

may be at risk due to new developments in technology and automation, while 50 percent said they would retrain for a career in a different field or industry if they had the opportunity;

Whereas, in 2014, Congress reauthorized the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) with overwhelming bipartisan support in recognition of the need to strengthen the focus of the United States on the skills necessary to effectively prepare individuals for employment in local and regional industries;

Whereas the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) supports employment, training, and support services for individuals with barriers to employment, including—

- (1) individuals who earn low incomes;
- (2) individuals who are out of work, including the long-term unemployed;
- (3) individuals displaced by outsourcing;
- (4) individuals living in rural areas or areas with persistently high unemployment;
- (5) individuals looking to learn new skills; and
- (6) individuals with disabilities;

Whereas the more than 550 workforce development boards and 2,400 American Job Centers are a driving force behind growing regional economies by providing training, resources, and assistance to workers who aim to compete in the 21st century economy;

Whereas ongoing State and local implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) provides unprecedented opportunities to develop the skills of workers in the United States through access to effective, quality workforce education and training, including the development and delivery of proven strategies such as sector partnerships, career pathways, integrated education and training, work-based learning models, and paid internships;

Whereas, in 2022, programs authorized under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) are projected to serve more than 5,000,000 young people and adults;

Whereas State programs established under the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.)—

- (1) ensured that approximately 2,500,000 workers, including more than 146,000 veterans and more than 120,000 individuals with disabilities, had access to career services virtually and through American Job Centers during the 2020 program year; and
- (2) are a foundational part of the workforce development system;

Whereas community colleges and other workforce development training providers across the United States are well situated—

- (1) to train the next generation of workers in the United States; and
- (2) to address the educational challenges created by emerging industries and technological advancements;

Whereas participation in a career and technical education (referred to in this preamble as “CTE”) program decreases the risk of students dropping out of high school, and all 50 States and the District of Columbia report higher graduation rates for CTE students compared to other students;

Whereas community and technical colleges operate as open-access institutions serving millions of students annually at a comparatively low cost;

Whereas the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Public Law 115-224; 132 Stat. 1563) supports the development and implementation of high-quality CTE programs that—

- (1) combine rigorous academic content with occupational skills; and

(2) serve approximately 12,300,000 high school and college students across the United States;

Whereas there are approximately 600,000 registered apprentices in the United States, and there is growing and bipartisan support for expanding quality earn-and-learn strategies to help current and future workers gain skills and work experience;

Whereas the federally supported workforce system and partner programs—

(1) have helped rebuild the economy of the United States and provide increased economic opportunities; and

(2) provide a pathway into 21st century jobs that support families while ensuring that businesses in the United States find the skilled workforce needed to compete in the global economy; and

Whereas workforce development is crucial to sustaining economic security for workers in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2022 as “National Workforce Development Month”;;

(2) supports Federal initiatives to promote workforce development; and

(3) acknowledges that workforce development plays a crucial role in supporting workers and growing the economy.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to support my bipartisan resolution—which I introduce along with Senators TODD YOUNG, TAMMY BALDWIN, and TIM SCOTT—to designate September 2022 as National Workforce Development Month and to highlight the importance of workforce development programs for dislocated workers, low-income adults, and at-risk youth.

According to a recent poll, nearly half of U.S. workers said their current job may be at risk due to advancements in technology and automation. By 2030, the number of U.S.-based jobs that will require more than a high school degree but not those of a 4-year college education is expected to increase by nearly one-quarter. Our economy is changing, and our workforce must change along with it.

Accordingly, both business leaders and workers say that they would benefit from investments in worker skills training and development.

In response to the needs of workers and businesses, Congress reauthorized the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act in 2014, which passed with strong bipartisan support. This landmark legislation has supported employment, training, and support services in recognition of the need to strengthen the focus of the United States on the skills necessary to effectively prepare individuals for employment in local and regional industries.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led many Americans to adapt their work habits and change their jobs or career paths. The pandemic has also altered the demands for many jobs. It is therefore imperative for us to prioritize workforce development programs focused on this new reality while also getting people back to work.

This resolution reaffirms the impact that education, skills training, and career advancement training can have on workers’ ability to improve their lives.

Our resolution would designate September 2022 as National Workforce De-

velopment Month, something Congress has done each year since 2017. More specifically, our resolution would reaffirm the Senate’s support for Federal initiatives promoting workforce development and acknowledge the vital role this training plays in supporting employees, businesses, and our national economic prosperity.

As the needs of businesses and workers change, it is important that Congress support the development of a skilled workforce. I hope my colleagues will join me in support of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 781—RECOGNIZING THE SERIOUSNESS OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “PCOS AWARENESS MONTH.”

Ms. WARREN (for herself, Mrs. FISCHER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. RUBIO, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 781

Whereas polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this preamble as “PCOS”) is a common health problem among women and girls involving a hormonal imbalance;

Whereas there is no universal definition of PCOS, but researchers estimate that between 8 and 12 percent of women in the United States are affected by the condition;

Whereas, according to a 2021 study, the annual burden of PCOS in the United States is estimated to be \$8,000,000,000, and this estimate does not include—

- (1) the economic burden of mental health disorders associated with PCOS;
- (2) indirect and intangible costs related to the disorder; or
- (3) the cost of comorbidities in post-menopausal or adolescence;

Whereas PCOS can affect girls at the onset of puberty and throughout the remainder of their lives;

Whereas the symptoms of PCOS include infertility, irregular or absent menstrual periods, acne, weight gain, thinning of scalp hair, excessive facial and body hair growth, numerous small ovarian cysts, pelvic pain, and mental health problems;

Whereas women with PCOS have higher rates of mental health disorders, including depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, and eating disorders, and are at greater risk for suicide;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS often are not diagnosed, and many have metabolic dysfunction and insulin resistance, which can lead to type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obstructive sleep apnea, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, and endometrial cancer at a young adult age;

Whereas PCOS is a common cause of female infertility;

Whereas PCOS in pregnancy is associated with increased risk of gestational diabetes, preeclampsia, pregnancy-induced hypertension, preterm delivery, cesarean delivery, miscarriage, and fetal and infant death;

Whereas women with PCOS are at increased risk of developing high blood pressure, high cholesterol, stroke, and heart disease (the leading cause of death among women);

Whereas women with PCOS have a more than 50 percent chance of developing type 2 diabetes or prediabetes before the age of 40;

Whereas women with PCOS may be at a higher risk for breast cancer and ovarian cancer, and their risk for developing endometrial cancer is 3 times higher than women who do not have PCOS;

Whereas research has found genetic evidence of a link between depression and PCOS;

Whereas research has indicated PCOS shares a genetic architecture with metabolic traits, as evidenced by genetic correlations between PCOS and obesity, fasting insulin, type 2 diabetes, lipid levels, and coronary artery disease;

Whereas adolescents with PCOS are at markedly increased risk for type 2 diabetes, fatty liver disease, and heart disease;

Whereas PCOS negatively alters metabolic function independent of, but exacerbated by, an increased body mass index (BMI);

Whereas an estimated 50 percent of women with PCOS are undiagnosed and many remain undiagnosed until they experience fertility difficulties or develop type 2 diabetes or other cardiometabolic disorders;

Whereas the cause of PCOS is unknown, but researchers have found strong links to a genetic predisposition and significant insulin resistance, which affects up to 70 percent of women with PCOS; and

Whereas there is no known cure for PCOS: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes polycystic ovary syndrome (referred to in this resolution as “PCOS”) as a serious disorder that impacts many aspects of health, including cardiometabolic, reproductive, and mental health, and quality of life;

(2) expresses support for the designation of September 2022 as “PCOS Awareness Month”;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month, which are—

(A) to increase awareness of, and education about, PCOS and its connection to comorbidities, such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and mental health disorders, among the general public, women, girls, and health care professionals;

(B) to improve diagnosis and treatment of PCOS;

(C) to disseminate information on diagnosis, treatment, and management of PCOS, including prevention of comorbidities such as type 2 diabetes, endometrial cancer, cardiovascular disease, nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, and eating disorders; and

(D) to improve quality of life and outcomes for women and girls with PCOS;

(4) recognizes the need for further research, improved treatment and care options, and a cure for PCOS;

(5) acknowledges the struggles affecting all women and girls who have PCOS in the United States;

(6) urges medical researchers and health care professionals to advance their understanding of PCOS to improve research, diagnosis, and treatment of PCOS for women and girls; and

(7) encourages States, territories, and localities to support the goals and ideals of PCOS Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 782—RECOGNIZING HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGE AND CULTURE OF LATINOS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE IMMENSE CONTRIBUTIONS OF LATINOS TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BENNET, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. REED, Mr. COONS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KING, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. WARNER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BROWN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. LANKFORD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 782

Whereas, from September 15, 2022, through October 15, 2022, the United States celebrates Hispanic Heritage Month;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census estimates the Hispanic population living in the 50 States at more than 62,000,000 people, plus close to 3,200,000 people living in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, making Hispanic Americans approximately 19 percent of the total population of the United States and the largest racial or ethnic minority group in the United States;

Whereas, in 2021, there were close to 1,000,000 or more Latino residents in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and in each of the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington;

Whereas, from 2010 to 2020, Latinos grew the population of the United States by more than 11,600,000 individuals, accounting for more than ½ of the total population growth of the United States during that period;

Whereas the Latino population in the United States is projected to grow to 111,200,000 people by 2060, at which point the Latino population will comprise more than 28 percent of the total population of the United States;

Whereas the Latino population in the United States is currently the third largest population of Latinos worldwide, exceeding the size of the population in every Latin American and Caribbean country, except Mexico and Brazil;

Whereas, in 2020, there were more than 18,630,000 Latino children under 18 years of age in the United States, which represents approximately ¼ of the total Latino population in the United States;

Whereas 27.5 percent of public school students in the United States are Latino, and the share of Latino students is expected to rise to nearly 30 percent by 2027;

Whereas approximately 20 percent of all college students in the United States are Latino, making Latinos the second largest racial or ethnic minority group enrolled in higher education in the United States, including 2-year community colleges and 4-year colleges and universities;

Whereas, from 1996 to 2018, the number of Hispanic students enrolled in schools, colleges, and universities in the United States increased from 8,800,000 to more than 18,000,000, and Hispanics now make up 25 percent of all people enrolled in school in the United States;

Whereas 30,600,000 Latinos were eligible to vote in the 2020 Presidential election, representing 13.2 percent of the electorate in the United States;

Whereas, in the 2020 Presidential election, Latinos cast 16,600,000 votes, a 30.9-percent increase from the number of votes cast by Latinos in the 2016 Presidential election;

Whereas the number of eligible Latino voters is expected to rise to more than 32,400,000 by 2036, accounting for approximately 20 percent of the eligible electorate in the United States by 2036;

Whereas, each year, approximately 800,000 Latino citizens of the United States reach 18 years of age and become eligible to vote, a number that could grow to 1,000,000 per year, potentially adding 10,000,000 new Latino voters by 2032;

Whereas it is estimated that, in 2021, the annual purchasing power of Hispanic Americans was \$1,900,000,000, which is an amount greater than the economy of all except 9 countries in the world;

Whereas there are approximately 5,000,000 Hispanic-owned businesses in the United States, supporting millions of employees nationwide and contributing more than \$800,000,000,000 in revenue to the economy of the United States;

Whereas, by 2020, the number of Hispanic-owned businesses had grown by 34 percent since 2010, representing the fastest growing segment of small businesses in the United States, with those businesses representing 5.8 percent of all businesses in the United States;

Whereas, as of August 2020, more than 29,000,000 Latino workers represented 18 percent of the total civilian labor force of the United States, and, as a result of Latinos experiencing the fastest population growth of all race and ethnicity groups in the United States, the rate of Latino participation in the labor force is expected to grow to 35,900,000 by 2030, accounting for ¼ of the total labor force;

Whereas, in 2022, the labor force participation rate of Latinos was 66.5 percent, higher than the labor force participation rate of non-Hispanics, which was 62.2 percent;

Whereas, as of 2021, there were approximately 426,840 Latino elementary, middle, and secondary school teachers, 123,136 Latino chief executives of businesses, 74,865 Latino lawyers, 58,492 Latino physicians and surgeons, and 20,788 Latino psychologists, who contribute to the United States through their professions;

Whereas Hispanic Americans serve in all branches of the Armed Forces and have fought bravely in every war in the history of the United States;

Whereas, as of 2021—

(1) more than 230,000 Hispanic members of the Armed Forces serve on active duty; and
(2) there are more than 1,500,000 Hispanic veterans of the Armed Forces, including approximately 203,000 Latinas;

Whereas, as of 2018, more than 399,000 Hispanics have served in post-September 11, 2001, overseas contingency operations, and Hispanics represent 12.1 percent of the total number of veterans who have served in operations in Iraq and Afghanistan since September 11, 2001;

Whereas, as of August 2021, at least 693 fatalities in Iraq and Afghanistan were members of the Armed Forces who were Hispanic;

Whereas an estimated 200,000 Hispanics were mobilized for World War I, and more