

Whereas Black midwives, doulas, perinatal health workers, and community-based organizations provide holistic maternal health care but face structural and legal barriers to licensure, reimbursement, and provision of care;

Whereas COVID-19, which has disproportionately harmed Black people in the United States, is associated with an increased risk for adverse pregnancy outcomes and maternal and neonatal complications;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted issues within the broken health care system in the United States and the harm that system does to Black women and birthing people by exposing—

(1) increased barriers to accessing prenatal and postpartum care, including maternal mental health care;

(2) a lack of uniform hospital policies permitting doulas and support persons to be present during labor and delivery;

(3) inconsistent hospital policies regarding the separation of the newborn from a mother that is suspected to be positive for COVID-19;

(4) complexities in COVID-19 vaccine drug trials including pregnant people;

(5) increased rates of Cesarean section deliveries;

(6) shortened hospital stays following delivery;

(7) provider shortages and lack of sufficient policies to allow home births attended by midwives;

(8) insufficient practical support for delivery of care by midwives, including telehealth access;

(9) the adverse economic impact on Black mothers and families due to job loss or reduction in income during quarantine and the pandemic recession; and

(10) pervasive racial injustice against Black people in the criminal justice, social, and health care systems;

Whereas new data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has indicated that since the COVID-19 pandemic, the maternal mortality rate for Black women has increased by 26 percent;

Whereas, even as there is growing concern about improving access to mental health services, Black women are least likely to have access to mental health screenings, treatment, and support before, during, and after pregnancy;

Whereas Black pregnant and postpartum workers are disproportionately denied reasonable accommodations in the workplace, leading to adverse pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas Black pregnant people disproportionately experience surveillance and punishment, including shackling incarcerated people in labor, drug testing mothers and infants without informed consent, separating mothers from their newborns, and criminalizing pregnancy outcomes;

Whereas justice-informed, culturally congruent models of care are beneficial to Black women;

Whereas an investment must be made in—

(1) maternity care for Black women and birthing people, including support of care led by the communities most affected by the maternal health crisis in the United States;

(2) continuous health insurance coverage to support Black women and birthing people for the full postpartum period up to at least 1 year after giving birth; and

(3) policies that support and promote affordable, comprehensive, and holistic maternal health care that is free from gender and racial discrimination, regardless of incarceration; and

Whereas Black Maternal Health Week was founded in 2018 and led by Black Mamas Matter Alliance, inc. to bring national attention to the maternal and reproductive healthcare

crisis in the United States and the importance of reducing maternal mortality and morbidity among Black women and birthing people; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) the seventh annual “Black Maternal Health Week”; and

(2) that—

(A) Black women are experiencing high, disproportionate rates of maternal mortality and morbidity in the United States;

(B) the alarmingly high rates of maternal mortality among Black women are unacceptable;

(C) in order to better mitigate the effects of systemic and structural racism, Congress must work toward ensuring—

(i) that the Black community has—

(I) safe and affordable housing;

(II) transportation equity;

(III) nutritious food;

(IV) clean air and water;

(V) environments free from toxins;

(VI) safety and freedom from violence;

(VII) a living wage;

(VIII) equal economic opportunity;

(IX) a sustained and expansive workforce pipeline for diverse perinatal professionals; and

(X) comprehensive, high-quality, and affordable health care with access to the full spectrum of reproductive care; and

(ii) reform of the criminal justice and family regulation systems to decriminalize pregnancy, remove civil penalties, end surveillance of families, and end mandatory reporting within the system;

(D) in order to improve maternal health outcomes, Congress must fully support and encourage policies grounded in the human rights, reproductive justice policies, and birth justice frameworks that address Black maternal health inequity;

(E) Black women and birthing people must be active participants in the policy decisions that impact their lives;

(F) in order to ensure access to safe and respectful maternal health care for Black birthing people, Congress must pass the Black Maternal Health Omnibus Act; and

(G) “Black Maternal Health Week” is an opportunity to—

(i) deepen the national conversation about Black maternal health in the United States;

(ii) amplify and invest in community-driven policy, research, and quality care solutions;

(iii) center the voices of Black mamas, women, families, and stakeholders;

(iv) provide a national platform for Black-led entities and efforts that promote maternal and mental health, safe and healthy births, and reproductive justice;

(v) enhance community organizing on Black maternal health; and

(vi) support efforts to increase funding for, and advance policies that assist, Black-led and centered community-based organizations and perinatal birth workers that provide full spectrum reproductive, maternal, and sexual healthcare.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 33—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL FOR THE LYING IN HONOR OF THE REMAINS OF RALPH PUCKETT, JR., THE LAST SURVIVING MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT FOR ACTS PERFORMED DURING THE KOREAN CONFLICT

Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. COTTON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KELLY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr.

MANCHIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 33

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. HONORING THE LAST SURVIVING MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT OF THE KOREAN CONFLICT.

(a) USE OF ROTUNDA.—In recognition of Army Colonel Ralph Puckett, Jr., the last surviving recipient of the Medal of Honor for acts performed during the Korean conflict, his remains shall be permitted to lie in honor in the rotunda of the Capitol on April 29, 2024, in order to honor the Silent Generation and the more than 5,700,000 men and women who served in the Armed Forces of the United States during the “Forgotten War” from 1950 to 1953.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall take all necessary steps to carry out this section.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1820. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1821. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1822. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1820. Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 87, strike line 14 and all that follows through page 90, line 4.

SA 1821. Mr. HAWLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 87, strike line 14 and all that follows through page 90, line 4.

SA 1822. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 7888, to reform the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ . PROHIBITION ON USE OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 44901 of title 49, United States Code, as amended by section 642, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) ADMINISTRATION.—The term ‘Administration’ means the Transportation Security Administration.

“(B) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ‘Administrator’ means the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration.

“(C) AIRPORT.—The term ‘airport’ has the meaning given such term in section 47102.

“(D) IDENTITY VERIFICATION.—The term ‘identity verification’ means the confirmation of the identity of a protected individual before admittance to the sterile area of the airport.

“(E) PROTECTED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘protected individual’ means an individual who is not an employee or contractor of the Administration.

“(F) SCREENING LOCATION; STERILE AREA.—The terms ‘screening location’ and ‘sterile area’ have the meanings given those terms in section 1540.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

“(2) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Administrator may not, for any purpose, use facial recognition technology or facial matching software to capture, collect, store, or otherwise process biometric information with respect to any protected individual in any airport.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The Administrator may use facial recognition technology or facial matching software to perform identity verification of a protected individual at a screening location if such protected individual—

“(i) is 18 years of age or older; and

“(ii) has opted into the use of facial recognition technology or facial matching software for the purpose of such identity verification prior to arriving at the airport.

“(C) LIMITATIONS.—In exercising the exception under subparagraph (B), the Administrator—

“(i) may not—

“(I) share outside of the Administration any biometric information collected through the use of facial recognition technology or facial matching software;

“(II) store such biometric information for longer than is necessary to complete identity verification of an individual, and not more than 12 hours;

“(III) compare such biometric information against any database of images; or

“(IV) expand the use of facial recognition technology or facial matching software to any airport in which such technology or software was not in use prior to the date of the enactment of this subsection; and

“(ii) shall only use the facial image of a protected individual collected through the use of facial recognition technology or facial matching software as a comparison against the photo identification document provided by such protected individual.

“(D) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator shall notify protected individuals of ability to opt out of the use of facial recognition technology or facial matching software during identity verification.

“(E) DISPOSAL OF FACIAL BIOMETRICS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall dispose of any facial biometric information, including images and videos, obtained through facial recognition technology or facial matching software and collected or stored by the Administration prior to such date of enactment that, if collected or stored on or after such date of enactment, would be in violation of this subsection.

“(F) REPORT ON USE OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this sub-

section, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the use of facial recognition technology and facial matching software by the Administration, which shall include—

“(I) the total number of identity verifications performed using facial recognition technology or facial matching software;

“(II) an assessment of the occurrence of false positive and false negative facial identification matches of individuals, disaggregated by age, race and ethnicity, and sex;

“(III) a comparison of the number of false identification documents detected at airports using facial recognition technology or facial matching software at screening locations and the number of such documents detected at airports not using such technology or software; and

“(IV) a summary of the methodology and results of any testing performed by the Administration in relation to the efficacy of the use of facial recognition technology or facial matching software by the Administration.

“(ii) FORM.—A report submitted under clause (i) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.”

(b) AMENDMENTS TO AVIATION AND TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ACT.—The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71; 115 Stat. 597) is amended—

(1) in section 109 (49 U.S.C. 114 note)—

(A) in paragraph 6, by inserting “, excluding facial recognition technology or facial matching software” after “imprints”; and

(B) in paragraph 7, by inserting “, excluding facial recognition technology or facial matching software,” after “technologies”; and

(2) in section 137(d)(3) (49 U.S.C. 44912 note), by inserting “, excluding facial recognition technology or facial matching software,” after “biometrics”.

(c) ADDITIONAL MODIFICATIONS WITH RESPECT TO AIR TRANSPORTATION SECURITY.—Section 44903 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(3), by inserting “, excluding facial recognition technology or facial matching software,” after “other technology”; and

(2) in subsection (g)(2)(G), by inserting “, excluding facial recognition technology or facial matching software,” after “technologies”; and

(3) in subsection (h)(4)(E), by inserting “, excluding facial recognition technology or facial matching software,” after “technology”.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I have eight 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 Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is author-

ized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

##### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

##### COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 17, 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 Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

##### PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 11 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 2024

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 12 noon on Thursday, April 18; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 365, H.R. 7888.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:12 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, April 18, 2024, at 12 noon.