

Act; Updating Payment Parameters, Section 1332 Waiver Implementing Regulations, and Improving Health Insurance Markets for 2022 and Beyond”.

S. RES. 19

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 19, a resolution recognizing January 2021 as “National Mentoring Month”.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4113. A bill to provide for the independent investigation and prosecution of sexual harassment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Sexual Harassment Independent Investigations and Prosecution Act, also known as the SHIIP Act, which addresses longstanding systemic problems in the way that the military investigates and prosecutes sexual harassment. I thank Senators BOOKER, GILLIBRAND, and FEINSTEIN for being original cosponsors and Representative SPEIER for introducing this important legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives.

It has been 2 years since Army SPC Vanessa Guillén was murdered after she reported being sexually harassed by another servicemember. Her tragic death was the catalyst to an investigation that led the Independent Review Commission to recommend key changes to the way the Department of Defense handles sexual assault and sexual harassment. Some of these changes, including the codification of sexual harassment as a crime, were established last year through the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act. Others, unfortunately, were left out.

We must continue to build on the important work of the Independent Review Commission and the steps taken in the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act for the sake of our servicemembers. This includes codifying the requirement that any sexual harassment or assault complaint to be reviewed by a third-party investigator outside the chain of command. This change is essential to restoring the trust between soldiers and their superiors. Servicemembers would no longer have to fear their voices being stifled or dismissed altogether.

That is why I am introducing the SHIIP Act to require that all complaints of sexual assault and harassment be reviewed by a specially trained investigator outside the chain of command. The provisions in this legislation will move prosecutorial decisions on sexual harassment cases to the new special trial counsel, created by the Fiscal Year 2022 National De-

fense Authorization Act, and require that independent sexual harassment investigators be outside the chain of command and trained to investigate sexual harassment. These changes are essential to ensure servicemembers feel safe reporting any misconduct and that their complaints are investigated properly.

I urge my colleagues to pass the SHIIP Act as another step forward toward restoring faith in the military justice system.

By Mr. REED (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 4120. A bill to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am pleased to be joined by Senators CAPITO, VAN HOLLEN, and MURKOWSKI in introducing the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research, STAR, Reauthorization Act of 2022. This legislation is an extension of ongoing bipartisan efforts in the Senate over the past decade to get us closer to the goal of hopefully one day curing cancers in children, adolescents, and young adults. Representatives MCCAUL, SPEIER, BUTTERFIELD, and KELLY are introducing companion legislation in the House of Representatives.

I first started working on this issue after meeting the Haight family from Warwick, RI, in June of 2004. Nancy and Vincent lost their son, Ben, when he was just 9 years old to neuroblastoma, a very aggressive tumor in the brain. The heart-wrenching story of Ben Haight highlights the importance of this legislation. It is my hope that one day Ben's story, and thousands of other children like him, will be one of survival. With the strong support of families like the Hights, I introduced bipartisan legislation that eventually was signed into law in 2008 as the Caroline Pryce Walker Conquer Childhood Cancer Act—the first effort to provide increased research and improved treatment options for childhood cancers.

Over the last several years, I have also had the pleasure of getting to know Grace Carey and her parents, Rebekah Ham and Russell Carey, of Providence, RI. Grace was diagnosed with brain cancer at 5 years old and stands as a proud survivor of childhood cancer. Grace and her family are powerful advocates in the fight against childhood cancer, having worked with the St. Baldrick's Foundation to support the original Childhood Cancer STAR Act, which I introduced in 2015 with Senator CAPITO and was signed into law in 2018.

The STAR Act took the next needed steps to advance pediatric cancer research and child-focused cancer treatments, while also improving childhood

cancer surveillance and providing resources for survivors and those impacted by childhood cancer.

If a treatment is working, doctors elsewhere should know immediately. The same should happen if a treatment isn't working or if other major medical events occur during the course of a particular treatment. It is critical that doctors, nurses, and other providers are able to effectively communicate information about the disease, the treatment process, and what other health and development impacts children can expect to experience. As such, the STAR Act helped build a comprehensive children's cancer biorepository for researchers and improved surveillance of childhood cancer cases. Our reauthorization will build on these efforts and aims to make the biorepository easier for researchers to use, improving access to biospecimens.

In addition, we must do more to ensure that children survive cancer and any late effects so they can live a long, healthy, and productive life. The STAR Act enhanced research on the late effects of childhood cancers, improved collaboration among providers so that doctors are better able to care for this population as they age, and began to explore improved models of care for childhood cancer survivors. Since implementation of the STAR Act, the National Cancer Institute has awarded over \$16 million in new survivorship grants. It is critical that we reauthorize the STAR Act to continue funding these vital projects.

I look forward to working with Senators CAPITO, VAN HOLLEN, MURKOWSKI, as well as Representatives MCCAUL, SPEIER, BUTTERFIELD, and KELLY, along with advocates like the St. Baldrick's Foundation, to build support for the Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 600—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF WORKERS' MEMORIAL DAY, HONORING WORKERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR INJURED IN THE WORKPLACE, AND RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY PROTECTIONS

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.:

S. RES. 600

Whereas 4,764 workers were killed in the United States due to job-related traumatic injuries in 2020, and 120,000 workers die in the United States each year from job-related diseases;

Whereas, each day, in total, an average of 340 workers die from job-related injuries and illnesses in the United States;

Whereas, annually, there are more than 3,200,000 occupational injuries in the United States;

Whereas tens of thousands of individuals in the United States with workplace-related injuries or illnesses have become permanently disabled;

Whereas the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (referred to in this preamble as “OSHA”), the primary Federal agency that establishes and enforces workplace health and safety standards—

(1) only has sufficient resources to inspect each establishment within the jurisdiction of OSHA once every 236 years; and

(2) must receive the resources necessary to adequately protect the health and safety of workers in the United States;

Whereas workers continue to face serious risks of injury, illness and death from COVID-19, infectious diseases, heat exposure, and workplace violence;

Whereas millions of workers have been infected with COVID-19, and thousands of workers in the United States alone have died from COVID-19;

Whereas these injuries, illnesses, and deaths are preventable; and

Whereas observing Workers’ Memorial Day—

(1) allows the people of the United States to honor and remember victims of workplace-related injuries and disease; and

(2) reminds the people of the United States to strive for better safety and health protections for workers: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of Workers’ Memorial Day to honor and remember workers who have been killed or injured in the workplace;

(2) recognizes the importance of strengthening worker health and safety standards to secure the safe workplaces workers deserve;

(3) encourages the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, employers, community and worker organizations, professional associations, and academic institutions to support activities increasing awareness of the importance of preventing illness, injury, and death in the workplace; and

(4) calls upon the people of the United States to observe Workers’ Memorial Day with appropriate ceremonies and respect.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 601—CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARBOR DAY

Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. SMITH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. MANCHIN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 601

Whereas Arbor Day was founded on April 10, 1872, to recognize the importance of planting trees;

Whereas Arbor Day is a time to recognize the importance of trees and an opportunity for communities to gather and plant for a greener future;

Whereas Arbor Day is observed in all 50 States and across the world;

Whereas participating in Arbor Day activities promotes civic participation and highlights the importance of planting and caring for trees and vegetation;

Whereas such activities provide an opportunity to convey to future generations the value of land and stewardship;

Whereas working forests have contributed to an increase in the number of trees planted in the United States and are sustainably managed, with less than 2 percent of working forests nationally harvested each year;

Whereas a key factor in preventing forest conversion and deforestation is keeping forests productive;

Whereas working forests are a critical part of a nature-based solution to climate change, and by providing a continuous cycle of growing, harvesting, and replanting, active forest management maximizes the ability to sequester and store carbon and improves forest resilience;

Whereas private forests play an important role in conserving at-risk and declining species, and collaborative conservation efforts can benefit species while also helping to keep forests as forests;

Whereas sustainably grown wood can be used in a wide variety of resilient infrastructure and building applications—from traditional timber framing to high-tech mass timber—and as a natural, renewable, and biodegradable material, the significant use of wood building materials in buildings and bridges helps decrease global carbon emissions;

Whereas the Arbor Day Foundation and the Tree City USA program have been committed to greening cities and towns across the country since 1976, and, in that time, more than 3,600 communities have made the commitment to becoming Tree City USA communities;

Whereas Tree City USA communities are home to more than 153,000,000 individuals in the United States who are dedicated to core standards of sound urban forestry management and who dedicate resources and time to urban forestry initiatives, which helps make their communities and our country a better place to live;

Whereas National Arbor Day is observed on the last Friday of April each year; and

Whereas April 29, 2022, marks the 150th anniversary of Arbor Day: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes April 29, 2022, as “National Arbor Day”;

(2) celebrates the 150th anniversary of Arbor Day;

(3) supports the goals and ideals of National Arbor Day; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to participate in National Arbor Day activities.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 602—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF APRIL 30, 2022, AS “NATIONAL ADULT HEPATITIS B VACCINATION AWARENESS DAY”

Ms. HIRONO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 602

Whereas up to 2,400,000 individuals in the United States are chronically infected with hepatitis B, and up to two-thirds of individuals with chronic hepatitis B are unaware of their infection status;

Whereas hepatitis B is a viral infection of the liver transmitted via infected blood and other body fluids, including through mother-to-child transmission and injection drug use;

Whereas hepatitis B is associated with significant disparities among—

(1) communities of color, including Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and African immigrants;

(2) sexual and gender minority communities; and

(3) individuals affected by the opioid crisis; Whereas individuals with chronic diseases, such as diabetes, HIV, hepatitis C, and chronic liver disease, and individuals on hemodialysis are at an increased risk for hepatitis B co-infection;

Whereas there is no cure for hepatitis B, and individuals with chronic hepatitis B require lifelong medical care;

Whereas chronic hepatitis B represents one of the most common causes of liver cancer;

Whereas 1 in every 4 individuals with unmanaged chronic hepatitis B will develop liver cancer, cirrhosis, or liver failure, with liver cancer having a 5-year survival rate of only 18 percent in the United States;

Whereas safe and highly effective vaccines to protect against hepatitis B are available;

Whereas, in accordance with universal childhood hepatitis B vaccination recommendations in the United States, infants and children have been routinely vaccinated against hepatitis B since the 1990s;

Whereas all adults between the ages of 19 and 59 and adults 60 and older with hepatitis B risk factors are recommended to be vaccinated against hepatitis B;

Whereas the hepatitis B vaccine, which is 95 percent effective and was the first anticancer vaccine to be developed, is projected to have prevented 310,000,000 cases of hepatitis B worldwide between 1990 and 2020;

Whereas only 30 percent of adults in the United States are vaccinated against hepatitis B;

Whereas the number of reported acute hepatitis B cases increased by 11 percent in the United States between 2014 and 2018;

Whereas, as a result of the opioid epidemic, there have been significant regional increases in acute hepatitis B cases in the United States, including—

(1) a 489 percent increase between 2015 and 2016 in Maine;

(2) a reported 114 percent increase between 2009 and 2013 in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee;

(3) a reported 78 percent increase in 2017 in southeastern Massachusetts; and

(4) a reported 56 percent increase between 2014 and 2016 in North Carolina;

Whereas 36 percent of new hepatitis B cases are among individuals who inject drugs;

Whereas according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, hepatitis B is 50 to 100 times more infectious than HIV and 5 to 10 times more infectious than hepatitis C; and

Whereas there are significant opportunities, particularly within the setting of the opioid epidemic, to prevent new hepatitis B infections and thereby reduce the incidence of liver cancer and cirrhosis through efforts to—

(1) increase adult hepatitis B vaccination; and

(2) maintain childhood hepatitis B vaccination: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of April 30, 2022 as “National Adult Hepatitis B Vaccination Awareness Day”;

(2) recognizes the importance of providing support and encouragement—

(A) for all individuals to be tested for hepatitis B;

(B) for individuals susceptible to infection to be vaccinated against hepatitis B; and

(C) for individuals diagnosed with hepatitis B to be linked to appropriate care; and

(3) in order to reduce the number of new hepatitis B infections and hepatitis B-related deaths, encourages a commitment to—

(A) increasing adult hepatitis B vaccination rates;