

Whereas community health workers are a proven workforce with decades of research documenting effectiveness in maternal and child health, chronic disease interventions, immunization, oral health, HIV, primary care, and many other disciplines, and have a documented return on investment for many programs;

Whereas sustainable funding of community health workers supports fair market wages and enhanced recruitment and retention of the workforce;

Whereas community health workers fulfill a wide range of roles, including—

- (1) providing cultural mediation among individuals, communities, and health and social service systems;
- (2) offering culturally appropriate health education and information;
- (3) offering care coordination, case management, and system navigation;
- (4) providing coaching and social support;
- (5) advocating for individuals and communities;
- (6) building individual and community capacity;
- (7) providing direct service, including basic screening tests, such as weight and blood pressure screening, basic services, such as diabetic foot checks, and meeting basic needs;
- (8) implementing individual and community assessments;
- (9) conducting outreach; and
- (10) participating in evaluation and research; and

Whereas community health worker networks are statewide, regional, or local community-based organizations, including community health worker associations and coalitions with leadership or membership that is comprised of 50 percent or more of community health workers, promotores, or community health representatives, and whose mission and activities focus on workforce development, mentoring, member mobilization, and advocacy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) supports the goals and ideals of the second annual National Community Health Worker Awareness Week;
- (2) recognizes the significant contributions of community health workers to health and social care systems and communities across the United States;
- (3) encourages collaboration at the local, State, and Federal levels to raise awareness of the important role of community health workers; and
- (4) supports the work of community health workers to reduce health disparities by improving health in underserved communities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 772—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT LIVING AND ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES MADE POSSIBLE BY THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990 AND CALLING FOR FURTHER ACTION TO STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN WORK AND COMMUNITY LIFE

Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. KAINÉ, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. SMITH, Mr. WELCH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. FETTERMAN, Ms.

STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. KING, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PETERS, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 772

Whereas, in enacting the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), Congress recognized that “historically, society has tended to isolate and segregate individuals with disabilities, and, despite some improvements, such forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities continue to be a serious and pervasive social problem”;

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 recognizes the rights of individuals with disabilities to fully participate in their communities through independent living, equality of opportunity, and economic self-sufficiency;

Whereas, 34 years after the date of the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and 25 years after the date of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999), individuals with disabilities are faced with systemic ableism in the labor market, are pushed into poverty by lower rates of employment, and have higher costs of living associated with their disabilities;

Whereas, 34 years after the date of the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990—

- (1) nearly a quarter of the population of individuals with disabilities live below the poverty line;
- (2) individuals with disabilities continue to face high rates of unemployment and barriers to accessible workplaces;
- (3) women with disabilities continue to regularly face barriers to reproductive healthcare, including inaccessible and inequitable services;
- (4) some telecommunication, electronic, and information technologies continue to be developed without the goal of making those technologies fully accessible for all individuals of the United States; and
- (5) many businesses, public and private organizations, transportation systems, and services remain inaccessible to many individuals with disabilities;

Whereas the continuation of segregated institutional settings has hindered the inclusion of individuals with disabilities in communities, schools, and workplaces, undermining the promise of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;

Whereas individuals with disabilities, especially those of color, have been disparately impacted by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the number of individuals with disabilities has increased due to Long COVID;

Whereas individuals with disabilities are more at risk for loss of life, loss of independence, or violation of civil rights than the general population during disaster, response, and recovery;

Whereas individuals of color with disabilities experience disproportionately greater barriers to high quality and accessible healthcare, education, housing, and competi-

tive integrated employment opportunities, infringing on their right to fully participate in their communities under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 represents the floor, and not the ceiling, of efforts needed to dismantle barriers to full participation, equal opportunity, independent living, and economic self-sufficiency; and

Whereas fulfilling the promise of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 requires individuals, families, communities, and government to work together to guarantee that individuals with disabilities have the opportunity to thrive in their communities and in their lives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) recognizes the importance of independent living, equal opportunity, full participation, and economic self-sufficiency for individuals with disabilities made possible by the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.);
- (2) encourages the people of the United States to celebrate the advancement of inclusion and equality of opportunity made possible by the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;
- (3) pledges to continue to work on a bipartisan basis to identify and address the remaining barriers that undermine the national goals of equality of opportunity, independent living, economic self-sufficiency, and full participation for individuals with disabilities, including by focusing on individuals with disabilities who remain segregated in institutions;
- (4) pledges to work with States to improve access to home- and community-based services for individuals with disabilities, with a focus on increasing access to employment;
- (5) calls on the Department of Labor to develop policies and practices and to provide technical assistance that enables individuals with disabilities to become economically self-sufficient;
- (6) calls on the Office of Disability Employment Policy of the Department of Labor to coordinate with employers and all levels of government to develop and influence policies and practices that increase the number and quality of employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities;
- (7) calls on the Federal Communications Commission to provide information, resources, and technical assistance to enable individuals with disabilities to have full and equitable access to communications and telecommunications services and technologies;
- (8) calls on the Department of Health and Human Services to provide information, resources, and technical assistance related to home- and community-based services and to enable individuals with disabilities to live independently;
- (9) calls on the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide accessible and inclusive homes and communities that increase the options available for accessible, inclusive, and equitable housing for individuals with disabilities;
- (10) calls on the Department of Transportation to create accessible transit and airports and increase the hiring, promotion, and retention of individuals with disabilities in the transportation workforce; and
- (11) calls on the Federal Emergency Management Agency to continue to implement a whole community approach and to increase inclusivity and accessibility in emergency preparedness.

SENATE RESOLUTION 773—SUPPORTING THE IDEALS OF BUMP DAY TO ENSURE, THROUGH ADVOCACY, AWARENESS, AND ACTION, THAT EVERY MOM, REGARDLESS OF WHERE SHE LIVES, THE COLOR OF HER SKIN, OR HER ABILITY TO PAY, GETS THE CARE SHE NEEDS TO DELIVER A SAFE PREGNANCY AND BIRTH, AND A HEALTHY FUTURE FOR HERSELF AND THE BABY SHE LOVES

Mr. COONS (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. BUTLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 773

Whereas Bump Day is an annual global campaign that celebrates beautiful bumps and healthy pregnancies while raising awareness about and calling for action to address the urgent need for better, more accessible, more respectful, and more responsive maternal healthcare, promoting healthy pregnancies, safe births, and healthy babies in the United States and ending the crisis of maternal mortality and morbidity;

Whereas, each year since 2022, more than 800 women in the United States die from pregnancy-related and childbirth-related complications;

Whereas each year approximately 70,000 women in the United States suffer near-fatal complications or serious lifelong health consequences, including permanent disability, from pregnancy-related and childbirth-related complications;

Whereas stillbirth affects approximately 1 in 175 births, and each year approximately 21,000 babies are stillborn in the United States, with many of those deaths considered preventable;

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

Whereas women in the United States are more likely to die from childbirth-related or pregnancy-related complications than women in all other high-income countries, and, as of the date of adoption of this resolution, the United States is the only high-income country in the world where maternal mortality is increasing;

Whereas 1 in 7 infants in the United States are born to a woman receiving inadequate prenatal care;

Whereas nearly 7 percent of infants in the United States are born to a woman who received late or no prenatal care;

Whereas pregnant women in the United States who do not receive prenatal care during pregnancy are 3 to 4 times more likely to die from pregnancy-related complications;

Whereas Black, American Indian, and Alaska Native women in the United States are 2 to 3 times more likely to die from pregnancy-related causes compared to White women;

Whereas early screening for and management of diabetes and hypertension can reduce the risk of serious pregnancy and postpartum complications for both a mom and her baby;

Whereas screening for, and treatment of, periodontal disease before and during pregnancy can reduce the risks of pregnancy and postpartum complications, such as preeclampsia and preterm birth;

Whereas nearly half of all maternal deaths in the United States occur in the immediate postpartum period, with 21 percent occurring between 1 and 6 weeks postpartum and 12 percent occurring during the remaining portion of the postpartum year;

Whereas, according to recommendations from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, most of the maternal deaths described in the preceding whereas clause could be prevented with increased access to and coverage for postpartum care as needed;

Whereas 1 in 5 women in the United States experience perinatal mood and anxiety disorders (referred to in this preamble as “PMAD”), with suicide being a leading cause of preventable maternal deaths, and untreated PMADs costing the United States \$14,200,000,000 annually;

Whereas intimate partner violence (referred to in this preamble as “IPV”) is a leading cause of maternal death, and women are more likely to experience IPV during pregnancy than at any other time in their lives;

Whereas untreated substance use disorders in pregnant women can lead to long-term, potentially fatal complications for the baby, including low birth weight, preterm birth, placental abruptions, and sudden unexplained infant death syndrome;

Whereas doula support has been shown—

(1) to improve pregnancy, birth, and postpartum outcomes;

(2) to lower pregnancy-related and childbirth-related costs by lowering rates of cesarean birth, epidural anesthesia, and other interventions; and

(3) to reduce the impact of racial bias on pregnant and postpartum women of color;

Whereas research demonstrates that midwife care contributes to better maternal health outcomes, lowers risks of unnecessary cesarean births and postpartum mood disorders, and reduces racial and geographic pregnancy-related disparities;

Whereas incarcerated pregnant and postpartum women face heightened risks for maternal and infant mortality and complications, as well as maternal mood disorders, and should be provided quality, comprehensive care;

Whereas the rate of maternal mortality and morbidity in rural and other underserved areas in the United States is disproportionately high due to challenges in accessing the comprehensive, affordable, and quality maternal healthcare that all moms deserve;

Whereas more than half of all rural counties in the United States do not have access to hospital-based obstetric services;

Whereas increasing access to broadband, telehealth, mobile maternity care, home blood pressure monitoring, and information relating to urgent maternal warning signs could improve maternal outcomes;

Whereas awareness of urgent maternal warning signs, symptoms during pregnancy, postpartum, prompt diagnosis, and treatment can prevent mortality and morbidity;

Whereas the engagement and inclusion of a father in prenatal and postnatal care can improve maternal and infant outcomes;

Whereas every expectant mom deserves the respectful, responsive care and support she needs to deliver a safe pregnancy, healthy birth, and healthy future to herself and her baby; and

Whereas Wednesday, July 24, 2024, and all subsequent third Wednesdays in July would be an appropriate day for the celebration of Bump Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the goal of Bump Day of raising awareness about the need for improved maternal healthcare in the United States and globally, and of ending all preventable maternal deaths;

(2) recognizes the critical role of health workers and the importance of growing the maternal health workforce, including midwives, mental health providers, and doulas,

and of increasing telehealth and mobile care in achieving safe, healthy pregnancies, and deliveries in the United States;

(3) recognizes the benefits of evidence-based group prenatal and postpartum care approaches;

(4) recognizes the vital role that fathers and other supportive partners play in promoting the health and well-being of expectant mothers and newborns, including by—

(A) supporting healthy pregnancies and safe births;

(B) contributing to improved health outcomes for mothers and babies; and

(C) encouraging and supporting breastfeeding initiation and success; and

(5) reaffirms continued leadership by the United States to combat preventable maternal deaths in the United States and globally.

SENATE RESOLUTION 774—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2024, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY” AND THE MONTH OF JUNE 2024 AS “ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. GRASSLEY for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 774

Whereas, in 2021, approximately 55,000,000 residents of the United States, or about 1 in every 6 individuals, had attained the age of 65, and by 2060, nearly 95,000,000 individuals in the United States, or about 1 in every 4 individuals, will be over the age of 65, according to estimates by the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas, in 2029, it is anticipated that older adults will outnumber children for the first time, according to the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas elder abuse remains a challenging problem and can come in many different forms, often manifesting as physical, sexual, or psychological abuse, financial exploitation, neglect, and social media abuse;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines, according to the Elder Justice Coalition;

Whereas about 1 in 10 adults over the age of 60 are subjected to abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation each year, according to the National Institute on Aging;

Whereas the annual loss by victims of financial abuse is estimated to be at least \$36,500,000,000, according to the National Council on Aging;

Whereas most reported cases of abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults take place within private homes, and approximately 90 percent of the perpetrators in elder financial exploitation cases are family members or other trusted individuals, according to the National Adult Protective Services Association;

Whereas research suggests that elderly individuals in the United States who experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, or isolation are more likely to become the victims of abuse than those who do not experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, or isolation;

Whereas other risk factors for elder abuse can include low social support, poor physical health, and experience of previous traumatic events, according to the National Center on Elder Abuse;

Whereas close to half of elderly individuals who suffer from dementia will experience abuse or neglect during their lifetime, according to the Department of Justice;