

with appropriate ceremonies and activities that celebrate and promote awareness of Indigenous Peoples and their shared history and culture; and

(3) supports the official designation of “Indigenous Peoples’ Day” as a Federal holiday.

SENATE RESOLUTION 901—RECOGNIZING THAT THE UNITED STATES NEEDS TO SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN MOTHERS IN THE WORKFORCE BY INVESTING IN THE MOM ECONOMY

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 901

Whereas mothers are an essential part of the workforce and economy of the United States;

Whereas the labor force participation of mothers and fathers differs by nearly 20 percentage points, with participation rates of 73.9 percent for mothers and 93.7 percent for fathers;

Whereas at least 4 out of every 10 women report having experienced gender discrimination at work;

Whereas single female headed households with children are more than twice as likely to live in poverty (at 100 percent of the Federal poverty threshold) than single male headed households with children;

Whereas the median earnings for women who work full-time is 84 cents and for women who work part-time is 78 cents compared to every dollar paid to men;

Whereas Black women, Latinas, Native women, and many communities of Asian American and Pacific Islander women experience higher poverty rates and higher wage gaps compared to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas women occupy close to ¾ of jobs that pay the Federal minimum wage or just a few dollars above it;

Whereas most recent studies indicate that 45 percent of mothers who are either single working mothers or married contribute to at least half of their family’s income;

Whereas mothers of color play a vital role in the financial stability of their families with most recent studies showing that 69 percent of Black mothers, 56 percent of Native American mothers, 45 percent of Latina mothers, and 35 percent of Asian American and Pacific Islander mothers serve as breadwinners;

Whereas, in addition to the economic security that mothers provide for their families, mothers are more than 2 times as likely as fathers to be responsible for most of the housework and caregiving in their households;

Whereas, in addition to caregiving for children, mothers disproportionately shoulder unpaid caregiving responsibilities for older relatives and other family members with disabilities;

Whereas 44 percent of workers are not eligible for unpaid, job-protected leave for specified family and medical reasons as provided for by the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);

Whereas 3 out of 10 women without access to paid leave exit the workforce after giving birth;

Whereas paid leave policies can reduce the number of women leaving their jobs by 20 percent in the first year after welcoming a child and up to 50 percent after 5 years;

Whereas mothers sometimes find childcare costs are almost as much as their paychecks,

creating a financial incentive for mothers to leave the workforce in exchange for childcare duties;

Whereas the average parent spends 20 percent of their annual income on childcare, causing 16 percent of parents to go into debt and 31 percent of parents to dip into savings due to the high costs of childcare;

Whereas the childcare crisis costs the United States \$172,000,000,000 each year, including \$134,000,000,000 in lost earnings and job search expenses and \$38,000,000,000 in lost workforce productivity, and \$37,000,000,000 in lost tax revenue;

Whereas a significant investment in childcare is simultaneously job creating and job enabling, creating good jobs and supporting parental employment;

Whereas, by encouraging women to remain in the workforce full time, access to paid leave and childcare significantly boosts the lifetime earning potential of mothers;

Whereas, in 2021, the temporary expansion of the child tax credit lifted 2,900,000 children out of poverty;

Whereas families used the child tax credit to cover routine expenses, improve nutrition, decrease reliance on credit cards and other high-risk financial services, and make long-term educational investments; and

Whereas families of color saw the largest quality of life improvements due to the expansion of the child tax credit in 2021: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States needs to prioritize a Mom Economy that invests in the caregiving infrastructure required to adequately support and empower mothers in the workforce and sustain a thriving economy;

(2) mothers, especially mothers of color, face systemic economic and social inequalities that restrict their ability to balance parenting responsibilities with workplace roles and limit their professional advancement;

(3) mothers play an integral role not only in the financial well-being of their families but in the productivity of the economy of the United States as a whole;

(4) the United States should invest in its mothers by expanding and developing the social safety net in order to secure meaningful and sustainable economic growth by investing, at a minimum—

(A) in programs—

(i) including—

(I) robust paid family and medical leave plans for all workers, including—

(aa) paid parental leave following the birth of a child or the placement of a child in adoption or foster care, provided in equal amounts for all parents regardless of gender; and

(bb) paid leave policies that can be used for family caregiving and medical leave for workers; and

(II) paid menstrual leave and remote work accommodations for workers experiencing debilitating menstrual or menopause symptoms;

(ii) that—

(I) invest in the childcare industry with the goal of providing universal childcare and early learning, including programs that—

(aa) robustly increase funding for the Head Start and Early Head Start programs;

(bb) increase Federal financial support for childcare programs to guarantee that all families have access to affordable and high quality child care; and

(cc) commit to pay childcare workers a dignified, living wage;

(II) increase access to nutritious food and make access to such food a health and human right, including through—

(aa) boosting maximum and minimum benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (commonly referred to as “SNAP”) and removing barriers of access to SNAP, including time restrictions and additional work requirements; and

(bb) increasing funds for school meals and other nutrition programs to combat child hunger and make school meals more accessible;

(III) implement and expand child poverty reduction tools that improve income security, infant and maternal health, and educational and economic outcomes into the second generation, including through implementation of—

(aa) a permanent expansion of the child tax credit; and

(bb) improvements regarding the earned income tax credit, which lifts millions of people above the poverty line each year and boosts labor force participation among single mothers;

(IV) address the maternal mortality crisis of the United States through critical investments in maternal health care, including programs that ensure access to the full range of reproductive health care and family planning; and

(V) raise the Federal minimum wage for all workers, including tipped workers, and adjust the Federal minimum wage on a yearly basis to keep pace with inflation; and

(B) in legislation that—

(i) ensures protections for LGBTQ+ mothers in the workplace, such as the Equality Act; and

(ii) reduces wage discrimination, such as the Paycheck Fairness Act; and

(5) United States policymakers should include a specific focus on working mothers in future policymaking, beyond the aforementioned policies, including by focusing on economic policy, fiscal policy, and social safety net policy, in order to ensure that working mothers and other caregivers can continue to balance their roles as family anchors and caregivers with their work and economic contributions, both to their families and the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 902—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 26, 2026, AS “TELEHEALTH AWARENESS WEEK”

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 902

Whereas telehealth allows a health care practitioner to furnish healthcare services to a patient or a practitioner at a different physical location than the healthcare practitioner;

Whereas telehealth plays a significant role in supporting access to quality healthcare services for millions of patients;

Whereas healthcare workforce shortages are a significant problem in many areas and for many types of healthcare clinicians;

Whereas telehealth increases access to healthcare in areas with workforce shortages and for individuals who live far away from healthcare facilities, have limited mobility or access to transportation, or have other barriers to accessing care;

Whereas, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the utilization of telehealth services in the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.)

was low, accounting for approximately 0.1 percent of visits of patients receiving healthcare services under Medicare part B in 2019;

Whereas 23 percent of Medicare beneficiaries received at least 1 telehealth service in 2025;

Whereas, in its 2025 survey of Medicare beneficiaries ages 65 and over, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission found that more than 90 percent of Medicare beneficiaries who received a telehealth service were satisfied with their experience;

Whereas, in 2025, telehealth was a routine healthcare modality with nearly 11 percent of all Medicare beneficiaries and more than 20 percent of dually eligible Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries using telehealth in the last quarter of the calendar year;

Whereas telehealth is a common care modality for Medicare beneficiaries to receive behavioral health services, with as of June 2024, 1 study finding that 44 percent of behavioral health visits among traditional Medicare beneficiaries are delivered by telehealth;

Whereas federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics use telehealth to deliver services to rural and underserved populations;

Whereas telehealth now represents a critical component of healthcare delivery;

Whereas any lapse in Medicare coverage for telehealth services could adversely impact patient access to care;

Whereas legislative efforts to increase telehealth access have received bipartisan support in the Senate and the House of Representatives;

Whereas the United States has an opportunity to help improve access to health services for all individuals, including members of rural and underserved communities; and

Whereas “Telehealth Awareness Week” unites the efforts of patients, caregivers, healthcare providers, policymakers, and other stakeholders to advance the role of telehealth in healthcare: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 20 through September 26, 2026, as “Telehealth Awareness Week”;

(2) recognizes the impact of telehealth in delivering healthcare services for patients across the United States; and

(3) urges that steps should be taken to—

(A) raise awareness about the benefits of telehealth;

(B) highlight resources for healthcare providers and patients regarding telehealth;

(C) collect and analyze data on the impacts of telehealth; and

(D) promote continuous access to telehealth for all communities and across settings.

SENATE RESOLUTION 903—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2026, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 903

Whereas, since World War II, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haul-

ers, plutonium processors, and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States;

Whereas dedicated workers paid a high price for advancing a nuclear weapons program at the service and for the benefit of the United States, including by developing disabling or fatal illnesses;

Whereas the Senate recognized the contributions, services, and sacrifices that those patriotic men and women made for the defense of the United States in—

(1) Senate Resolution 151, 111th Congress, agreed to May 20, 2009;

(2) Senate Resolution 653, 111th Congress, agreed to September 28, 2010;

(3) Senate Resolution 275, 112th Congress, agreed to September 26, 2011;

(4) Senate Resolution 519, 112th Congress, agreed to August 1, 2012;

(5) Senate Resolution 164, 113th Congress, agreed to September 18, 2013;

(6) Senate Resolution 417, 113th Congress, agreed to July 9, 2014;

(7) Senate Resolution 213, 114th Congress, agreed to September 25, 2015;

(8) Senate Resolution 560, 114th Congress, agreed to November 16, 2016;

(9) Senate Resolution 314, 115th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2017;

(10) Senate Resolution 682, 115th Congress, agreed to October 11, 2018;

(11) Senate Resolution 377, 116th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2019;

(12) Senate Resolution 741, 116th Congress, agreed to September 30, 2020;

(13) Senate Resolution 438, 117th Congress, agreed to February 25, 2022;

(14) Senate Resolution 785, 117th Congress, agreed to December 22, 2022;

(15) Senate Resolution 452, 118th Congress, agreed to November 6, 2023;

(16) Senate Resolution 889, 118th Congress, agreed to November 14, 2024; and

(17) Senate Resolution 467, 119th Congress, agreed to October 27, 2025; and

Whereas those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contributions, services, and sacrifices they made for the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2026, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, including the uranium miners, millers, and haulers, plutonium processors, and onsite participants at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2026, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 904—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 27, 2026, AS “GOLD STAR FAMILIES REMEMBRANCE WEEK”

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 904

Whereas the last Sunday in September—

(1) is designated as “Gold Star Mother’s Day” under section 111 of title 36, United States Code; and

(2) was first designated as “Gold Star Mother’s Day” under the Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution designating the last Sunday in September as ‘Gold Star Mother’s Day’, and for other purposes”, approved June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1895);

Whereas there is no date dedicated to families affected by the loss of a loved one who died in service to the United States;

Whereas a gold star symbolizes a family member who died in the line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces;

Whereas the members and veterans of the Armed Forces, through their service, bear the burden of protecting the freedom of the people of the United States;

Whereas the selfless example of the service of the members and veterans of the Armed Forces, as well as the sacrifices made by the families of those individuals, inspires all individuals in the United States to sacrifice and work diligently for the good of the United States; and

Whereas the sacrifices of the families of the fallen members of the Armed Forces and the families of veterans of the Armed Forces should never be forgotten: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of September 20 through September 27, 2026, as “Gold Star Families Remembrance Week”;

(2) honors and recognizes the sacrifices made by—

(A) the families of members of the Armed Forces who made the ultimate sacrifice in order to defend freedom and protect the United States; and

(B) the families of veterans of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to observe Gold Star Families Remembrance Week by—

(A) performing acts of service and good will in their communities; and

(B) celebrating families in which loved ones made the ultimate sacrifice so that others could continue to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

SENATE RESOLUTION 905—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 25, 2026, AS “NATIONAL LOBSTER DAY”

Mr. KING (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 905

Whereas lobstering has served as an economic engine and family tradition in the United States for centuries;

Whereas thousands of families in the United States make their livelihoods from catching, processing, or serving lobsters;

Whereas lobster is a prized and versatile seafood delicacy, celebrated for its unique flavor, tender texture, and ability to enhance a diverse range of culinary creations from classic dishes to innovative new recipes;

Whereas the lobster industry employs people of all ages year-round, and many harvesters begin fishing as children and stay in the industry for their entire working lives;

Whereas the lobster industry has spearheaded sustainability measures for more than 150 years, ensuring the health of the lobster stock and the marine environment;

Whereas consumers are looking to add more sustainable seafood to their diets, and more people are enjoying lobster at home;

Whereas historical lore notes that lobster likely joined turkey on the table at the very