

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, epidermal 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;

Whereas only 1 in 24 cases of elder abuse is reported, according to the New York State Office of Children and Family Services;

Whereas, on World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, the United States mourns the loss of elderly individuals who perished in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the emergence of new scams against older adults, including those related to vaccines;

Whereas, during the last 4 years, Congress passed and the President signed 2 measures that make nearly \$400,000,000 available for implementation of the initiatives under the Elder Justice Act of 2009 (subtitle H of title VI of Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 783), the largest funding stream related to such initiatives in the history of the Act; and

Whereas Congress, in passing the Elder Justice Act of 2009 (subtitle H of title VI of Public Law 111-148; 124 Stat. 783), the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21701 et seq.), the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2; 135 Stat. 4), and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260; 134 Stat. 1182), recognized the importance of protecting older people of the United States against abuse and exploitation: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2024, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day” and the month of June 2024 as “Elder Abuse Awareness Month”;

(2) recognizes—

(A) judges, lawyers, adult protective services professionals, law enforcement officers, social workers, health care providers, advocates for victims, and other professionals and agencies for their efforts to advance awareness of elder abuse;

(B) the important work of the Elder Justice Coordinating Council, which has continued through the previous 2 Presidential administrations and involves 15 different Federal agencies;

(C) the essential work done by adult protective services personnel, who regularly come to the assistance of victims, investigate reports of abuse, and actively prevent future victimization of older people in the United States, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic as the social isolation of elderly individuals, due to stay-at-home orders, only increased the risk of abuse and neglect; and

(D) the importance of supporting State long-term care ombudsman programs, which help prevent elder abuse and neglect in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities, where infection prevention and control deficiencies pose persistent challenges;

(3) applauds the work of the Elder Justice Coalition and its members, whose efforts to increase public awareness of elder abuse have the potential to increase the identification and reporting of this crime by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention; and

(4) encourages—

(A) members of the public and professionals who work with older adults to act as catalysts to promote awareness and long-term prevention of elder abuse—

(i) by reaching out to local adult protective services agencies, State long-term care ombudsman programs, and the National Center on Elder Abuse; and

(ii) by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse;

(B) private individuals and public agencies in the United States to continue work together at the Federal, State, and local levels to combat abuse, neglect, exploitation, crime, and violence against vulnerable

adults, including vulnerable older adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services; and

(C) those Federal agencies with responsibility for preventing elder abuse to fully exercise such responsibilities to protect older adults, whether such older adults are living in the community or in long-term care facilities.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3170. Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3171. Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3172. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3173. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3174. Mr. OSSOFF submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3175. Mr. ROMNEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2073, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3176. Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3177. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3178. Mr. RICKETTS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3179. Mr. KELLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3180. Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 3170.** Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4638, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

### SEC. 1095. WORKFORCE DATA ACT.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Workforce Data for Analyzing and Tracking Automation Act of 2024” or the “Workforce DATA Act”.

(b) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **AUTOMATION.**—The term “automation” means using technology to produce a good or service previously produced by human work.

(2) **BOARD; SUBCOMMITTEE.**—The term “Board” or “Subcommittee” means the advisory board or subcommittee established or formed under subsection (d)(1).

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Labor.

(c) **STUDY BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES, ENGINEERING, AND MEDICINE ON MEASURING THE IMPACT OF AUTOMATION ON THE WORKFORCE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall request the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to enter into an arrangement with the Secretary for the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to conduct a consensus study on how to measure the impact of automation on the workforce, including job creation, job displacement, job retention, and the shifting of skills in demand due to automation.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The study under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) include a review of workforce data programs used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of the date of enactment of this Act, for measuring the impact of automation on the workforce;

(B) identify and review other potential data sources for measuring such impact;

(C) identify appropriate statistical methods for using and integrating other data sources to supplement or enhance the workforce data programs described in subparagraph (A); and

(D) advise the Bureau of Labor Statistics on research needed to acquire, evaluate, and incorporate additional data sources to adequately measure and assess, on an ongoing basis—

(i) industry sectors and occupations significantly impacted by automation;

(ii) jobs and occupations created or substantially changed as a result of automation;

(iii) occupational shifts in labor demand, including the number of workers displaced (or with a change in earnings) due to automation, and the demographics of such workers, such as the race, gender, age, level of education, location, employment status, and earnings of such workers;

(iv) the consequences of displacement due to automation, including the consequences of workers becoming subsequently unemployed, exiting from the workforce, entering retraining, changing positions within a company, and experiencing a change in earnings;

(v) changes to workforce skills in demand as a result of automation; and