatment with an antipsychotic medication will experience Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas years of difficult and challenging research have resulted in recent scientific breakthroughs, with 2 new treatments for Tardive Dyskinesia approved by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia is often unrecognized, and patients suffering from the illness are commonly misdiagnosed;

Whereas regular screening for Tardive Dyskinesia in patients taking DRBA medications is recommended by the American Psychiatric Association;

Whereas patients suffering from Tardive Dyskinesia often suffer embarrassment due to abnormal and involuntary movements, which leads them to withdraw from society and increasingly isolate themselves as the disease progresses;

Whereas caregivers of patients with Tardive Dyskinesia face many challenges and are often responsible for the overall care of the Tardive Dyskinesia patient;

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness of Tardive Dyskinesia in the public and medical community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 1, 2023, through May 7, 2023, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week”; and

(2) encourages each individual in the United States to become better informed about and aware of Tardive Dyskinesia.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 198—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF APRIL 23 THROUGH APRIL 29, 2023, AS “NATIONAL WATER WEEK”**

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. WICKER, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 198

Whereas each community in the United States, both large and small, and urban, rural, and Tribal, deserves to have access to affordable, safe, and clean drinking water, sanitation, and other critical water infrastructure;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 people in the United States lack access to running water, indoor plumbing, or wastewater services;

Whereas small, rural, and disadvantaged community water systems struggle to make needed investments while keeping rates affordable;

Whereas Federal investment in core drinking water, wastewater, stormwater capture, sustainable desalination, and water recycling programs allow local utilities and the customers of those local utilities to have the resources to affordably improve in water reliability and meet Federal regulatory obligations;

Whereas source control is a critical first step to reducing emerging contaminants from entering water systems and the environment, along with advancing the state of the science on the risks of those contaminants, which is essential to protect public health;

Whereas water infrastructure projects often rely on specific products and technologies, and substitutions may not be readily available, so it is critical to consider the realities unique to the water sector, and the near-term challenges that water infrastructure projects face;

Whereas countless disadvantaged communities in the United States struggle to make needed investments in critical water infrastructure while simultaneously keeping rates affordable;

Whereas water research helps solve some of the most pressing challenges for the water sector, such as—

- (1) aging infrastructure;
- (2) emerging contaminants;
- (3) resiliency to extreme weather;
- (4) drought and water scarcity; and
- (5) significant shifts in population;

Whereas research and development aimed at finding cost-effective solutions to the most pressing challenges for the water sector—

- (1) create more resilient and effective water systems;
- (2) create new jobs and support thriving communities nationwide; and
- (3) result in improved public health and safety and promote equitable solutions throughout the United States; and

Whereas Congress and the executive branch should assist water utilities to ensure that those communities can continue to fulfill their core mission of protecting public health and the environment while supporting local economic growth by addressing challenges related to—

- (1) managing aging water infrastructure, and escalating operation and maintenance costs, supply chain disruptions, and workforce shortages;
- (2) addressing growing water quality impairments and regulations from emerging contaminants and nutrients; and
- (3) ensuring proper climate adaptation, system resiliency, and security measures are in place: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Congress hereby designates the week of April 23 through April 29, 2023, as “National Water Week”.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 199—DESIGNATING MAY 5, 2023, AS “UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE DAY” IN RECOGNITION OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED, OR ARE PRESENTLY SERVING, IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND HONORING THE MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES IN THE LINE OF DUTY**

Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 199

Whereas the Foreign Service of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the “Foreign Service”) was established through the enactment of the Act entitled “An Act for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service of the United States, and for other purposes.”, approved May 24, 1924 (43 Stat. 140, chapter 182) (commonly known as the “Rogers Act of 1924”), and is now celebrating its 99th anniversary;

Whereas the Rogers Act of 1924 established a career organization based on competitive examination and merit promotion;

Whereas, in 2022, nearly 16,000 men and women of the Foreign Service were serving at home and abroad;

Whereas Foreign Service personnel are supported by more than 60,000 locally engaged staff in nearly 300 embassies and consulates, who provide unique expertise and crucial links to host countries;

Whereas Foreign Service personnel comprise employees from the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Foreign Commercial Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and the United States Agency for Global Media;

Whereas the diplomatic, consular, communications, trade, development, security, public diplomacy, and numerous other functions that Foreign Service personnel perform constitute the first and most cost-effective instrument of the United States to protect and promote United States interests abroad;

Whereas the men and women of the Foreign Service and their families are increasingly exposed to risks and danger, even in times of peace, and many have died in the service of the United States;

Whereas employees of the Foreign Service work daily—

- (1) to ensure the national security of the United States;
- (2) to provide assistance to United States citizens overseas;
- (3) to preserve peace, freedom, and economic prosperity around the world;
- (4) to promote the ideals and values of the United States, human rights, freedom, equal opportunities for women and girls, rule of law, and democracy;
- (5) to promote transparency, provide accurate information, and combat disinformation;
- (6) to cultivate new markets for United States products and services and develop new investment opportunities that create jobs in the United States and promote prosperity;
- (7) to promote economic development, reduce poverty, end hunger and malnutrition, fight disease, combat international crime

and illegal drugs, and address environmental degradation; and

(8) to provide emergency and humanitarian assistance to respond to crises around the world;

Whereas the foreign affairs agencies and the American Foreign Service Association have observed Foreign Service Day in May for many years; and

Whereas it is both appropriate and just for the United States as a whole to recognize the dedication of the men and women of the Foreign Service and to honor the members of the Foreign Service who have given their lives in the loyal pursuit of their duties and responsibilities representing the interests of the United States and of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) honors the men and women who have served, or are presently serving, in the Foreign Service of the United States for their dedicated and important service to the United States;

(2) calls on the people of the United States to reflect on the service and sacrifice of past, present, and future employees of the Foreign Service of the United States, wherever they serve, with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(3) designates May 5, 2023, as “United States Foreign Service Day” to commemorate the 99th anniversary of the Foreign Service of the United States.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 200—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF APRIL 30, 2023, THROUGH MAY 6, 2023, AS “NATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS WEEK” TO CELEBRATE THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SMALL BUSINESSES AND ENTREPRENEURS IN EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. RISCH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. COONS, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. DAINES, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. KING, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. LUJAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 200

Whereas a “National Small Business Week” has been declared by every President since 1963;

Whereas there are more than 33,000,000 small businesses in the United States that support more than 62,000,000 jobs;

Whereas small businesses play an integral role in building the economy of the United States; and

Whereas April 30, 2023, through May 6, 2023, would be an appropriate week to celebrate “National Small Business Week”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—