

member in need—the opportunity to catch up on their retirement savings.

Every year, an increasing number of workers leave the workforce, often for multiple years, to provide full-time care to a dependent family member. While this is a noble and selfless decision, it is often the only option an individual has when seeking to provide the necessary care for their family member. As a result, not only is the individual's income severely reduced or eliminated for the time they are providing care, but their ability to participate in workplace retirement savings plans and save for their retirement is also lost.

The challenge of leaving the workforce to care for a family member has a disproportionate impact on women. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, women represent 58 percent of the 40.4 million Americans providing full-time care to a family member. This disproportionate impact is further illustrated by recent reports that found women have between one-third and two-thirds less savings than the median account balances held by men.

The solution offered by the *Improving Retirement Security for Family Caregivers Act* will allow qualified individuals who dedicate 500 hours per year to family caregiving to contribute to a Roth IRA. This solution is further enhanced by the *Catching Up Family Caregivers Act*, which enables individuals to "catch up" their employer-sponsored retirement savings at the highest contribution levels typically reserved for those over 60 for up to 5 years once they have returned to the workforce.

IRI has historically supported the enactment of common-sense, bipartisan solutions to expand America's workers opportunities to save for retirement. For this reason, IRI's 2026 Federal Retirement Security Blueprint calls on Congress to consider legislation enabling individuals unable to work due to providing care to a family member to become eligible to contribute to Roth IRAs and catch-up their employer-sponsored savings once they return to the workforce. As Congress considers these measures, IRI welcomes the opportunity to work with you and your staff to advance the *Improving Retirement Security for Family Caregivers Act* and the *Catching Up Family Caregivers Act*.

Please feel free to contact either Paul Richman or John Jennings if IRI can provide additional assistance in helping secure passage of these vital pieces of legislation.

IRI thanks you for your leadership in pursuing legislation to help family caregivers prepare for retirement.

Sincerely,

PAUL J. RICHMAN,
Chief Government & Political Affairs Officer, Insured Retirement Institute.

JOHN B. JENNINGS,
Director, Government & Political Affairs, Insured Retirement Institute.

Re: Improving Retirement Security for Family Caregivers Act and Catching up Family Caregivers Act

DEAR SENATOR COLLINS: We are writing to share Edward Jones' strong support for the Improving Retirement Security for Family Caregivers Act and Catching Up Family Caregiver Act. We appreciate your leadership in reintroducing these bills and look forward to working with you to get them enacted into law.

Like you, Edward Jones is dedicated to improving the lives of Americans through enhancing retirement security. Our more than 20,000 financial advisors develop deep per-

sonal relationships and provide personalized service to meet the needs of our more than nine million clients in all 50 states. Edward Jones has 77 branch offices serving the needs of over 35,000 investors in Maine. We work with investors from all economic backgrounds to help them define their financial goals and assist in creating tailored solutions to achieve what is most important to them financially.

We know through our experiences that Americans providing care to family and friends make significant personal and professional sacrifices, including stepping out of the workforce or moving from full-time to part-time work. Unpaid caregiving can have a meaningful negative impact on savings and retirement readiness. A 2025 Edward Jones and Morning Consult study confirms the urgent need for legislative action to support caregivers in building retirement security.

Our study found overwhelming public support for policies that enhance retirement benefits for caregivers. Specifically, 73% of Americans favor legislation that would expand retirement account contribution opportunities for caregivers who have had to cut back their employment, while 74% support additional "catch-up" contributions.

The adverse effects of providing caregiving are significant and measurable. Our study revealed that 40% of American adults identify as caregivers, and an overwhelming 92% of them have serious concerns about their retirement security. Additionally, 72% of caregivers report being willing to sacrifice their own financial security to ensure proper care for their loved ones, often reducing work hours or stepping away from their jobs entirely.

These challenges are most acute for women. 64% of American adults recognize that caregiving duties fall more heavily on women, particularly when it comes to caring for aging adults. Women are disproportionately caught in the "sandwich generation," balancing care for both their children and aging parents simultaneously. This unequal burden has long-term financial consequences for women's retirement account balances which on average account for only two-thirds (67%) of men's retirement accounts due to inequity in pay and sacrifices made as family caregivers. However, women, on average, live five years longer than men, earlier, and need more money to fund their retirement.

With 71% of Americans believing current government policies fall short in providing adequate support for caregivers, there is a clear need for action. We strongly support creating additional opportunities to help caregivers save for a secure retirement. We believe the establishment of additional catch-up contribution opportunities and the waiving of earned income requirements for contributions to Roth IRAs are provisions well-tailored to address the unique savings challenges faced by caregivers.

We are grateful for your bipartisan leadership and applaud your efforts to provide saving opportunities that will improve the financial futures of millions of American who provide caregiving to family and friends.

Sincerely,

ANDY BLOCKER,
Principal—Head of Policy, Regulatory, and Government Relations.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 667—HONORING THE 2026 OLYMPIANS AND PARALYMPIANS FROM OREGON

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following res-

olution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 667

Whereas the United States participants of the 2026 Milano Cortina Olympics and Paralympics honored the United States through their dedication and skill;

Whereas the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee recognized Oregonians that competed in Milano Cortina;

Whereas Jacqueline Wiles competed in alpine skiing;

Whereas Hunter Hess competed in freestyle skiing;

Whereas Sean FitzSimons competed in snowboarding;

Whereas Alessandro Barbieri competed in snowboarding;

Whereas Anna Soens competed in para alpine skiing; and

Whereas Ravi Drugan competed in para alpine skiing; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Oregonians who competed in the 2026 Milano Cortina Olympics and Paralympics;

(2) recognizes the invaluable contributions of the families, coaches, and staff who supported these athletes at the 2026 Milano Cortina Games; and

(3) honors the efforts of all the Oregonian Olympians and Paralympians and their accomplishments at the 2026 Milano Cortina Games.

SENATE RESOLUTION 668—DESIGNATING APRIL 2026 AS "SECOND CHANCE MONTH"

Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. PADILLA, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 668

Whereas every individual is endowed with human dignity and value;

Whereas redemption and second chances are values of the United States;

Whereas millions of citizens of the United States have a criminal record;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of individuals return to their communities from Federal and State prisons every year;

Whereas individuals returning from Federal and State prisons have paid their debt for committing crimes but still face significant legal and societal barriers (referred to in this preamble as "collateral consequences");

Whereas collateral consequences for an individual returning from a Federal or State prison are mandatory and take effect automatically, regardless of—

(1) whether there is a nexus between the crime and public safety;

(2) the seriousness of the crime;

(3) the time that has passed since the individual committed the crime; or

(4) the efforts of the individual to make amends or earn back the trust of the public;

Whereas, for individuals returning to their communities from Federal and State prisons, gaining meaningful employment is one of the most significant predictors of successful reentry and has been shown to reduce future criminal activity;

Whereas many individuals who have been incarcerated struggle to find employment and access capital to start a small business because of collateral consequences, which are sometimes not directly related to the offenses the individuals committed or to any proven public safety benefit;

Whereas many States have laws that prohibit an individual with a criminal record from working in certain industries or obtaining professional licenses;

Whereas, in addition to employment, education has also been shown to be a significant predictor of successful reentry for individuals returning from Federal and State prisons;

Whereas an individual with a criminal record often has a lower level of educational attainment than the general population and has significant difficulty acquiring admission to, and funding for, educational programs;

Whereas an individual who has been convicted of certain crimes is often barred from receiving the financial aid necessary to acquire additional skills and knowledge through some formal educational programs;

Whereas an individual with a criminal record—

(1) faces collateral consequences in securing a place to live; and

(2) is often barred from seeking access to public housing;

Whereas collateral consequences can prevent millions of individuals in the United States from contributing fully to their families and communities;

Whereas collateral consequences can have an impact on public safety by contributing to recidivism;

Whereas collateral consequences have particularly impacted underserved communities of color and community rates of employment, housing stability, and recidivism;

Whereas the inability to find gainful employment and other collateral consequences of conviction inhibit the economic mobility of an individual with a criminal record, which can negatively impact the well-being of the children and families of the individual for generations;

Whereas the bipartisan First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5194) was signed into law on December 21, 2018, to increase opportunities for individuals incarcerated in Federal prisons to participate in meaningful recidivism reduction programs and prepare for their second chances;

Whereas the programs authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199; 122 Stat. 657)—

(1) have provided reentry services to more than 442,000 individuals in 49 States and the District of Columbia since the date of enactment of the Act; and

(2) were reauthorized by the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5194);

Whereas the anniversary of the death of Charles Colson, who used his second chance following his incarceration for a Watergate-related crime to found Prison Fellowship, the largest program in the United States that provides outreach to prisoners, former prisoners, and their families, falls on April 21; and

Whereas the designation of April as “Second Chance Month” may contribute to—

(1) increased public awareness about—
(A) the impact of collateral consequences; and

(B) the need for closure for individuals with a criminal record who have paid their debt; and

(2) opportunities for individuals, employers, congregations, and communities to extend second chances to those individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2026 as “Second Chance Month”;

(2) honors the work of communities, governmental institutions, nonprofit organizations, congregations, employers, and individuals to remove unnecessary legal and societal barriers that prevent individuals with

criminal records from becoming productive members of society; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe Second Chance Month through actions and programs that—

(A) promote awareness of those unnecessary legal and social barriers; and

(B) provide closure for individuals with a criminal record who have paid their debt.

SENATE RESOLUTION 669—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF “DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS AND PULMONARY EMBOLISM AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. LUJÁN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 669

Whereas deep vein thrombosis (referred to in this preamble as “DVT”) is a condition that occurs when a blood clot forms in the deep veins of the body, such as in the arm, abdomen, around the brain, and most commonly in the leg;

Whereas a potentially life-threatening complication of DVT is a pulmonary embolism (referred to in this preamble as a “PE”), where a blood clot breaks off, travels through the blood stream, and lodges in the lung;

Whereas DVT and PEs are serious but often preventable medical conditions;

Whereas DVT and PEs affect as many as 900,000 individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas DVT and PEs kill an estimated 60,000 to 100,000 individuals in the United States each year, and 1 out of 4 individuals who have a PE die without warning;

Whereas deaths caused by DVT and PEs are often preventable;

Whereas DVT and PEs are among the leading causes of preventable hospital deaths in the United States;

Whereas DVT and PEs are common complications faced by cancer patients, and survival rates are lower for individuals with cancer who also have blood clots;

Whereas pregnancy increases the risk of DVT and PEs, and that risk remains elevated for up to 3 months after giving birth;

Whereas immobility, surgery, older age, and a family history of clotting and thrombophilia increase the risk of DVT and PEs;

Whereas DVT and PEs contribute to up to \$10,000,000,000 in incremental medical costs each year in the United States; and

Whereas the establishment of March as “Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism Awareness Month” would raise awareness about these life-threatening but preventable conditions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of “Deep Vein Thrombosis and Pulmonary Embolism Awareness Month”; and

(2) recognizes the importance of raising awareness of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolisms.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I have two 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 Sen-

ate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet in executive session during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 14, 2026, at 10 a.m.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, April 14, 2026, at 3 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following law clerks to the Senate Judiciary Committee be granted floor privileges until May 8, 2026: Reena Cranmer, Dillon Ruzich, Kem Chatfield, James Treuthardt, and McKenna White.

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

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two fellows from my office Nina Christie and Amanda Anzovino be granted floor privileges until the end of this Congress.

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

APPOINTMENTS

The Presiding Officer. The Chair, on behalf of the Democratic Leader, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 119–60, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy: Vice Admiral Shoshana S. Chatfield, US Navy, Retired of Colorado.

The Presiding Officer. The Chair, on behalf of the Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 119–60, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy: The Honorable Mara Elizabeth Karlin of the District of Columbia.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 4280

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4280) to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 to reauthorize and reform certain authorities and to provide greater transparency and oversight.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.