

(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;

Whereas spirituals were a distinct response to the conditions of African slavery in the United States and expressed the longing of slaves for spiritual and bodily freedom, for safety from harm and evil, and for relief from the hardships of slavery;

Whereas jazz, arguably the most creative and complex music that the United States has produced, combines the musical traditions of African Americans in New Orleans with the creative flexibility of blues music;

Whereas masterful trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis achieved national and international recognition with the success of "West End Blues" by Louis Armstrong in the 1920s and "So What" by Miles Davis in the late 1950s;

Whereas Thomas Dorsey, the father of gospel music, used his composing talents to merge sacred and secular styles that created a revolution in music;

Whereas talented jazz pianist and vocalist Nathaniel Adams Coles recorded more than 150 singles and sold more than 50,000,000 records;

Whereas the talent of Ella Fitzgerald, a winner of 13 Grammy Awards, is epitomized by a rendition of "Summertime", a bluesy record accompanied by melodic vocals;

Whereas Natalie Cole, the daughter of Nathaniel Adams Coles, achieved musical success in the mid-1970s as a rhythm and blues artist with the hits "This Will Be" and "Unforgettable";

Whereas, in the 1940s, bebop evolved through jam sessions, which included trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker, that were held at clubs in Harlem, New York, such as Minton's Playhouse;

Whereas earlier classical singers such as Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, one of the first widely known African-American vocalists, and other early African-American singing pioneers, including Nellie Mitchell Brown, Marie Selika Williams, Rachel Walker Turner, Marian Anderson, and Flora Batson Bergen, paved the way for the female African-American concert singers who have achieved great popularity during the last 50 years;

Whereas the term "rhythm and blues" originated in the late 1940s as a way to describe recordings marketed to African Americans and replaced the term "race music";

Whereas lyrical themes in rhythm and blues often encapsulate the African-American experience of pain, the quest for freedom, joy, triumphs and failures, relationships, economics, and aspiration and were popularized by artists such as Ray Charles, Ruth Brown, Etta James, and Otis Redding;

Whereas soul music originated in the African-American community in the late 1950s and early 1960s, combines elements of African-American gospel music, rhythm and blues, and jazz, and was popularized by artists such as Aretha Franklin, James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, Bill Withers, and Jackie Wilson;

Whereas Motown, founded as a record label in 1959, evolved into a distinctive style known for the "Motown Sound", a blend of pop and soul musical stylings made popular by prominent Black artists such as Marvin Gaye, James Mason, and Mary Wells;

Whereas Go-Go, developed by African-American musicians in the mid-1960s, combines funk, soul, and Latin music, was popularized by artists such as Chuck Brown and Rare Essence, and is the "official music of Washington, DC";

Whereas Harry Belafonte, a singer, actor, and activist, and a supporter and confidant of Martin Luther King, Jr., throughout the civil rights movement, influenced by his Caribbean roots, popularized Calypso music in the United States;

Whereas, in the early 1970s, the musical style of disco emerged and was popularized by programs such as Soul Train and by artists such as Donna Summer;

Whereas reggae is a genre of music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues, jazz, mento, calypso, and African music, and was popularized by artists such as Bob Marley;

Whereas rock and roll was developed from African-American musical styles such as gospel and rhythm and blues and was popularized by artists such as Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, Little Richard, and Jimi Hendrix;

Whereas rap, arguably the most complex and influential form of hip-hop culture, combines blues, jazz, and soul and elements of the African-American musical tradition with Caribbean calypso, dub, and dance hall reggae;

Whereas the development and popularity of old-style rap combined confident beats with wordplay and storytelling, highlighting the struggle of African-American youth growing up in underresourced neighborhoods;

Whereas Dayton, Ohio, known as the "Land of Funk", helped give rise to the genre of funk as a mixture of soul, jazz, and rhythm and blues and popularized bands such as the Ohio Players, Heatwave, Roger and Zapp, and Lakeside;

Whereas contemporary rhythm and blues, which originated in the late 1970s and combines elements of pop, rhythm and blues, soul, funk, hip hop, gospel, and electronic dance music, was popularized by artists such as Whitney Houston and Aaliyah;

Whereas Prince Rogers Nelson, who was known for electric performances and a wide vocal range, pioneered music that integrated a wide variety of styles, including funk, rock, contemporary rhythm and blues, new wave, soul, psychedelia, and pop;

Whereas the incredible Billie Holiday created a cultural reset by recording "Strange Fruit", originally a poem that depicted lynching in the southern United States, which became the first protest song of the civil rights era;

Whereas the talented jazz artist Duke Ellington pushed boundaries with his hits "It Don't Mean a Thing if It Ain't Got That Swing" and "Sophisticated Lady" and received 13 Grammy Awards as well as the Presidential Gold Medal;

Whereas Sister Rosetta Tharpe, known as the "Godmother of Rock 'n' Roll", combined her distinctive guitar style with melodic blues and traditional gospel music that influenced the likes of Aretha Franklin and Chuck Berry;

Whereas Tina Turner, known as the "Queen of Rock 'n' Roll", stunned audiences with her powerful vocals, was the first woman or African-American musician to be featured on the cover of Rolling Stone, and received 12 Grammy Awards during her lifetime;

Whereas trailblazer Florence Price was the first noted African-American female composer to gain national status and the first African-American woman to have her composed work performed by a major national symphony orchestra;

Whereas the classical singer Marian Anderson broke down racial barriers by performing at the Lincoln Memorial in 1939 after being denied the opportunity to sing in front of an integrated audience at the Daughters of the American Revolution Constitution Hall in Washington, DC;

Whereas country music singer Charley Pride was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame in 2000 and has had more than 40 hits reach number 1 on the country charts;

Whereas Nina Simone, one of the most prominent and extraordinary soul singers,

has music spanning more than 4 decades that impacted generations with detailed storytelling;

Whereas musician Bobby McFerrin brought joy to audiences everywhere with his smash hit "Don't Worry Be Happy";

Whereas famous saxophone player John Coltrane made his impact on genres like bebop, jazz, and rhythm and blues through his work such as "A Love Supreme";

Whereas David Jolicoeur, also known as Trugoy the Dove, was a founding member of hip-hop groups De La Soul and Native Tongues and used his passion for rap music to spread positive messages within his community;

Whereas musical force Marvin Gaye used his versatility as an artist to produce hits like "I Heard It Through the Grapevine" and "Ain't No Mountain High Enough";

Whereas, a recent study by the National Arts Education Data Project found that 13 percent of schools with a predominately African-American student population have no access to music education;

Whereas African-American students scored the lowest of all ethnicities in the most recent National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment;

Whereas African-American students often receive a music education that does not reflect their own culture;

Whereas students who are eligible for the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) have significantly lower scores on the music portion of the National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment than students who are ineligible for that program, which suggests that students in low-income families are disadvantaged in the subject of music;

Whereas a study found that—

(1) nearly ⅓ of music ensemble students were White and middle class, and only 15 percent of those students were African American; and

(2) only 7 percent of music teacher licensure candidates were African American; and

Whereas students of color face many barriers to accessing music education and training, especially students in large urban public schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes—

(A) the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States;

(B) the wide array of talented and popular African-American musical artists, composers, songwriters, and musicians who are underrecognized for contributions to music;

(C) the achievements, talent, and hard work of African-American pioneer artists and the obstacles that those artists overcame to gain recognition;

(D) the need for African-American students to have greater access to, and participation in, music education in schools across the United States; and

(E) Black History Month and African-American Music Appreciation Month as an important time—

(i) to celebrate the impact of the African-American musical heritage on the musical heritage of the United States; and

(ii) to encourage greater access to music education so that the next generation may continue to greatly contribute to the musical heritage of the United States; and

(2) designates June 2023 as "African-American Music Appreciation Month".

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 139. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Ms. CANTWELL)) proposed an