

individuals in the United States in 2019 are working longer, living longer, and enjoying healthier, more active, and more independent lifestyles;

Whereas, in 2018, an estimated 5,976,000 individuals in the United States age 65 or older continued to work as full-time, year-round employees;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play an important role in society by continuing to contribute their experience, knowledge, wisdom, and accomplishments;

Whereas older individuals in the United States play vital roles in their communities and remain involved in volunteer work, the arts, cultural activities, and activities relating to mentorship and civic engagement; and

Whereas a society that recognizes the success of older individuals and continues to enhance the access of older individuals to quality and affordable health care will—

(1) encourage the ongoing participation and heightened independence of those individuals; and

(2) ensure the continued safety and well-being of those individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates May 2019 as “Older Americans Month”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to provide opportunities for older individuals to continue to flourish by—

(A) emphasizing the importance and leadership of older individuals through public recognition of the ongoing achievements of the older individuals;

(B) presenting opportunities for older individuals to share their wisdom, experience, and skills with younger generations; and

(C) recognizing older individuals as valuable assets in strengthening communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 242—DESIGNATING JUNE 15, 2019, AS “WORLD ELDER ABUSE AWARENESS DAY”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 242

Whereas, as of 2016, there were approximately 52,400,000 individuals in the United States age 65 or older, according to the Bureau of the Census;

Whereas the Bureau of the Census projects that, by 2030, 1 in every 5 individuals in the United States, or 20.6 percent of the population of the United States, will be age 65 or older;

Whereas the population of aging individuals in the United States has steadily increased over the past century;

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

Whereas the Federal Government estimates that more than 1 in 10 individuals in the United States (approximately 5,000,000 people) over the age of 60 experience abuse each year, and many of them experience abuse in multiple forms, according to the American Journal of Public Health;

Whereas elderly individuals in the United States who experience cognitive impairment, physical disabilities, and isolation are 4 to 10 times more likely to become the victims of abuse than those without disabilities, according to geriatric medical research at

Rush University Medical Center in Chicago, Illinois;

Whereas close to 50 percent of elderly individuals suffering from dementia will experience abuse during their lifetime, according to the Department of Justice;

Whereas abuse, neglect, and exploitation of older adults in the United States are unidentified and unreported because of an inability to report or a fear of reporting;

Whereas only 1 in 23.5 cases of elder abuse are reported to the authorities, including 1 in 44 cases of financial abuse and 1 in 57 cases of neglect, according to Weill Cornell Medical Center;

Whereas at least \$2,900,000,000 is taken from older adults each year due to financial abuse and exploitation, according to the Government Accountability Office;

Whereas elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation have no boundaries and cross all racial, social, class, gender, and geographic lines;

Whereas approximately 1 in 3 people in the United States cared for an elderly parent, spouse, or loved one between 2011 and 2017, according to the Centers for Disease Control;

Whereas older adults who are abused are 3 times more likely to die before older adults of the same age who are not abused, according to the Surgeon General;

Whereas there is evidence of an increase in elder abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation linked to individuals with opioid addiction, according to the Administration for Community Living, the Elder Justice Coalition, the Center for Gerontology at Virginia Tech, and the National Adult Protective Services Association;

Whereas the Elder Abuse Prevention and Prosecution Act (34 U.S.C. 21701 et seq.) was signed into law on October 18, 2017, but there is still more that can be done to stop elder abuse;

Whereas financial abuse of older adults has consistently been 1 of the top 10 complaints made each year to the fraud hotline of the Special Committee on Aging of the Senate;

Whereas public awareness has the potential to increase the identification and reporting of elder abuse by the public, professionals, and victims, and can act as a catalyst to promote issue-based education and long-term prevention;

Whereas private individuals and public agencies must work together on the Federal, State, and local levels to combat increasing occurrences of abuse, neglect, exploitation, crime, and violence against vulnerable adults, including vulnerable older adults, particularly in light of limited resources for vital protective services; and

Whereas 2019 is the 14th anniversary of World Elder Abuse Awareness Day: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 15, 2019, as “World Elder Abuse Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes those individuals who originated World Elder Abuse Awareness Day, which brings much needed attention around the globe to the issue of elder abuse;

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

(4) encourages 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—

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

(B) by learning to recognize, detect, report, and respond to elder abuse.

SENATE RESOLUTION 243—REQUESTING INFORMATION ON SAUDI ARABIA’S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES IN YEMEN PURSUANT TO SECTION 502B(C) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 243

Resolved,

SECTION 1. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON SAUDI ARABIA’S HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES IN YEMEN.

(a) STATEMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution, the Secretary of State shall, pursuant to section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)), transmit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a statement, prepared with the assistance of the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor and the Office of the Legal Adviser, with respect to Saudi Arabia.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The statement submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) All available credible information concerning alleged violations of internationally recognized human rights by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or members of the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen, including the denial of the right to life in the context of the armed conflict in Yemen caused by indiscriminate or disproportionate operations.

(2) A description of the steps the United States Government has taken—

(A) to promote respect for and observance of human rights as part of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s activities in Yemen and discourage any practices that are inimical to internationally recognized human rights; and

(B) to publicly or privately call attention to, and disassociate the United States and any security assistance provided for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from, such practices.

(3) An assessment, notwithstanding any such practices, whether extraordinary circumstances exist that necessitate a continuation of security assistance for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and, if so, a description of the circumstances and the extent to which the assistance should be continued (subject to such conditions as Congress may impose under section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304)).

(4) Other information, including—

(A) an assessment from the Secretary of State of the likelihood that United States security assistance, as defined in section 502B(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304(d)), will be used in Yemen;

(B) a description of the violations of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) (AECA), as noted in the Secretary of State’s certification to Congress pursuant to section 1290 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), including—

(i) whether the violation resulted from the re-transfer of United States defense articles or services without prior authorization or the use of defense articles or services against