

(6) approximately 15 percent of all high school students in the United States self-reported one or more sports- or recreation-related concussions within the preceding 12 months;

Whereas the seriousness of concussions should not be minimized in athletics, and return-to-play and return-to-learn protocols can help ensure recovery;

Whereas concussions can affect physical, mental, and social health, and a greater awareness and understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions is critical to improved outcomes; and

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness about concussions among the medical community and the public: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of September 16, 2022, as “National Concussion Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes that mild traumatic brain injury (“mTBI”), otherwise known as a concussion, is an important health concern;

(3) commends the organizations and individuals that raise awareness about mild traumatic brain injury;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together—

(A) to raise awareness about the effects of concussions; and

(B) to improve the understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions; and

(5) encourages further research and prevention efforts to ensure that fewer individuals experience the most adverse effects of mild traumatic brain injury.

SENATE RESOLUTION 767—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 11, 2022, AS “NATIONAL DIRECT SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS RECOGNITION WEEK”

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 767

Whereas direct care workers, including direct support professionals, personal assistants, personal attendants, in-home support workers, and paraprofessionals, are key to providing publicly funded, long-term support and services for millions of individuals with disabilities;

Whereas direct support professionals provide essential services that ensure all individuals with disabilities are—

(1) included as a valued part of the communities in which those individuals live;

(2) supported at home, at work, and in the communities of the United States; and

(3) empowered to live with the dignity that all people of the United States deserve;

Whereas, by fostering connections between individuals with disabilities and their families, friends, and communities, direct support professionals ensure that individuals with disabilities thrive, thereby avoiding more costly institutional care;

Whereas direct support professionals build close, respectful, and trusting relationships with individuals with disabilities and provide a broad range of personalized support to those individuals, including—

(1) helping individuals make person-centered choices;

(2) assisting with personal care, meal preparation, medication management, and other aspects of daily living;

(3) assisting individuals in accessing the community and securing competitive, integrated employment;

(4) providing transportation to school, work, religious, and recreational activities;

(5) helping with general daily affairs, such as assisting with financial matters, medical appointments, and personal interests;

(6) assisting individuals in the transition from isolated or congregate settings or services to living in the communities of their choice; and

(7) helping to keep individuals with disabilities safe and healthy during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas there is a critical and increasing shortage of direct support professionals throughout the United States, a crisis which has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, bringing uncertainty and risk to individuals with disabilities;

Whereas direct support professionals do not have their own Standard Occupational Classification for the purposes of federal data collection, which includes data produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor;

Whereas the direct care workforce, including direct support professionals, is expected to grow more than any other occupation in the United States;

Whereas many direct support professionals—

(1) are the primary financial providers for their families;

(2) are hardworking, taxpaying citizens who provide a critical service in the United States; and

(3) continue to earn low wages, receive inadequate benefits, and have limited opportunities for advancement, resulting in high turnover and vacancy rates that adversely affect the quality of support, safety, and health of individuals with disabilities; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999)—

(1) recognized the importance of the deinstitutionalization of, and community-based services for, individuals with disabilities; and

(2) held that, under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S. 12101 et seq.), a State must provide person-centered, community-based service options to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning September 11, 2022, as “National Direct Support Professionals Recognition Week”;

(2) recognizes the dedication and vital role of direct support professionals in enhancing the lives of individuals with disabilities;

(3) appreciates the contribution of direct support professionals in supporting individuals with disabilities and their families in the United States;

(4) commends direct support professionals for being integral to the provision of long-term support and services for individuals with disabilities;

(5) encourages the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor to collect data specific to direct support professionals; and

(6) finds that the successful implementation of public policies affecting individuals with disabilities in the United States can depend on the dedication of direct support professionals.

SENATE RESOLUTION 768—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE WEEK

Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 768

Whereas the Senate is committed to the use of forensic science in the investigation of crimes, the prosecution and conviction of the correct perpetrators of crimes, and the exoneration of innocent individuals falsely accused of crimes in the United States;

Whereas forensic science service providers address critical questions in civil and criminal investigations and trials in the United States, including by providing scientific conclusions relating to forensic evidence;

Whereas forensic science service providers partner with—

(1) Federal agencies to build and maintain criminal databases relating to latent prints, DNA, and other information relevant to criminal cases; and

(2) Federal, State, and local agencies to ensure public safety;

Whereas forensic science service providers serve a vital role in the criminal justice system by providing scientific information to investigators and officers of the court; and

Whereas the fourth week in September 2022 is recognized as “National Forensic Science Week”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Forensic Science Week; and

(2) recognizes that National Forensic Science Week provides a special opportunity for—

(A) forensic science service providers to—

(i) acknowledge the contributions of forensic scientists in the laboratories in which those individuals work;

(ii) organize community events to encourage a better understanding of forensic science;

(iii) provide tours to Federal, State, and local policymakers to assist those individuals in gaining better insight into the current capabilities of forensic science service providers and the future demands that forensic science service providers will face; and

(iv) contact and invite local media outlets to cover events hosted during National Forensic Science Week;

(B) local policymakers to—

(i) recognize, through formal commendation or resolution, the contributions of local forensic science laboratories to the communities of those policymakers;

(ii) formally declare the fourth week of September 2022 to be “National Forensic Science Week” by proclamation;

(iii) visit local forensic science laboratories to gain an understanding of the capabilities and needs of those laboratories; and

(iv) discuss the operational needs of State and local forensic science laboratories;

(C) individuals in the United States, including members of the media, to—

(i) attend community events sponsored by local forensic science laboratories;

(ii) take tours of local forensic science laboratories; and

(iii) ask local forensic science laboratories about the operational and legislative needs of those laboratories;

(D) members of the media to highlight local news stories that focus on the work of local forensic science laboratories in the

communities that those laboratories serve; and

(E) public safety officers, law enforcement officers, and officers of the court to—

(i) attend community events sponsored by local forensic science laboratories;

(ii) take tours of local forensic science laboratories;

(iii) discuss the operational needs of State and local forensic science laboratories; and

(iv) engage with local forensic science laboratories about working together more effectively.

SENATE RESOLUTION 769—HONORING THE ATHLETIC CAREER AND HUMANITARIAN AND CIVIC WORK OF ROBERTO ENRIQUE CLEMENTE WALKER, SR., ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS 3,000TH REGULAR SEASON HIT

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. TOOMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 769

Whereas Roberto Clemente was born on August 18, 1934, in Carolina, Puerto Rico;

Whereas Clemente played for numerous seasons in the Puerto Rican Professional Baseball League;

Whereas, in 1954, Clemente began playing in Minor Leagues Baseball for the Montreal Royals, where he impressed many Major League Baseball scouts;

Whereas, on November 22, 1954, the Pittsburgh Pirates drafted Clemente;

Whereas, in 18 seasons with the Pirates, Clemente became a decorated player who was recognized for his achievements as—

- (1) a 15-time All-Star;
- (2) a 12-time Gold Glove Award Winner;
- (3) a 4-time National League Batting Champion;
- (4) a 2-time World Series Champion;
- (5) a 1-time National League MVP; and
- (6) a 1-time World Series MVP;

Whereas Roberto Clemente ranks 33rd all-time in total hits;

Whereas, in addition to exhibiting excellence on the field, Clemente was a selfless and committed individual off the field;

Whereas Clemente joined the Marine Corps Reserve in 1958, working his way up to private first class;

Whereas Clemente dedicated himself to humanitarian work;

Whereas Clemente delivered significant aid in the form of money, food, clothes, and medicine to communities across Latin America;

Whereas, beyond humanitarian work, Clemente shared his love of baseball, hosting free baseball clinics for underprivileged children in numerous communities;

Whereas, on September 30, 1972, for the 3,000th and final regular season hit of his illustrious career, Clemente hit a 4th-inning double against the New York Mets at the Three Rivers Stadium in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;

Whereas Clemente played right field in his 2,433rd game as a Pittsburgh Pirate, tying with all-time great Honus Wagner for most games played as a Pittsburgh Pirate;

Whereas, after the end of the 1972 season, Clemente flew to deliver humanitarian aid in the wake of a destructive earthquake near Managua, Nicaragua;

Whereas, on December 31, 1972, the aircraft carrying Clemente and the aid packages crashed into the Atlantic Ocean near Isla Verde, Puerto Rico;

Whereas Clemente and the 4 others on board the plane did not survive the crash,

which killed one of brightest stars in baseball;

Whereas, after the tragic and premature death of Clemente, in 1973 the Baseball Writer's Association of America waived the waiting period and elected Clemente as a first-ballot National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum inductee with 92.7 percent of the vote;

Whereas, in 1973, the Pittsburgh Pirates retired uniform number 21, the number famously worn by Clemente;

Whereas, that same year, Major League Baseball renamed the Commissioner's Award, given to the player who "best exemplifies the game of baseball, sportsmanship, community involvement and the individual's contribution to his team", as the "Roberto Clemente Award";

Whereas Clemente, posthumously, has received the Congressional Gold Medal, the Presidential Citizens Medal, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas, in 2012, the Puerto Rican Baseball League honored Clemente by renaming itself the "Liga de Béisbol Profesional Roberto Clemente";

Whereas the legacy of Roberto Clemente lives on today, especially his work to overcome the racial and linguistic barriers that plagued Major League Baseball;

Whereas Clemente serves as a role model for countless individuals, especially in the Latino community, due to his on-field excellence and commitment to humanitarian causes;

Whereas the impact of Clemente can be seen in the many parks, schools, and sports stadiums across the United States and Latin America that have been renamed to honor Roberto Clemente; and

Whereas September 15 through October 15, 2022, is National Hispanic Heritage Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors Roberto Clemente for his excellence in both sport and in citizenship on the 50th anniversary of his 3,000th and final regular season hit; and

(2) recognizes, during National Hispanic Heritage Month, the lasting impact that Roberto Clemente has had on baseball and the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 770—COMMEMORATING SEPTEMBER 17, 2022, AS "CONSTITUTION DAY" AND CELEBRATING THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION

Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 770

Whereas the Constitution of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the "Constitution") is the supreme law of the United States;

Whereas the Constitution enshrines the freedom of the people of the United States;

Whereas the Constitution forms a more perfect Union;

Whereas the fundamental principles of the Constitution are limited government, separation of powers, individual liberty, and rule of law;

Whereas the Constitution establishes justice, ensures domestic tranquility, provides for the common defense, promotes the general welfare, and secures the blessings of liberty, now and for future generations;

Whereas the Constitution guarantees that no one can be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, including unborn children;

Whereas the Constitution protects the rights of conscience against the enterprises of the civil authority;

Whereas the Constitution affirms that the Government of the United States exists to serve its citizens;

Whereas the Constitution grants power to a national, Federal Government while preserving fundamental, individual rights;

Whereas the Constitution separates the power of the Federal government into 3 branches: executive, judicial, and legislative;

Whereas the powers of each branch of the Federal Government are delegated in the Constitution, with powers not assigned to the branches reserved to the States;

Whereas the Constitution grants the executive power to the President;

Whereas the Constitution does not allow the President to enact national policies in areas that are reserved solely to Congress under the Constitution;

Whereas the Constitution grants judicial power to the Supreme Court and inferior courts that Congress may ordain and establish;

Whereas justices and judges have constitutional limits on their power;

Whereas an activist judiciary that usurps powers reserved to the people through other branches of government is a threat to the United States;

Whereas the judiciary should interpret laws as written by Congress rather than allowing executive agencies to rewrite those laws to suit a political agenda;

Whereas the Constitution grants all legislative powers to Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives;

Whereas the Constitution assigns to Congress the responsibility for organizing the executive and judicial branches, raising revenue, declaring war, and making all laws necessary for executing these powers;

Whereas it is a breach of trust for Congress to delegate excessive legislative authority to executive departments, agencies, and commissions, thus empowering the administrative state instead of the elected representatives of the people of the United States;

Whereas the Constitution protects the democracy of the United States;

Whereas elections are a vital component of democracy;

Whereas the Constitution states that the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature of that State;

Whereas article I, section 5 of the Constitution—

(1) provides that "Each House [of Congress] may determine the Rules of its Proceedings"; and

(2) authorizes the Senate to make procedural rules, including the length of debate;

Whereas no one may unilaterally rewrite or otherwise impugn the validity of the text of the Constitution;

Whereas the Constitution can only be changed by amendment;

Whereas an amendment to the Constitution may be proposed by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of both Houses of Congress, or, if $\frac{2}{3}$ of the States request an amendment, by a convention called for that purpose;

Whereas an amendment to the Constitution must be ratified by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the State legislatures or $\frac{3}{4}$ of conventions called in each State for ratification;

Whereas, according to the First Amendment to the Constitution—

(1) Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise of religion; and

(2) Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press;