

CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2003, a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to provide additional assistance to Ukraine using assets confiscated from the Central Bank of the Russian Federation and other sovereign assets of the Russian Federation, and for other purposes.

S. 2221

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. BUTLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2221, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that all provisions shall apply to legally married same-sex couples in the same manner as other married couples, and for other purposes.

S. 2379

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2379, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for certain cognitive impairment detection in the Medicare annual wellness visit and initial preventive physical examination.

S. 2626

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2626, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to the Supreme Leader of Iran and the President of Iran and their respective offices for human rights abuses and support for terrorism.

S. 2757

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2757, a bill to limit the Secretary of Veterans Affairs from modifying the rate of payment or reimbursement for transportation of veterans or other individuals via special modes of transportation under the laws administered by the Secretary, and for other purposes.

S. 3094

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3094, a bill to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing a proposed rule with respect to emissions from vehicles, and for other purposes.

S. 3165

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3165, a bill to help persons in the United States experiencing homelessness and significant behavioral health issues, including substance use disorder, by authorizing a grant program within the Department of Health and Human Services to assist State and local governments, continuums of care, community-based organizations that administer both health and homelessness services, and providers of services to people experiencing homelessness, better coordinate health care and homelessness services, and for other purposes.

S. 3178

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3178, a bill to establish the Children's Court to improve the adjudication of immigration cases involving unaccompanied alien children.

S. 3361

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3361, a bill to prohibit the use of facial recognition technology in airports, and for other purposes.

S. 3488

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3488, a bill to amend title 51, United States Code, to provide for a NASA public-private talent program, and for other purposes.

S. 3580

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3580, a bill to require institutions of higher education participating in Federal student aid programs to share information about title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, including a link to the webpage of the Office for Civil Rights where an individual can submit a complaint regarding discrimination in violation of such title, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 186

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 186, a resolution seeking justice for the Japanese citizens abducted by North Korea.

S. RES. 496

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 496, a resolution designating September 2023 as "National Cholesterol Education Month" and September 30, 2023, as LDL-C Awareness Day.

S. RES. 528

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 528, a resolution raising awareness and encouraging the prevention of stalking by designating January 2024 as "National Stalking Awareness Month".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 530—DESIGNATING JANUARY 23, 2024, AS "MATERNAL HEALTH AWARENESS DAY"

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. BUTLER, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. WELCH) submitted the following resolution; which was re-

ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 530

Whereas, each year in the United States, approximately 700 individuals die as a result of complications related to pregnancy and childbirth;

Whereas the pregnancy-related mortality ratio, defined as the number of pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000 live births, more than doubled in the United States between 1987 and 2019;

Whereas the United States is one of the only Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development member countries in which the maternal mortality rate has increased over the last several decades;

Whereas, of all pregnancy-related deaths in the United States between 2017 and 2019—

(1) approximately 22 percent occurred during pregnancy;

(2) approximately 25 percent occurred during childbirth or the week after childbirth; and

(3) 53 percent occurred between 1 week and 1 year postpartum;

Whereas more than 80 percent of maternal deaths in the United States are preventable;

Whereas, each year, more than 50,000 individuals in the United States suffer from a "near miss" or severe maternal morbidity, which includes potentially life-threatening complications that arise from labor and childbirth;

Whereas approximately 20 percent of individuals who give birth in the United States report experiencing 1 or more types of mistreatment, such as—

(1) receiving no response to requests for help;

(2) being shouted at or scolded;

(3) not having their physical privacy protected; or

(4) being threatened with withholding treatment or made to accept unwanted treatment;

Whereas certain social determinants of health, including bias and racism, have a negative impact on maternal health outcomes;

Whereas significant disparities in maternal health outcomes exist in the United States, including that—

(1) Black individuals are more than 3 times as likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause as are White individuals;

(2) American Indian and Alaska Native individuals are more than twice as likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause as are White individuals;

(3) Black, American Indian, and Alaska Native individuals with at least some college education are more likely to die from a pregnancy-related cause than are individuals of all other racial and ethnic backgrounds with less than a high school diploma;

(4) Black, American Indian, and Alaska Native individuals are about twice as likely to suffer from severe maternal morbidity as are White individuals;

(5) individuals who live in rural areas have a greater likelihood of severe maternal morbidity and mortality, compared to individuals who live in urban areas;

(6) less than 1/2 of rural counties have a hospital with obstetric services;

(7) counties with more Black and Hispanic residents and lower median incomes are less likely to have access to hospital obstetric services;

(8) more than 50 percent of individuals who live in a rural area must travel more than 30 minutes to access hospital obstetric services, compared to 7 percent of individuals who live in urban areas; and

(9) American Indian and Alaska Native individuals living in rural communities are

twice as likely as their White counterparts to report receiving late or no prenatal care;

Whereas pregnant individuals may be at increased risk for severe outcomes associated with COVID-19, as—

(1) pregnant individuals with symptomatic COVID-19 are more likely to be admitted to an intensive care unit, receive invasive ventilation, and receive extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (commonly known as “ECMO”) treatment, compared to nonpregnant individuals with symptomatic COVID-19;

(2) pregnant individuals with symptomatic COVID-19 have a risk of dying that is 7 times higher than nonpregnant individuals with symptomatic COVID-19; and

(3) pregnant individuals with COVID-19 are at risk for pre-term delivery and stillbirth;

Whereas 49 States have designated committees to review maternal deaths;

Whereas State and local maternal mortality review committees are positioned to comprehensively assess maternal deaths and identify opportunities for prevention;

Whereas 49 States and the District of Columbia are participating in the Alliance for Innovation on Maternal Health, which promotes consistent and safe maternity care to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality;

Whereas community-based maternal health care models, including midwifery childbirth services, doula support services, community and perinatal health worker services, and group prenatal care, in collaboration with culturally competent physician care, show great promise in improving maternal health outcomes and reducing disparities in maternal health outcomes;

Whereas many organizations have implemented initiatives to educate patients and providers about—

(1) all causes of, contributing factors to, and disparities in maternal mortality;

(2) the prevention of pregnancy-related deaths; and

(3) the importance of listening to and empowering all people to report pregnancy-related medical issues; and

Whereas several States, communities, and organizations recognize January 23 as “Maternal Health Awareness Day” to raise awareness about maternal health and promote maternal safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates January 23, 2024, as “Maternal Health Awareness Day”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of Maternal Health Awareness Day, including—

(A) raising public awareness about maternal mortality, maternal morbidity, and disparities in maternal health outcomes; and

(B) encouraging the Federal Government, States, territories, Tribes, local communities, public health organizations, physicians, health care providers, and others to take action to reduce adverse maternal health outcomes and improve maternal safety;

(3) promotes initiatives—

(A) to address and eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes; and

(B) to ensure respectful and equitable maternity care practices;

(4) honors those who have passed away as a result of pregnancy-related causes; and

(5) supports and recognizes the need for further investments in efforts to improve maternal health, eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes, and promote respectful and equitable maternity care practices.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 26—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE NEW HEIGHTS BID COMMITTEE TO BRING THE 2027 FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION (FIFA) WOMEN’S WORLD CUP COMPETITION TO THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 26

Whereas women’s soccer is one of the fastest growing and most popular sports in the world, and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (referred to in this resolution as “FIFA”) Women’s World Cup competition is the single most important women’s event in that sport;

Whereas the United States has successfully hosted the FIFA Women’s World Cup twice, with the 1999 FIFA Women’s World Cup Final attendance record of 90,185 remaining unbroken today;

Whereas the 1999 FIFA Women’s World Cup competition served as a catalyst for the increased popularity and development of the game throughout the United States, as well as the introduction of the first women’s professional soccer league, the Women’s United Soccer Association;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation and its counterpart in Mexico have established a New Heights Bid Committee to prepare and submit a joint bid to host the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup competition in North America;

Whereas the United States and Mexico share core beliefs in justice, freedom, equality, and opportunity and have a long history of partnership, innovation, and growth together on our shared continent;

Whereas the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup will be the tenth edition of the FIFA Women’s World Cup and will include teams from 32 nations and presents an opportunity for the United States and Mexico as host countries to demonstrate the highest achievable standards and serve as a benchmark for future organizers;

Whereas North America is home to one of the most competitive and advanced professional sports landscapes in the world that is continually updating to take advantage of the latest innovations and modernizations;

Whereas numerous cities of the United States have been named by the New Heights Bid Committee as candidates to serve as hosts to FIFA Women’s World Cup matches in 2027, with each of these cities embodying the diversity and enthusiasm shared by the entire Nation and guaranteeing each participating team and its followers a “home team” atmosphere;

Whereas the United States and its neighbor offer FIFA a valuable and receptive market to further develop the sport of soccer, which in turn will have significant impact on and off the field in both the United States and throughout the world;

Whereas the United States possesses all necessary state-of-the-art infrastructure in its stadiums and potential host cities to ensure that the competition sets a new standard of quality, comfort, security, and safety for players, officials, spectators, media, and sponsors alike;

Whereas hosting the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup in the United States and Mexico promises to set attendance and financial

records, allowing revenues and tourism generated by the competition to be used for the further development of soccer and economic growth throughout the United States;

Whereas hosting the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup competition in the United States and Mexico would serve as a tremendous impetus for national and international goodwill, as the competition would bring people from many nations, along with a diverse public, together under one banner of peace, friendship, and spirited and fair competition;

Whereas the historical tradition of inclusivity in the United States is shared by Mexico, and the countries are eager to welcome the players, spectators, and visitors who may travel to North America for the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup competition;

Whereas the United States Soccer Federation is working with the Mexico Football Association to submit a 2027 Women’s World Cup bid that would raise the expectations for investment of FIFA, commercial partners, and others in order to craft the largest women’s sporting event in the history of the world, demonstrating gender equality with both countries hosting back-to-back Men’s and Women’s World Cups; and

Whereas pursuant to FIFA bidding procedures, the President and certain Federal agencies have been asked to issue guarantees that, upon authorization or appropriation by Congress, would establish the conditions required to help make the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup competition the most successful in history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes and supports the efforts of the New Heights Bid Committee to bring the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup competition to the United States and Mexico;

(2) encourages the President and appropriate Federal agencies to support the New Heights Bid Committee in its efforts to meet all requirements for the United States to jointly host with Mexico the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup competition; and

(3) stands prepared to give full consideration to legislative proposals or other requests by the President to provide support related to the 2027 FIFA Women’s World Cup competition if the United States and Mexico are selected to host this event.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, I have four requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 23, 2024, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, January 23, 2024, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday,