

be proposed to S. 1177, an original bill to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that every child achieves.

AMENDMENT NO. 2119

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2119 intended to be proposed to S. 1177, an original bill to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that every child achieves.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BENNET, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 1719. A bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a National Family Caregiving Strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation with my colleague from Wisconsin, Senator BALDWIN, to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a national strategy to recognize and support the more than 40 million family caregivers in the United States.

The U.S. population is aging. According to Census Bureau projections, 21 percent of our population will be 65 and older by 2040, up from just under 14 percent in 2012.

Every day, 10,000 baby boomers turn 65 years old, and as many as 90 percent of them have one or more chronic health conditions. Americans 85 and older—our oldest old—are the fastest growing segment of our population. This is the population that is most at risk of multiple and interacting health problems that can lead to disability and the need for round-the-clock care.

At the very time that our population is aging and the need for care and support is increasing, declining birthrates mean that the population of professional and informal caregivers is shrinking. Today, there are seven potential caregivers for each person over 80 and at the highest risk of requiring long-term care. By 2030, there will be four, and by 2050, the number drops to fewer than three. As a consequence, in the future, more people will have to rely on fewer caregivers.

Families will likely continue to be the most important source of support for people with long-term care needs. We must do more to support the 43 million family caregivers in the United States who, in 2009, provided an estimated \$450 billion in uncompensated long-term care. This is an increase from \$375 billion just 2 years earlier,

and more than double the value of all paid long-term care.

Family caregivers provide tremendous value, but they also face many challenges. While the typical family caregiver is a 49-year old woman who takes care of an older relative, 34 percent of family caregivers are aged 65 or older. Nearly one in ten is 75 or older. Many of these caregivers are putting their own health at risk, since caregivers experience high levels of stress and have a greater incidence of chronic conditions like heart disease, cancer and depression.

Most family caregivers are employed and struggle to balance their work and caregiving responsibilities. Nearly seven in ten caregivers report making sacrifices in the workplace because of their caregiving responsibilities. They face financial hardships if they must reduce their hours, change jobs, or leave the workforce entirely because of caregiving demands. Family caregivers age 50 and older who leave the workforce to care for a parent lose, on average, nearly \$304,000 in wages and benefits over their lifetime.

I am therefore introducing legislation with my colleague from Wisconsin to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a national strategy to recognize and support family caregivers. Titled the Recognize, Assist, Include, Support, and Engage, or RAISE Family Caregivers Act, the legislation is based on a recommendation of the bipartisan Commission on Long Term Care. It is modeled after a law that I co-authored in 2010 with then-Senator Evan Bayh that created a coordinated strategic national plan to combat Alzheimer's disease.

The RAISE Family Caregivers Act directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a National Family Caregiving Project to develop and sustain a national strategy to support family caregivers. The bill would create a Family Caregiving Advisory Council composed of relevant Federal agencies and non-federal members. It would include representatives of family caregivers, older adults with long-term care needs, individuals with disabilities, employers, health and social service providers, advocates for family caregivers, state and local officials, and others with expertise in family caregiving.

The Advisory Council would be charged with making recommendations to the Secretary. The strategy and plan would be updated annually to reflect new developments. The plan would include an initial inventory and assessment of federally-funded caregiver efforts. It would then identify specific actions that government, communities, employers, providers, and others can take to support family caregivers.

The Project would be funded from existing funding appropriated for the Department of Health and Human Serv-

ices. No new funding is authorized. Like the National Alzheimer's Project Act, it would sunset in fifteen years.

Family caregivers are an invaluable resource to our aging society. Chances are that, sooner or later, we will all either be family caregivers or someone who needs one. The RAISE Family Caregivers Act will launch a coordinated, national strategic plan that will help us to leverage our resources, promote innovation and promising practices, and provide our nation's family caregivers with much-needed recognition and support. Our bipartisan legislation has been endorsed by AARP. I urge all of our colleagues to join us as cosponsors.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter of support be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AARP,

Washington, DC, July 8, 2015.

Hon. SUSAN COLLINS,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. TAMMY BALDWIN,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATORS COLLINS AND BALDWIN: AARP is very pleased to endorse the Recognize, Assist, Include, Support, and Engage (RAISE) Family Caregivers Act. Thank you for your efforts to work on a bipartisan basis to support family caregivers. Most of us are, have been, or will be a family caregiver or will need help to live independently. This is an ageless and nonpartisan issue.

Family caregivers are the backbone of services and supports in this country. They help make it possible for older adults and people with disabilities to live independently in their homes and communities. There are about 40 million family caregivers currently caring for adults. In 2009, family caregivers provided an estimated \$450 billion in unpaid care to adults who needed help with daily activities such as bathing, dressing, meal preparation, and transportation, more than total Medicaid spending that year. Our country relies on the contributions family caregivers make and should recognize and support them. Family caregivers take on physical, emotional, and financial challenges in their caregiving roles.

The RAISE Family Caregivers Act would require the development of a national strategy to support family caregivers. The bill would create an advisory body to bring together relevant federal agencies and others from the private and public sectors to advise and make recommendations. The strategy would identify specific actions that government, communities, providers, employers, and others can take to recognize and support family caregivers and be updated annually.

By supporting family caregivers, we can help people stay at home where they want to be, helping to delay or prevent more costly nursing home care and unnecessary hospitalizations, and saving taxpayer dollars. We appreciate your bipartisan leadership and are committed to working with you to pass the RAISE Family Caregivers Act this year. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me, or have your staff contact Rhonda Richards on our Government Affairs staff at (202) 434-3770 or rrichards@aarp.org.

Sincerely,

JOYCE A. ROGERS,  
Senior Vice President,  
Government Affairs.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 217—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 8, 2015, AS “NATIONAL HYDROGEN AND FUEL CELL DAY”

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 217

Whereas hydrogen, which has an atomic mass of 1.008, is the most abundant chemical substance in the universe;

Whereas the United States is a world leader in the development and deployment of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cells played an instrumental role in the United States space program, helping the United States achieve the mission of landing a man on the moon;

Whereas private industry, Federal and State governments, national laboratories, and universities continue to improve fuel cell and hydrogen technologies to address our most pressing energy, environmental, and economic issues;

Whereas fuel cells utilizing hydrogen and hydrogen-rich fuels to generate electricity are clean, efficient, resilient technologies being sold for stationary and backup power, zero-emission light duty motor vehicles and buses, industrial vehicles, and portable power;

Whereas stationary fuel cells are being placed in service for continuous and backup power to provide business and energy consumers with reliable power in the event of grid outages;

Whereas stationary fuel cells can help reduce water use compared to traditional power generation technologies;

Whereas fuel cell electric light duty motor vehicles and buses that utilize hydrogen can completely replicate the experience of internal combustion vehicles including comparable range and refueling times;

Whereas hydrogen fuel cell industrial vehicles are being deployed at logistical hubs and warehouses across the country and are also being exported to facilities in Europe and Asia;

Whereas hydrogen is a non-toxic gas that can be derived from a variety of domestically-available traditional and renewable resources, including solar, wind, biogas and the abundant supply of natural gas in the United States;

Whereas hydrogen and fuel cells can store energy to help enhance the grid and maximize opportunities to deploy renewable energy;

Whereas the United States currently produces and uses more than 11,000,000 metric tons of hydrogen per year; and

Whereas engineers and safety code and standard professionals have developed consensus-based protocols for safe delivery, handling, and use of hydrogen: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate designates October 8, 2015, as “National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Day”.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 218—CONGRATULATING THE UNITED STATES WOMEN'S NATIONAL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2015 FIFA WORLD CUP

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr.

TOOMEY, Mr. WARNER, Mr. PERDUE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BENNET, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. PETERS, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 218

Whereas on July 5, 2015, in Vancouver, Canada, the United States Women's National Team won the FIFA Women's World Cup;

Whereas during the FIFA World Cup the United States Women's National Team finished first in its group before eliminating teams representing the Republic of Colombia, the People's Republic of China, and the Federal Republic of Germany in the knockout stages to reach the final;

Whereas the United States secured a resounding 5 to 2 victory over Japan in the highest scoring Women's World Cup Final in history, which included the fastest hat trick in World Cup history by Carli Lloyd by the 16th minute of the game;

Whereas the run of the United States Women's National Team in the 2015 World Cup included a record-tying 540 consecutive minutes without conceding a goal;

Whereas the United States Women's National Team became the first team to win the FIFA Women's World Cup 3 times;

Whereas all 23 players on the roster should be congratulated, including captains Christie Rampone and Abby Wambach, Golden Ball winner Carli Lloyd, Golden Glove winner Hope Solo, as well as Shannon Boxx, Morgan Brian, Lori Chalupny, Whitney Engen, Ashlyn Harris, Tobin Heath, Lauren Holiday, Julie Johnston, Meghan Klingenberg, Ali Krieger, Sydney Leroux, Alex Morgan, Alyssa Naeher, Kelley O'Hara, Heather O'Reilly, Christen Press, Megan Rapinoe, Amy Rodriguez, and Becky Sauerbrunn;

Whereas head coach Jill Ellis displayed extraordinary leadership, adjusting the team's starting lineup as the FIFA Women's World Cup progressed in order to promote teamwork and capitalize on the talents of each player; and

Whereas dedicated fans, including a group of supporters known as the American Outlaws, and citizens across the United States showed their unmitigated support for the United States Women's National Team as the team competed in Canada, and can now celebrate because the United States women are world champions again:

Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the United States Women's National Team for winning the 2015 FIFA Women's World Cup through teamwork and determination;

(2) recognizes the achievements of all of the players, coaches, and staff who contributed to the FIFA World Cup winning team; and

(3) celebrates the contributions of the millions of fans across the Nation who cheered the United States Women's National Team to victory, and made the players the best supported team in the world.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2122. Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the

bill S. 1177, to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that every child achieves; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2123. Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2124. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. BALDWIN, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra.

SA 2125. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2126. Mr. COONS (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2127. Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. RUBIO, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2128. Mr. KAINE (for himself, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WARNER, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2129. Mr. TESTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2130. Mr. SCHATZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2131. Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. ISAKSON, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2132. Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. LEE, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SASSE, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2133. Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2134. Mr. SCOTT (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. HATCH, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. VITTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2135. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the bill S. 1177, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2136. Mr. MURPHY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2089 submitted by Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself and Mrs. MURRAY) to the