

Whereas the safety and well-being of firefighters are of the utmost importance and it is crucial to equip them with the necessary knowledge and resources to perform their duties effectively;

Whereas the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the International Association of Fire Fighters, the Fire Department Safety Officers Association, the National Volunteer Fire Council, and the National Fire Protection Association are the leading organizations committed to enhancing firefighter safety and promoting best practices;

Whereas lithium-ion batteries have become increasingly prevalent in modern society and are utilized in a wide range of consumer products, posing unique risks when involved in incidents and fires;

Whereas the improper recycling or disposal of lithium-ion batteries causes fires, endangering the firefighters called upon to quell these blazes;

Whereas programs, such as the assistance to firefighters grant program under section 33(c) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229(c)) and the staffing for adequate fire and emergency response grant program under section 34 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2229a), support initiatives aimed at enhancing firefighter safety, including training programs, research, and the development of specialized equipment and tools; and

Whereas, during National Firefighter Safety Week, from June 18 through June 24, 2023, leading firefighter safety organizations are conducting a Safety Stand Down to raise awareness among firefighters about the potential hazards associated with lithium-ion battery incidents and to provide comprehensive training on response protocols and safety measures: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of National Firefighter Safety Week;

(2) expresses strong support for—

(A) the efforts of firefighter safety organizations to promote firefighter safety relating to lithium-ion battery incidents;

(B) training programs to educate firefighters about the risks and hazards associated with lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(C) participation of fire departments in the United States in National Firefighter Safety Week;

(3) encourages—

(A) efforts to develop standards and best practices that emphasize firefighter safety in dealing with lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(B) public awareness regarding the safe use, safe storage, and proper disposal or recycling of lithium-ion batteries;

(4) supports community outreach programs that educate the public about the potential hazards and proper response to lithium-ion battery incidents; and

(5) supports the goals of National Firefighter Safety Week.

SENATE RESOLUTION 282—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2023 AS “LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH”

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHA-

HEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 282

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

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

(2) from 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 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, and continue to serve on the front lines today;

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 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 that was in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas transgender people were banned from military service from at least 1960, and were not permitted to serve without restriction until 2021;

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, a 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 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 people living with HIV continue to face discrimination in the United States and, in certain States, may be subject to greater criminal punishment than individuals without 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, as a result of discrimination, 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 Club Q nightclub shooting in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on November 19, 2022, where 5 people were killed and 25 people were wounded;

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

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

Whereas LGBTQ individuals face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of

the world, including State-sponsored violence like in Uganda, where LGBTQ people live under threat of the death penalty;

Whereas, in the several years preceding 2019, hundreds of LGBTQ individuals around the world were arrested and, in some cases, tortured or even executed because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in countries and territories such as Chechnya, Egypt, Indonesia, and Tanzania;

Whereas, in May 2019, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to extend marriage rights to same-sex couples;

Whereas, since June 2019, Ecuador, Northern Ireland, and Costa Rica have extended marriage rights to same-sex couples, the most recent country-wide extensions of those rights in the world;

Whereas the LGBTQ community holds Pride festivals and marches in some of the most dangerous places in the world, despite threats of violence and arrest;

Whereas, in 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (division E of Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2835) into law to protect all individuals in the United States from crimes motivated by their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have fought for equal treatment, dignity, and respect;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have achieved significant milestones, ensuring that future generations of LGBTQ individuals in the United States will enjoy a more equal and just society;

Whereas, despite being marginalized throughout the history of the United States, LGBTQ individuals in the United States continue to celebrate their identities, love, and contributions to the United States in various expressions of Pride;

Whereas, in June 2020, in *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 140 S. Ct. 1731 (2020), the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that existing civil rights laws prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, a landmark victory for the LGBTQ community;

Whereas, in December 2022, Congress enacted the Respect for Marriage Act (Public Law 117-228; 136 Stat. 2305), which repealed the discriminatory legal definition of marriage as limited to a relationship between a man and a woman, and the discriminatory definition of a spouse as a person of the opposite sex; and

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States remain determined to pursue full equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ”) individuals in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are human rights that are to be protected by the laws of the United States and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) supports efforts to ensure the equal treatment of all individuals in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) supports efforts to ensure that the United States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treatment of individuals around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the celebration of June as “LGBTQ Pride Month” in order to provide a lasting opportunity for all individuals in the United States—

(A) to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured and continues to endure; and

(B) to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 283—RECOGNIZING JUNE 28, 2023, AS THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND COMMENDING THE WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION TO IMPROVE THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RISCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 283

Whereas, in 1892, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still (referred to in this preamble as “A.T. Still”) opened the first osteopathic medical school, the American School of Osteopathy, now known as A.T. Still University College of Osteopathic Medicine, in Kirksville, Missouri;

Whereas A.T. Still was a pioneering physician in recognizing the innate healing mechanisms present within all individuals, and discovered and expanded osteopathic medicine during an era of ineffective and harmful medical practices;

Whereas A.T. Still embodied a philosophy of service through his life as a physician advocate, a Civil War hospital steward, and a legislator;

Whereas, in 1898, the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (referred to in this preamble as “AACOM”) was founded to support and assist osteopathic medical schools in the United States;

Whereas AACOM leads and advocates for the full continuum of osteopathic medical education (commonly known as “OME”) to improve the health of the public;

Whereas AACOM represents all 40 colleges of osteopathic medicine at 64 teaching locations in 35 States, as well as osteopathic graduate medical education professionals and trainees at medical centers, hospitals, clinics, and health systems in the United States;

Whereas, during the 2022–2023 academic year, colleges of osteopathic medicine educated more than 35,000 future physicians, 25 percent of all medical students in the United States, a percentage projected to rise to 30 percent by 2030;

Whereas osteopathic medicine is one of the fastest growing medical fields in the United States, with osteopathic physicians practicing in all specialty areas and medical practice settings;

Whereas there are more than 178,000 doctors of osteopathic medicine and osteopathic medical students in the United States;

Whereas osteopathic medicine—

(1) confers all the benefits of modern medicine to diagnose and treat disease and injury; and

(2) emphasizes helping each person achieve a high level of wellness by focusing on health promotion and disease prevention;

Whereas—

(1) osteopathic medical education emphasizes the interrelationship between the structure and function of the body; and

(2) osteopathic medical students receive extensive training in both—

(A) the neuromusculoskeletal system; and

(B) osteopathic manipulative treatment, the therapeutic application of manual

pressure or force used to treat structural and functional issues in the bones, joints, tissues, and muscles of the body;

Whereas serving rural and underserved populations is a key pillar of AACOM and its member schools, and AACOM works to improve access to health care services, especially in rural and underserved areas of the United States;

Whereas 60 percent of osteopathic medical schools are located in health professional shortage areas;

Whereas 88 percent of osteopathic medical schools have a stated public commitment to rural health; and

Whereas AACOM supports its member institutions as they educate the future physician workforce, increase awareness of osteopathic medical education and osteopathic medicine, promote excellence in medical education, policy, research, and service, and foster innovation and quality throughout medical education: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 125th anniversary of the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine (referred to in this resolving clause as “AACOM”);

(2) commends AACOM for its work to improve the health of the people of the United States; and

(3) recognizes osteopathic medical students and doctors of osteopathic medicine across the United States who devote their time and resources to increase access to health care services across the country and improve the lives of their patients.

SENATE RESOLUTION 284—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE 2023 AS “NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH” TO RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANT ROLE DAIRY PLAYS IN A HEALTHY DIET AND THE EXCEPTIONAL WORK OF DAIRY PRODUCERS IN BEING STEWARDS OF THE LAND AND LIVESTOCK

Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BRAUN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 284

Whereas the dairy industry of the United States serves as a key driver in the national food system and supports the people of the United States both nutritionally and economically;

Whereas the most recent Dietary Guidelines for Americans published under section 301 of the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5341)—

(1) finds that healthy dietary patterns feature dairy products, as such products provide essential nutrients that keep the people of the United States healthy and serve as a leading source of—

(A) calcium, which helps maintain strong bones and aids in heart function; and

(B) vitamin D, which aids in calcium absorption;

(2) finds that some products sold as “milks” made from plants may be consumed as a source of calcium, but most plant products are not nutritionally similar to milk from dairy cows; and