

Whereas people have been prosecuted for not seeking health care, for experiencing a miscarriage or stillbirth, for self-managing an abortion, for alcohol or drug use during pregnancy, and for their HIV status;

Whereas research shows there is an increased need and demand for medications to self-manage an abortion in States with abortion restrictions, and that self-managed abortion with access to medications and accurate information is safe and effective;

Whereas the reasons why people self-manage an abortion are varied and valid;

Whereas States and localities have attempted to impose civil and criminal penalties on people who help others access the gender-affirming and reproductive health care they need, including abortion care;

Whereas at least 1 State has passed a law attempting to restrict some out-of-State travel for abortions, and other States have attempted to curtail out-of-State travel for abortion care or the facilitation thereof, in violation of basic constitutional principles, including the right to travel;

Whereas people have been and continue to be coerced or forced to undergo unwanted medical procedures or surgical interventions that negatively impact their sexual and reproductive health, including involuntary sterilization, involuntary cesarean sections, and procedures to change the intersex traits of minors;

Whereas coercive or unwanted medical or surgical interventions that negate individual autonomy are distinct from gender-affirming care, do not constitute essential health care or sexual and reproductive health care, and are not included within the full range of such care that this resolution describes;

Whereas more than 30 States around the country have advanced legislation designed to severely limit access to necessary gender-affirming care, especially for young people, which is against the recommendations of major medical organizations, including the American Academy of Pediatrics;

Whereas 3 States have enacted, and nearly 15 have introduced, legislation designed to criminalize and penalize providing gender-affirming care to young people, providers of gender-affirming care for young people, and the parents of those young people for enabling access to this essential care;

Whereas some States are considering legislation that would use the power of the State to remove children from the care of their parent if that parent supports access to gender-affirming care for the child;

Whereas States and localities have prohibited health care providers from providing, and in some cases have criminalized the provision of, gender-affirming and reproductive health care, including abortion care, to patients who are seeking such care whether in person or via telehealth;

Whereas States and localities have attempted to prohibit health care providers from referring, and in some cases have attempted to criminalize the referral of, patients to out-of-State resources to receive the gender-affirming and reproductive health care they seek, including abortion care;

Whereas States have aimed to restrict the ability of patients to access sexual and reproductive health care by threatening provider licensure, certification, or renewal, if even suspected of providing care, regardless of conviction;

Whereas the threat of criminalization or prosecution can result in a chilling effect by intimidating people into not seeking or providing needed care;

Whereas health care providers have an ethical obligation to provide essential health care to their patients and to protect the private medical information integral to the patient-provider relationship;

Whereas limiting the ability of a health care provider to uphold their ethical obligations to provide essential health care, including sexual and reproductive health care, to patients is a violation of their rights and subjects them to moral injury;

Whereas the State advances no legitimate interest by imposing civil or criminal penalties on medically appropriate sexual and reproductive health care, including abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care, and has no legitimate interest in criminalizing pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas State laws criminalizing sexual and reproductive health care, including gender-affirming care and abortion care, sometimes enacted under the guise of protection, constitute an abuse of the power of the State that denies individuals their fundamental rights;

Whereas even when charges are dropped or the defendant is exonerated, the long-term consequences of arrest or prosecution are irreparable;

Whereas Black, indigenous, people of color, immigrants, people with low incomes, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are more likely, due to persistent disparities and oppression, to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes that place them under the scrutiny of the legal system;

Whereas groups like the American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Society of Addiction Medicine, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the American Bar Association, and others oppose State-sanctioned punishment for pregnancy outcomes and oppose criminalizing providers and the provision of health care;

Whereas Black, indigenous, people of color, immigrants, people with low incomes, LGBTQI+ individuals, and other marginalized individuals are more likely to be surveilled, arrested, charged, prosecuted, convicted, and heavily punished within the criminal justice system;

Whereas, in the 2022 Abortion Care Guidelines issued by the World Health Organization, the World Health Organization recommends the full decriminalization of abortion;

Whereas human rights bodies, including the United Nations Human Rights Committee, have long said that governments that apply criminal sanctions against people who have an abortion, or medical providers who assist people in having an abortion, violate human rights principles and laws;

Whereas human rights bodies have explicitly described criminalization of abortion and attacks on LGBTQI+ health as a form of gender-based violence;

Whereas punishing people for their pregnancy outcomes or for seeking or providing essential reproductive and sexual health care, or supporting access to such care, violates their fundamental rights; and

Whereas several States have recognized these facts and taken steps—

(1) to repeal or reform laws that had been used to criminalize pregnancy outcomes; and

(2) to pass laws to increase access to abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the application or use of criminal laws to punish people for the outcomes of their pregnancies;

(2) affirms that people deserve access to high-quality health care without fear of reprisal or punishment;

(3) condemns the criminalization of providing or supporting access to essential health care;

(4) affirms the ethical obligations of health care providers to safeguard patient privacy and the private medical information integral to the patient-provider relationship; and

(5) declares a goal for a future in which—  
(A) the ability of patients to access sexual and reproductive health care, including abortion, contraception, and gender-affirming care, is universally free from restrictions, bans, and barriers; and

(B) people are able—

(i) to exercise self-determination in their reproductive and sexual health; and

(ii) manage care on their own terms, free from coercion, discrimination, or punishment; and

(6) affirms the commitment of Congress to working toward the goal established in paragraph (5) in partnership with providers, patients, advocates, and their communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 277—EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE AND HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASS SHOOTING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS, ON JULY 4, 2022

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 277

Whereas, on July 4, 2022, a gunman opened fire at the corner of Central Avenue and Second Street in Highland Park, Illinois, during the annual Fourth of July parade;

Whereas the gunman took the lives of 7 individuals and injured 46 more individuals;

Whereas the 7 individuals who lost their lives that day were—

(1) Katie Goldstein, age 64, of Highland Park, Illinois, a beloved wife and mother, who was known for her kind, caring personality, and for bringing neighbors delicious baked goods during the holidays;

(2) Irina McCarthy, age 35, of Highland Park, Illinois, a wife and mother of 2-year-old Aiden, who met her husband Kevin through their mutual work in the pharmaceutical industry;

(3) Kevin McCarthy, age 37, of Highland Park, Illinois, a husband and father of 2-year-old Aiden, who died protecting his son from gunfire;

(4) Stephen Strauss, age 88, of Highland Park, Illinois, a brother, husband, father, and grandfather, who was a joke-teller and avid reader and greatly enjoyed the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra;

(5) Jacquelyn Sundheim, age 63, of Highland Park, Illinois, a kind and caring wife and mother, who was a lifelong member of North Shore Congregation Israel, in Glencoe, where she also taught preschool and served as the events coordinator;

(6) Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, age 78, of Morelos, Mexico, who was attending the parade with his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren; and

(7) Eduardo Uvaldo, age 69, of Waukegan, Illinois, who was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather;

Whereas dozens of individuals were wounded by gunfire or injured fleeing the scene of the mass shooting;

Whereas the Highland Park Police Department and the Highland Park Fire Department led dozens of agencies in responding to the shooting with bravery and professionalism, including—

(1) the Illinois State Police;  
 (2) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives;  
 (3) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;  
 (4) the United States Secret Service;  
 (5) the United States Marshals Service;  
 (6) the Naval Criminal Investigative Service;  
 (7) the Lake County Major Crimes Task Force;  
 (8) the Chicago Police Department;  
 (9) the Lake County Sheriff's Office;  
 (10) the Cook County Sheriff's Office;  
 (11) the Northwest Central Dispatch System;  
 (12) the Regional Emergency Dispatch Center (RED Center);  
 (13) the Glenview Public Safety Dispatch Center;  
 (14) the Highland Park Community Emergency Response Team (CERT);  
 (15) the Deerfield-Bannockburn Fire Protection District;  
 (16) the Northbrook Fire Department;  
 (17) the Winnetka Fire Department;  
 (18) the Northfield Fire Department;  
 (19) the Buffalo Grove Fire Department;  
 (20) the Prospect Heights Fire Department;  
 (21) the Libertyville Fire Department;  
 (22) the Lincolnshire-Riverwoods Fire Protection District;  
 (23) the Evanston Fire Department;  
 (24) the Glenview Fire Department;  
 (25) the Lake Bluff Fire Department;  
 (26) the Skokie Fire Department;  
 (27) the Wilmette Fire Department;  
 (28) the Des Plaines Fire Department;  
 (29) the Glencoe Department of Public Safety;  
 (30) the Lake Forest Fire Department;  
 (31) the Morton Grove Fire Department;  
 (32) the Park Ridge Fire Department;  
 (33) the Waukegan Fire Department;  
 (34) the Niles Fire Department;  
 (35) the Addison Fire Protection District;  
 (36) the Streamwood Fire Department;  
 (37) the Hanover Park Fire Department;  
 and  
 (38) the police departments of—  
 (A) Addison;  
 (B) Antioch;  
 (C) Arlington Heights;  
 (D) Bannockburn;  
 (E) Barrington;  
 (F) Barrington Hills;  
 (G) Bartlett;  
 (H) Berwyn;  
 (I) Buffalo Grove;  
 (J) Carpentersville;  
 (K) Cary;  
 (L) Crystal Lake;  
 (M) Deerfield;  
 (N) Des Plaines;  
 (O) Elk Grove Village;  
 (P) Elmhurst;  
 (Q) Evanston;  
 (R) Fox Lake;  
 (S) Franklin Park;  
 (T) Glencoe;  
 (U) Glenview;  
 (V) Grayslake;  
 (W) Gurnee;  
 (X) Hanover Park;  
 (Y) Harwood Heights;  
 (Z) Hoffman Estates;  
 (AA) Inverness;  
 (BB) Kenilworth;  
 (CC) Kildeer;  
 (DD) Lake Bluff;  
 (EE) Lake Forest;  
 (FF) Lake Villa;  
 (GG) Lake Zurich;  
 (HH) Libertyville;  
 (II) Lincolnshire;  
 (JJ) Lincolnwood;  
 (KK) McHenry;  
 (LL) Morton Grove;  
 (MM) Mount Prospect;

(NN) Mundelein;  
 (OO) Niles;  
 (PP) Norridge;  
 (QQ) North Chicago;  
 (RR) North Riverside;  
 (SS) Northbrook;  
 (TT) Northfield;  
 (UU) Palatine;  
 (VV) Prospect Heights;  
 (WW) Riverwoods;  
 (XX) Rolling Meadows;  
 (YY) Rosemont;  
 (ZZ) Round Lake;  
 (AAA) Round Lake Beach;  
 (BBB) Round Lake Park;  
 (CCC) Schiller Park;  
 (DDD) Skokie;  
 (EEE) Streamwood;  
 (FFF) Vernon Hills;  
 (GGG) Wauconda;  
 (HHH) Waukegan;  
 (III) Western Springs;  
 (JJJ) Wheeling;  
 (KKK) Wilmette;  
 (LLL) Winnetka;  
 (MMM) Winthrop Harbor; and  
 (NNN) Zion;

Whereas the emergency responders and the doctors, nurses, and other health care providers at Highland Park Hospital, Glenbrook Hospital, Evanston Hospital, Northwestern Medicine Lake Forest Hospital, Advocate Lutheran General Hospital, and University of Chicago Medicine Comer Children's Hospital provided professional and dedicated care to the victims;

Whereas, during the year following the shooting, many volunteer counselors traveled to North Shore School District 112 and Township High School District 113 to assist the community in the process of healing;

Whereas members of the Highland Park, Highwood, Waukegan, and North Chicago communities, along with communities across the entire North Shore, the State of Illinois, the United States, and the world remain united in support of the victims of this horrific massacre and their families on its 1-year anniversary;

Whereas, according to the Gun Violence Archive, the tragic mass shooting that occurred in Highland Park was 1 of 10 mass shootings that occurred on July 4, 2022; and

Whereas senseless gun violence has caused devastation, trauma, and grief to too many families and communities across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) expresses sincere condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of Katie Goldstein, Irina McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Stephen Strauss, Jacquelyn Sundheim, Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, and Eduardo Uvaldo, the victims of the devastating shooting along the parade route on July 4, 2022, in Highland Park, Illinois;

(2) honors the lives and memory of the victims, with gratitude for their selfless dedication to others;

(3) continues to extend support to the individuals who were injured and subjected to the trauma of the shooting;

(4) expresses gratitude to the law enforcement officers, medical personnel, and emergency responders who responded to the shooting with professionalism, dedication, and bravery; and

(5) stands in solidarity with the victims of senseless gun violence in communities across the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 278—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. HOSTETTER

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following

resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 278

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Hostetter*, Cr. No. 21-392, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Daniel Schwager, a former employee of the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, is authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Hostetter*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Schwager, and any current or former officer or employee of the Secretary's office, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 279—COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 2 YEARS SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 279

Whereas June 24, 2023, marks 2 years since portions of the Champlain Towers South condominium building in Surfside, Florida, catastrophically collapsed; and

Whereas, in the aftermath of the devastating collapse—

(1) one of the largest rescue and recovery operations in the history of the United States commenced to locate scores of residents who were unaccounted for and believed to be in the collapsed building;

(2) first responders from across Florida immediately answered the call of duty, including firefighters, uniformed police officers, rescue and recovery crews, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, and others rushing to save the lives of individuals trapped in the building;

(3) international rescue crews and emergency support organizations from Israel and Mexico responded to the site to aid in the search and recovery efforts;

(4) National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces from Florida, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and emergency specialists from California, deployed to Surfside, Florida, to provide critical support;