

their communities and have served as essential workers during the pandemic. Leaving them without a path to permanent residence denies them the opportunity to become full participants in our society.

This legislation would ensure that long-term residents who have lived in the United States continuously for at least 7 years are able to apply for lawful permanent residence.

The Renewing Immigration Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1929 Act would amend the existing registry statute in the Immigration and Nationality Act by establishing a rolling cutoff date of 7 years prior to the date that an immigrant files an application to register permanent or adjusted status.

This bill would ensure that long-term residents already in the United States who have been waiting for a visa number to become available for over 7 years can immediately file an application to register permanent or adjust status.

This legislation also provides a much needed pathway to a green card for Dreamers and forcibly displaced citizens, such as TPS holders, who have been in legal limbo for many years.

Finally, the bill would preempt the need for further congressional action by making the eligibility cutoff rolling, instead of tying it to a specific date, as it is now.

Advancing the registry date is not unprecedented. Congress has updated the registry in a bipartisan fashion four times since it was first codified in 1929. As a result of the 1958 changes, the registry mechanism became available to immigrants who had entered the country improperly or who had overstayed or who violated the terms of a temporary period of entry. With this change, Congress intended the registry to be a mechanism for noncitizens to adjust to lawful permanent resident status.

Currently, the eligibility cutoff date is January 1, 1972, more than 50 years ago. Fewer and fewer immigrants are able to meet this cutoff entry date requirement, rendering this provision all but useless. From 2015 to 2019 only 305 individuals were able to adjust their status based on the registry, down from 58,914 from 1985 to 1989.

It is imperative that we provide immigrants who have been living with uncertainty about their futures a path to permanent residence status.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 801—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HANALEI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND PEARL HARBOR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

Ms. HIRONO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following reso-

lution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 801

Whereas, on October 17, 1972, Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge was established as mitigation for the construction of the Honolulu International Airport Reef Runway;

Whereas effective management of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge has necessitated partnerships between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Navy, the Federal Aviation Administration, the State of Hawaii, and several private conservation organizations, as well as the general public;

Whereas Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge protects some of the last remaining wetlands on Oahu and is home to threatened and endangered wildlife and plants;

Whereas the Honouliuli and Waiawa units of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge are managed under a cooperative agreement with the Navy to provide wetland habitat for 4 endangered waterbirds: the aeo (Hawaiian stilt), the alae keokeo (Hawaiian coot), the alae ula (Hawaiian moorhen), and the koloa maoli (Hawaiian duck);

Whereas the Honouliuli unit of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge has served as a conservation site for the endangered endemic Ko oloa ula shrub (*Abutilon menziesii*) since its translocation there in 2002 and 2003;

Whereas the Kalaeloa unit of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge was established in 2001 to protect and enhance the habitat for 2 endangered plants, the akoko and the ewa hinahina, and is home to the largest and second largest populations of these plants, respectively;

Whereas all 3 units of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge are closed to the general public to protect endangered wildlife but provide educational and volunteer opportunities during the nonbreeding season of the aeo;

Whereas the Honouliuli unit of Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge serves as the site of the wetlands education program conducted by the Hawaii Nature Center, bringing more than 4,000 third-grade students to the Honouliuli unit during the fall semester to learn about the recovery of Hawaii's waterbirds and the value of wetlands;

Whereas Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge was established under the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (Public Law 89-669; 80 Stat. 926) on November 30, 1972, to aid in the recovery of threatened and endangered species, including the aeo, the alae keokeo, the alae ula, the koloa maoli, and the nene (Hawaiian goose);

Whereas Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge consists of 917 acres in Hanalei Valley on the north shore of Kauai island and includes a portion of the Hanalei River, a designated American Heritage River;

Whereas Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge provides an important habitat for a diverse array of fish, wildlife, and plants, including 27 species of migratory waterfowl, 23 species of migratory shorebirds, and all 5 species of endemic Hawaiian oopu (amphidromous gobies);

Whereas kalo farming has occurred for several hundred years in Hanalei Valley and remains an ecologically, culturally, and economically important practice on Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge;

Whereas kalo farming in the greater Hanalei watershed, including Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge, provides shallow-water habitat for threatened and endangered waterbirds and generates at least 40 percent of all kalo grown in the State of Hawaii; and

Whereas the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is opening the new Hanalei Viewpoint to provide residents and visitors with increased op-

portunities to learn about and connect with the natural and cultural history of Hanalei Valley and the Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates and celebrates Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge and Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge on the 50th anniversary of their establishment;

(2) acknowledges the range of natural and cultural wonders that make up the other national wildlife refuges of the State of Hawaii, including—

(A) Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge;

(B) Huleia National Wildlife Refuge;

(C) Kakahaia National Wildlife Refuge;

(D) James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge;

(E) Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge;

(F) Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge;

(G) Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge; and

(H) Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge; and

(3) encourages the people of Hawaii and of the United States to learn about, support, and appreciate those national wildlife refuges, which are national treasures.

SENATE RESOLUTION 802—CONDEMNING ANY ATTEMPTS BY RUSSIA TO CLAIM SOVEREIGNTY OVER ANY PORTION OF UKRAINE

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

S. RES. 802

Whereas the Russian Federation violated the sovereignty of Ukraine beginning with the illegal annexation of Crimea and its invasion into eastern Ukraine;

Whereas beginning in February 2022, the Russian Federation sought to further violate Ukraine's sovereignty by launching unprovoked military action against Ukraine;

Whereas on September 22, 2022, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization condemned the then upcoming referendum stating that the "[s]ham referenda in the Donetsk, Luhansk, Zaporizhzhia, and Kherson regions of Ukraine have no legitimacy and will be a blatant violation of the UN Charter. NATO Allies will not recognize their illegal and illegitimate annexation. These lands are Ukraine. We call on all states to reject Russia's blatant attempts at territorial conquest";

Whereas on September 23, 2022, President Joe Biden stated, "The United States will never recognize Ukrainian territory as anything other than part of Ukraine.";

Whereas beginning on September 23, 2022, Russia conducted sham referenda in 4 Ukrainian regions (Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia) in an attempt to validate Moscow's illegal annexation of the territory;

Whereas reports indicate that—

(1) Ukrainians have been forced to vote in the sham referenda "under a gun barrel"; and

(2) Russian officials have visited schools, hospitals, and other workplaces to force Ukrainians to vote in favor of annexation; and

Whereas the Kremlin has stated that once the sham referenda are concluded, the process of absorbing the annexed areas into Russia will be completed "promptly": Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) refuses to recognize any claim of sovereignty by the Russian Federation over any portion of Ukraine;

(2) views the recent sham referenda beginning on September 23, 2022, directed by the Government of the Russian Federation, as a violation of international law; and

(3) calls upon the President of the United States to restrict all economic and military aid and assistance to any nation that recognizes Russian sovereignty over any portion of Ukraine.

SENATE RESOLUTION 803—CONDEMNING THE DETENTION AND DEATH OF MAHSA AMINI AND CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN TO END ITS SYSTEMIC PERSECUTION OF WOMEN

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. RISCH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. Kaine, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MORAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CASSIDY, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROMNEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. MARKEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 803

Whereas Mahsa Amini, a 22-year-old Iranian woman, died in the custody of the Morality Police of Iran after being detained for purportedly wearing a hijab “improperly”;

Whereas the Morality Police of Iran, an element of the Law Enforcement Forces of Iran, continually suppress Iranian women’s right to freedom of expression and opinion, including restrictions on women’s clothing such as compulsory wearing of the hijab;

Whereas the protests over the death of Ms. Amini are the largest in Iran since 2019 and have spread throughout the capital of Iran, all of the 31 provinces of Iran, and at least 80 other cities and towns nationwide;

Whereas the Government of Iran has instituted a violent crackdown against peaceful protesters following the death of Ms. Amini, resulting in the injury and detention of hundreds of protesters and the deaths of at least 41 people as of September 26, 2022;

Whereas, to prevent protests from spreading, the biggest telecommunications operator in Iran largely shut down mobile internet access—the most severe internet restriction in the country since 2019;

Whereas the Government of Iran consistently engages in a range of human rights abuses in addition to its systematic persecution of women and peaceful protesters, including—

- (1) unlawful or arbitrary killings;
- (2) trials without due process;
- (3) forced disappearances;
- (4) torture;
- (5) arbitrary arrest and detention;
- (6) harsh and life-threatening prison conditions;
- (7) transnational attacks against dissidents;
- (8) severe restrictions on free expression and the media;
- (9) substantial interference with the freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association;

(10) severe restrictions on religious freedom; and

(11) restrictions on the ability of citizens to change their government peacefully through free and fair elections;

Whereas the Government of Iran is ranked as one of the worst human rights violators in the world, having received a 14 out of 100 “Global Freedom Score” and a 16 out of 100 “Internet Freedom Score” from Freedom House;

Whereas Iran has been designated as a “country of particular concern” by the Department of State for its suppression of religious freedom every year since 1999; and

Whereas improvements in the human rights of women, freedom of expression, and other human rights are fundamental to strengthening the accountability of the Government of Iran to its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the detention and death of Mahsa Amini;

(2) recognizes the bravery and right of the Iranian people protesting the death of Ms. Amini, including many Iranian women;

(3) calls on the Government of Iran to end its systemic persecution of women;

(4) calls on the Government of Iran to allow peaceful protest and free elections;

(5) supports human rights, including the human rights of women in Iran; and

(6) supports holding all human rights violators in Iran to account.

SENATE RESOLUTION 804—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2022 AS “NATIONAL CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. REED, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. HAWLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 804

Whereas, each year, more than 15,500 children under the age of 19 in the United States are diagnosed with cancer;

Whereas, every year, more than 1,700 children in the United States lose their lives to cancer;

Whereas childhood cancer is the leading cause of death from disease and the second overall leading cause of death for children in the United States;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for children with cancer in the United States has increased from 58 percent in the mid-1970s to 85 percent in 2022, representing a significant improvement from previous decades;

Whereas approximately two-thirds of children in the United States who survive cancer will develop at least one chronic health condition, and many survivors will face a late effect from treatment that can be severe or life-threatening;

Whereas cancer patients face a higher risk of contracting COVID-19 due to weakened immune systems; and

Whereas childhood cancer occurs regularly and randomly and spares no racial or ethnic group, socioeconomic class, or geographic region: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 2022 as “National Childhood Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) requests that the Federal Government, States, localities, and nonprofit organizations observe the month with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing public knowledge of the risks of cancer;

(3) encourages survivors of childhood cancer to continue to receive ongoing monitoring and physical and psychosocial care throughout their adult lives;

(4) recognizes the human toll of cancer and pledges to make the prevention of and cure for cancer a public health priority; and

(5) reminds the people of the United States of the bravery of children who are diagnosed with cancer, and commends and honors the courage of such children.

SENATE RESOLUTION 805—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 24, 2022 AS “TELEHEALTH AWARENESS WEEK”

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

S. RES. 805

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

Whereas telehealth has played a significant role in supporting access to quality health care services for millions of patients during the COVID-19 public health emergency and will continue to be essential beyond the end of the public health emergency;

Whereas more than 28,000,000 Medicare beneficiaries used telehealth during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas Medicare beneficiaries used 88 times more telehealth services during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic than they did in the prior year while the overall use of health care services among such beneficiaries remained relatively stable;

Whereas, following the unprecedented use of telehealth and virtual care services in response to the public health emergency, telehealth now represents a critical component of care delivery, demonstrating the need to balance in-person and virtual care in the health care system;

Whereas, in 2021, 91 percent of Medicare beneficiaries were satisfied with their telehealth experiences;

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

Whereas the United States has the opportunity to help improve broader 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, health care providers, policymakers, and other stakeholders to advance the role of telehealth in health care: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of the week of September 18 through September 24, 2022, as “Telehealth Awareness Week”;

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

(3) urges that steps should be taken—

(A) to raise awareness about the benefits of expanding telehealth;

(B) to highlight resources for health care providers and patients regarding telehealth;

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