

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Whereas, in December 2022, Congress enacted the Respect for Marriage Act (Public Law 117-228; 136 Stat. 2305), which repealed the discriminatory legal definition of marriage as limited to a relationship between a man and a woman, and the discriminatory definition of a spouse as a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

(3) provides daily recommendations of dairy products for key age groups, including—

(A) 3 cup-equivalents for pre-teens, teenagers, and adults;

(B) 2½ cup-equivalents for children 4 to 8 years of age; and

(C) 2 cup-equivalents for children 2 to 4 years of age;

Whereas studies have shown that following the daily recommendations of dairy products provided in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans leads to improved bone health and reduced risk of—

(1) osteoporosis, which is a condition in which bones become more fragile over time and more prone to fractures; and

(2) cardiovascular diseases, which are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels that lead to heart attacks and strokes and are among the leading causes of death in the United States;

Whereas individuals who are lactose intolerant can choose low-lactose and lactose-free dairy products;

Whereas 42 percent of individuals in the United States take in less than their estimated average required amount of calcium, and 94 percent take in less than their estimated average required amount of vitamin D;

Whereas a global study of more than 136,000 adults from 21 countries found that consuming at least 2 servings of dairy products per day is associated with lower risk for heart disease, stroke, and death;

Whereas the annual all-inclusive expense of providing care for osteoporotic fractures among Medicare beneficiaries was an estimated \$57,000,000,000 in 2018—

(1) which, when broken down by individual, represents all-cause health care costs exceeding \$30,000 in the year following a fracture, of which the patient paid an average of \$3,000; and

(2) is expected to increase to more than \$95,000,000,000 by 2040;

Whereas Congress authorized dairy products as eligible foods under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children program under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), which safeguards the health of low-income women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutrition risk by providing nutritious foods, including dairy products, to supplement diets;

Whereas Congress authorized the supplemental nutrition assistance program under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), which helps low-income working families, low-income seniors, and people with disabilities access nutritious foods, including dairy products;

Whereas the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) provided new opportunities and continued to support the access of high-quality United States products to 2 valuable export markets;

Whereas dairy production efficiently and affordably provides essential nutrients, while only contributing to 1.3 percent of the greenhouse gas emissions of the United States;

Whereas, between 1944 and 2007, advancements allowed the dairy industry of the United States to produce 59 percent more milk with 79 percent fewer cows and reduce its carbon footprint by 63 percent;

Whereas, in 2022, the average dairy cow in the United States produced 24,087 pounds (or 46,180 cups) of milk per year;

Whereas 27,932 licensed dairy farms produce milk in all 50 States, with California, Wisconsin, Idaho, New York, and Texas serving as the top 5 producers, producing 53 percent of the dairy in the United States; and

Whereas the dairy industry of the United States directly and indirectly provides \$793,750,000,000 in total economic impact to the United States and supports 3,200,000 jobs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of June 2023 as “National Dairy Month” to recognize—

(A) the important role dairy plays in a healthy diet;

(B) the exceptional work of dairy producers in being stewards of the land and livestock; and

(C) the economic impact of the United States dairy industry; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to visit with dairy producers to learn more about agriculture and the vital role dairy producers play in the global food system.

SENATE RESOLUTION 285—TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPROVAL OF FINAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO FEDERAL SERVICE LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS THAT ARE APPLICABLE TO THE SENATE AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE, AND THAT WERE ISSUED BY THE OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE, NOW KNOWN AS THE OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL WORKPLACE RIGHTS, ON AUGUST 19, 1996, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 285

Resolved, That the following regulations issued by the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights on August 19, 1996, are hereby approved:

ADOPTED REGULATIONS

Subchapter E—Covered Employees in Certain Employing Offices PART 2472—CERTAIN EMPLOYING OFFICES

2472.1 Purpose and scope.

The regulations contained in this subchapter implement the provisions of chapter 71 as applied by section 220 of the CAA to covered employees in the following employing offices:

(A) the personal office of any Senator;

(B) a standing select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the Senate, or a joint committee of Congress that employs an employee of the Senate (with respect to such an employee);

(C) the Office of the Vice President (as President of the Senate), the Office of the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Office of the Majority Whip of the Senate, the Office of the Minority Whip of the Senate, the Conference of the Majority of the Senate, the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Majority of the Senate,

the Office of the Secretary of the Conference of the Minority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Majority of the Senate, the Office of the Secretary for the Minority of the Senate, the Majority Policy Committee of the Senate, the Minority Policy Committee of the Senate, and the following offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Senate: Offices of the Parliamentarian, Bill Clerk, Legislative Clerk, Journal Clerk, Executive Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Official Reporters of Debate, Daily Digest, Printing Services, Captioning Services, and Senate Chief Counsel for Employment;

(D) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate and the Office of the Senate Legal Counsel;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization that employs an employee of the Senate (with respect to such an employee); and

(F) the Executive Office of the Secretary of the Senate, the Office of Senate Security, the Senate Disbursing Office, and the Administrative Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

2472.2 Application of chapter 71.

(a) The requirements and exemptions of chapter 71, as made applicable by section 220 of the CAA, shall apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in section 2472.1 in the same manner and to the same extent as those requirements and exemptions are applied to other covered employees.

(b) The regulations of the Office, as set forth at parts 2420–29 and 2470–71, shall apply to the employing offices listed in section 2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.

2472.3 Definitions.

In this subchapter:

(1) The terms “CAA”, “chapter 71”, and “employing office” have the meanings given the terms in sections 2421.1 through 2421.3, respectively.

(2) The terms “covered employee” and “employee of the Senate” have the meanings given the terms in section 101 of the CAA (2 U.S.C. 1301).

SENATE RESOLUTION 286—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS AND DESIGNATING JUNE 2023 AS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BROWN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 286

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by African Americans and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct and cultivated musical traditions, brought musical instruments with them, and built new musical instruments in the United States;