

118TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. RES. 282

Recognizing June 2023 as “LGBTQ Pride Month”.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 22, 2023

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BENNET, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WARNER, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## RESOLUTION

Recognizing June 2023 as “LGBTQ Pride Month”.

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) include individuals—

(1) from all States, territories, and the District of Columbia; and

(2) from all faiths, races, national origins, socio-economic statuses, disability statuses, education levels, and political beliefs;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States have made, and continue to make, vital contributions to the United States and to the world in every aspect, including in the fields of education, law, health, business, science, research, economic development, architecture, fashion, sports, government, music, film, politics, technology, literature, and civil rights;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States served on the front lines during the COVID–19 pandemic as doctors, nurses, medical professionals, law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders in all States, territories, and the District of Columbia, and continue to serve on the front lines today;

Whereas the persistent failure of Federal and State officials to collect full and accurate data on sexual orientation and gender identity causes tremendous harm to LGBTQ individuals in the United States, who remain largely invisible to the government entities entrusted with ensuring their health, safety, and well-being;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Marines honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas a decades-long Federal policy, known as the “Lavender Scare”, threatened and intimidated Federal public servants from employment due to their sexual orientation by alleging LGBTQ individuals posed a threat to national security, preventing many more from entering the workforce;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave service members were discharged from the Armed Forces

between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 service members under the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy that was in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas transgender people were banned from military service from at least 1960, and were not permitted to serve without restriction until 2021;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Cabinet Secretaries, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, a LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States, and many LGBTQ individuals in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 576 U.S. 644 (2015), that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that “[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family”;

Whereas Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “AIDS”) has disproportionately impacted LGBTQ individuals in the United States, due in

part to a lack of funding and research devoted to finding effective treatments for AIDS and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (referred to in this preamble as “HIV”) during the early stages of the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas gay and bisexual men and transgender women of color have a higher risk of contracting HIV;

Whereas people living with HIV continue to face discrimination in the United States and, in certain States, may be subject to greater criminal punishment than individuals without HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community maintains its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 28 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace, housing, or public accommodations, and 34 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in education;

Whereas, as a result of discrimination, LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of—

- (1) suicide;
- (2) homelessness;
- (3) becoming victims of bullying, violence, or human trafficking; and
- (4) developing mental health conditions, including anxiety and depression;

Whereas only 13 States and the District of Columbia have explicit policies in place to protect foster youth from dis-

crimination based on both sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ youth of color are overrepresented in child welfare and juvenile justice systems;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas State legislatures across the country have introduced and passed harmful legislation specifically targeting LGBTQ youth, particularly transgender youth, and their ability to obtain access to healthcare, participate in athletic activities, and learn about race, gender, and sexuality in schools;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Club Q nightclub shooting in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on November 19, 2022, where 5 people were killed and 25 people were wounded;

(2) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed and 53 people were wounded; and

(3) the arson attack at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;

Whereas LGBTQ individuals face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of 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

1       *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2               (1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal  
3       treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and  
4       queer (referred to in this resolution as “LGBTQ”)   
5       individuals in the United States and around the  
6       world;

7               (2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are  
8       human rights that are to be protected by the laws  
9       of the United States and numerous international  
10      treaties and conventions;

1           (3) supports efforts to ensure the equal treat-  
2           ment of all individuals in the United States, regard-  
3           less of sexual orientation and gender identity;

4           (4) supports efforts to ensure that the United  
5           States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treat-  
6           ment of individuals around the world, including  
7           LGBTQ individuals; and

8           (5) encourages the celebration of June as  
9           “LGBTQ Pride Month” in order to provide a lasting  
10          opportunity for all individuals in the United  
11          States—

12                   (A) to learn about the discrimination and  
13                   inequality that the LGBTQ community endured  
14                   and continues to endure; and

15                   (B) to celebrate the contributions of the  
16                   LGBTQ community throughout the history of  
17                   the United States.

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