

SENATE RESOLUTION 756—DESIGNATING JUNE 19, 2024, AS “JUNETEENTH INDEPENDENCE DAY” IN RECOGNITION OF JUNE 19, 1865, THE DATE ON WHICH NEWS OF THE END OF SLAVERY REACHED THE SLAVES IN THE SOUTHWESTERN STATES

Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. JOHNSON, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. COONS, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mrs. BRITT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 756

Whereas news of the end of slavery did not reach the frontier areas of the United States, in particular the State of Texas and the other Southwestern States, until months after the conclusion of the Civil War, more than 2½ years after President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863;

Whereas, on June 19, 1865, Union soldiers, led by Major General Gordon Granger, arrived in Galveston, Texas, with news that the Civil War had ended and enslaved African Americans were free;

Whereas African Americans who had been slaves in the Southwest celebrated June 19, commonly known as “Juneteenth Independence Day”, as inspiration and encouragement for future generations;

Whereas African Americans from the Southwest have continued the tradition of observing Juneteenth Independence Day for more than 150 years;

Whereas Juneteenth Independence Day began as a holiday in the State of Texas and is now celebrated in all 50 States and the District of Columbia as a special day of observance in recognition of the emancipation of all slaves in the United States;

Whereas Juneteenth Independence Day celebrations are held to honor African-American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures;

Whereas the faith and strength of character demonstrated by former slaves and the descendants of former slaves remain an example for all people of the United States, regardless of background, religion, or race;

Whereas slavery was not officially abolished until the ratification of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in December 1865; and

Whereas, over the course of its history, the United States has grown into a symbol of democracy and freedom around the world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 19, 2024, as “Juneteenth Independence Day”;

(2) recognizes the historical significance of Juneteenth Independence Day to the United States;

(3) supports the continued nationwide celebration of Juneteenth Independence Day to

provide an opportunity for the people of the United States to learn more about the past and to better understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(4) recognizes that the observance of the end of slavery is part of the history and heritage of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 757—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 5, 2024, THROUGH MAY 11, 2024, AS “TARDIVE DYSKINESIA AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. MULLIN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 757

Whereas many people living with serious mental illnesses, including bipolar disorder, major depressive disorder, schizophrenia, and schizoaffective disorder, or gastrointestinal disorders and symptoms, including gastroparesis, upset stomach, nausea, and vomiting, may be treated with medications that work as dopamine receptor blocking agents, such as antipsychotics and antiemetics;

Whereas, while ongoing treatment with medications can be necessary for serious mental illnesses or gastrointestinal disorders, prolonged use of medications is associated with tardive dyskinesia (referred to in this preamble as “TD”);

Whereas TD is an involuntary movement disorder that is characterized by uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements of the face, torso, limbs, and fingers or toes;

Whereas even mild symptoms of TD can impact an individual physically, socially, and emotionally;

Whereas TD affects approximately 600,000 individuals in the United States and approximately 65 percent of individuals with TD have not been diagnosed, making it important to raise awareness about the symptoms;

Whereas it is important and recommended by the American Psychiatric Association that individuals taking medications be monitored for TD by a health care provider;

Whereas clinical research has led to approval of treatments for adults with TD by the Food and Drug Administration;

Whereas recognition and treatment of TD can make a positive impact in the lives of many individuals experiencing psychotic and mood disorders; and

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness of TD among the public and medical community: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of May 5, 2024, through May 11, 2024, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week”;

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

(3) encourages individuals experiencing uncontrollable, abnormal, and repetitive movements to consult a health care provider regarding their symptoms.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 37—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EQUAL PAY AND THE DISPARITY IN WAGES PAID TO MEN AND TO BLACK WOMEN

Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Ms. BUTLER, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 37

Whereas, July 9, 2024, is Black Women’s Equal Pay Day, which marks the day that symbolizes how long into 2024 Black women must work to make what White, non-Hispanic men were paid in 2023;

Whereas section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)) prohibits discrimination in compensation for equal work on the basis of sex;

Whereas title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) prohibits discrimination in compensation because of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex;

Whereas, despite the passage of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (29 U.S.C. 206 note) 6 decades ago, which requires that men and women in the same workplace be given equal pay for equal work, Census Bureau data show that Black women working full time, year round, are paid 69 cents for every dollar that is paid to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, when part-time and part-year workers are included in the comparison, Black women are paid 66 cents for every dollar that is paid to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas, if the current trends continue, on average, Black women will have to wait over 100 years to achieve equal pay;

Whereas the median annual pay for a Black woman in the United States working full time, year round, is \$49,480, which means that, if the current wage gap were to continue, the average Black woman would lose nearly \$884,800 in potential earnings to the wage gap over the course of a 40-year career;

Whereas lost wages mean Black women have less money to support themselves and their families, save and invest for the future, and spend on goods and services, causing businesses and the economy to suffer;

Whereas Black women’s median earnings are less than men’s median earnings at every level of academic achievement;

Whereas Black women with bachelor’s and master’s degrees experience a higher wage gap in comparison with White, non-Hispanic men than in comparison with Black women with a high school diploma;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 68 percent of Black mothers are the sole or primary breadwinners for their families, compared to just more than one-third of non-Hispanic White mothers;

Whereas the lack of access to affordable, quality childcare, paid family and medical leave, paid sick leave, and other family-friendly workplace policies contributes to the wage gap by forcing many Black women to choose between having a job and getting quality care for themselves or their family members;

Whereas if the wage gap were eliminated, on average, a Black woman working full time would have enough money for more than 2 additional years of tuition and fees for a 4-year public university; the full cost of tuition and fees for a public 2-year community college; more than 41 additional months of premiums for employer-based family health insurance coverage with employer contributions; more than 50 weeks of food for a family of 4; more than 12 additional months of home ownership costs, including mortgage payments, real estate taxes, insurance, utilities, and fuel costs; more than 17 additional months of rental costs, including rent payments, utilities, and fuel; or the full cost of an average borrower’s Federal student loan debt in under 2 years;

Whereas 38 percent of women have been sexually harassed at the workplace and over 78 percent of sexual harassment charges filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are filed by women, yet research has found that only a small number of women who experience harassment formally

report incidents for reasons including fear of retaliation;

Whereas workplace harassment forces many women to leave their occupation or industry;

Whereas targets of harassment are 6.5 times as likely as individuals who are not targets to change jobs or pass up opportunities for advancement, contributing to the gender wage gap;

Whereas Black women were the most likely of all racial and ethnic groups to have filed a sexual harassment charge;

Whereas nearly two-thirds of workers that are paid the minimum wage or less are women and there is an overrepresentation of women of color in low-wage and tipped occupations;

Whereas 60 percent of private sector workers reported that they were either discouraged or prohibited by their employers from discussing wage and salary information, which can hide pay discrimination and prevent remedies;

Whereas the pay disparity Black women face is part of a wider set of disparities that Black women face in home ownership, unemployment, poverty, access to childcare, and the ability to accumulate wealth;

Whereas the gender wage gap for Black women has only narrowed by 5 cents in the last 2 decades;

Whereas true pay equity requires a multifaceted strategy that addresses the gender and racial injustices that Black women face daily;

Whereas the pandemic had a disproportionately negative economic impact on Black women; and

Whereas many national organizations have designated July 9, 2024, as Black Women's Equal Pay Day to represent the additional time that Black women must work to compensate for the lower wages paid to Black women in 2023: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) recognizes the disparity in wages paid to Black women and its impact on women, families, and the United States; and

(2) reaffirms its support for ensuring equal pay for equal work and narrowing the gender and racial wage gaps.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2075. Mr. Kaine (for himself and Mr. Warner) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2076. Mr. King (for himself and Mr. Cornyn) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2077. Mr. King (for himself and Mr. Cramer) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2078. Mr. King (for himself and Mr. Cramer) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2079. Mr. King (for himself and Mr. Cramer) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2080. Mr. Manchin (for himself and Mr. Graham) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S.

4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2081. Mr. Kaine submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2082. Mr. Heinrich (for himself and Mr. Risch) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2083. Ms. Cantwell (for herself and Mr. Cassidy) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2084. Mr. King (for himself and Mr. Cramer) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2085. Mr. Sullivan (for himself and Mr. Whitehouse) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2086. Mrs. Gillibrand submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2087. Mr. Warnock (for himself and Ms. Murkowski) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2088. Mr. Warnock (for himself and Mr. Vance) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2089. Mr. Booker submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2090. Mr. King (for himself, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Kaine, Mrs. Shaheen, Mr. Rounds, Ms. Murkowski, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Manchin, Mr. Tillis, Ms. Hirono, Mr. Young, Mrs. Fischer, Mr. Blumenthal, Ms. Collins, Ms. Rosen, and Mr. Carper) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2091. Mrs. Shaheen submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2092. Mrs. Shaheen submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2093. Mrs. Shaheen submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2094. Mrs. Shaheen submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2095. Ms. Ernst submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2096. Ms. Ernst submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2097. Ms. Ernst submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2098. Ms. Ernst submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2099. Ms. Ernst submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2100. Mr. Markey (for himself and Mr. Cruz) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2101. Mr. Romney submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2102. Mr. Romney submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2103. Mr. Romney (for himself and Mr. Kelly) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2104. Mr. Romney (for himself, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Hickenlooper, and Mr. Cornyn) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2105. Mr. Romney submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2106. Mr. Romney submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2107. Mr. Romney (for himself, Ms. Cortez Masto, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cornyn, and Mr. Young) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2108. Mr. Romney (for himself and Mrs. Shaheen) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2109. Mr. Romney submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2110. Mr. Romney submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2111. Mr. Romney (for himself and Mr. Manchin) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2112. Mr. Romney (for himself and Ms. Hassan) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2113. Mr. Cardin (for himself and Mr. Moran) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2114. Mr. Cardin (for himself and Mr. Van Hollen) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2115. Mr. Cornyn (for himself and Mr. King) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2075.** Mr. Kaine (for himself and Mr. Warner) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following: