

States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 365 newborn Black or African-American infants and 1 in 16,300 newborn Hispanic-American infants, and can be found in individuals of Mediterranean, Middle Eastern, Asian, and Indian origin;

Whereas more than 3,000,000 individuals in the United States have the sickle cell trait and 1 in 13 Black or African Americans carries the trait;

Whereas there is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who both have the sickle cell trait will have the disease;

Whereas the life expectancy of an individual with SCD in the United States is often severely limited;

Whereas sickle cell anemia can shorten life expectancy by more than 20 years;

Whereas sickle cell anemia is a common cause of childhood stroke, and, in 2019, fewer than half of children with sickle cell anemia who were 2 to 16 years old received the recommended screening for stroke;

Whereas, in 2019, only 2 in 5 children with sickle cell anemia who were 2 to 9 years old used recommended medication that can prevent sickle cell anemia complications;

Whereas, in 2020, the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine developed a comprehensive strategic plan and blueprint for action to address sickle cell disease, which, among other things, cited the need for new innovative therapies as well as the need to address barriers that may impact delivery of and access to approved treatments;

Whereas, while hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (commonly known as "HSCT") is currently the only cure for SCD and advances in treating the associated complications of SCD have occurred, more research is needed to find widely available treatments and cures to help individuals with SCD; and

Whereas September 2022 has been designated as Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the United States about SCD, including early detection methods, effective treatments, and preventative care programs with respect to complications from SCD and conditions related to SCD: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of "Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month"; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to hold appropriate programs, events, and activities during Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month to raise public awareness of the sickle cell trait, preventative care programs, treatments, and other patient services for those suffering from sickle cell disease, complications from sickle cell disease, and conditions related to sickle cell disease.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 50—RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EQUAL PAY AND THE DISPARITY IN WAGES PAID TO MEN AS COMPARED TO WAGES PAID TO LATINA WOMEN

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee

on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 50

Whereas December 8, 2022, is Latina Equal Pay Day, the observance of which marks the fact that Latina women must work nearly an additional 11 months, on average, to be paid what White, non-Hispanic men were paid in 2021;

Whereas Latina women now make up the second largest group of women workers in the United States, after White women;

Whereas there are 12,800,000 Hispanic women in the labor force in the United States, representing slightly more than 17 percent of all women in that labor force today;

Whereas the labor force participation rate of Latina women in 2021 was higher than that of their White counterparts, which reflects that a growing share of Latina women are either working or actively looking for work;

Whereas section 6(d) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 206(d)) (referred to in this preamble as "section 6(d)") prohibits discrimination in compensation for equal work on the basis of sex;

Whereas title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.) prohibits discrimination in compensation because of race, color, religion, national origin, or sex;

Whereas, despite section 6(d), which was first enacted as part of the Equal Pay Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-38; 77 Stat. 56) more than 5 decades ago and requires that men and women in the same workplace be given equal pay for equal work, data from the Bureau of the Census shows that Latina women working full-time, year-round are typically paid 57 cents for each dollar paid to White, non-Hispanic men, while the average wage differential for Latina women working full-time, part-time, and part-year is 54 cents for each dollar paid to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas a study conducted in 2019 found that, on average, a Latina woman loses more than \$1,000,000 dollars in potential earnings over her lifetime to the wage gap;

Whereas the American Community Survey 2016-2020 reported that—

(1) the median annual pay for a Latina woman in the United States working full-time, year-round was \$33,000; and

(2) the median annual pay for all Latina women with reported earnings working full-time, part-time, or part-year was \$25,312, placing a working mother with 2 children near poverty;

Whereas job loss during the COVID-19 pandemic distorted measurements of average wages, as women with lower earnings in sectors such as leisure, hospitality, and retail were more likely to experience job loss and leave the labor force;

Whereas the unemployment rate of Latina women peaked at 20.1 percent in April 2020, and the civilian labor force participation rate of Latina women fell from a high of 59.2 percent in October 2019 to 57 percent in September 2020;

Whereas lost wages mean that Latina women have less money to support themselves and their families, save and invest for the future, and spend on goods and services;

Whereas 51 percent of Latina women are unable to earn sick days through their jobs;

Whereas more than ½ of low wage earners who are Latina women report that they spent most or all of their savings during the COVID-19 pandemic and 32 percent have no money left for emergencies, compared to 13 percent of White men who report that they have no money left for emergencies;

Whereas the lack of affordable, accessible childcare during the COVID-19 pandemic led to 14 percent of Latina women, and 32 per-

cent of immigrant Latina women, to quit their jobs or reduce their number of work hours to care for their children.

Whereas the underpayment of workers who are Latina women causes businesses and the economy of the United States to suffer;

Whereas the lack of access to affordable, quality childcare, paid family and medical leave, and other family-friendly workplace policies forces many Latina women to choose between their paycheck or job and getting quality care for themselves or their family members, a dynamic that contributes to the wage gap and has been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, especially as Latina women disproportionately work in essential jobs that put them at greater risk of exposure to COVID-19;

Whereas, if the wage gap were eliminated, on average, a Latina woman working full-time, year-round would have enough money to afford approximately 3 years of childcare, to pay off her student debt in 1 year, or to pay off 19 months of the average mortgage payment;

Whereas 25 to 85 percent of women have been sexually harassed at the workplace, and research has found that only about 1 in 10 women who experience harassment formally report those incidents for reasons that include lack of access to the complaints processes and fear of retaliation;

Whereas workplace harassment forces many women to leave their occupation or industry or pass up opportunities for advancement, which contributes to the gender wage gap;

Whereas targets of workplace harassment were 6.5 times more likely than non-targets to change jobs;

Whereas there is a high personal cost to women who have been sexually harassed, including unemployment, underemployment, and financial stress resulting from changing jobs, which leads to long-term consequences for earnings and career attainment;

Whereas ¾ of workers paid the minimum wage or less than the minimum wage in 2020 were women, and there is an overrepresentation of women of color in low wage and tipped occupations;

Whereas the pay disparity that Latina women face is part of a wider set of disparities that Latina women encounter in homeownership, unemployment, poverty, access to childcare, and the ability to accumulate wealth;

Whereas true pay equity requires a multifaceted strategy that addresses the gendered and racial injustices that Latina women face daily; and

Whereas many national organizations have designated December 8, 2022, as Latina Equal Pay Day to represent the additional time that Latina women have had to work into this calendar year to receive the earnings of their White, non-Hispanic counterparts in the prior year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the disparity in wages paid to Latina women and its impact on women, families, and the economy of the United States; and

(2) reaffirms its support for ensuring equal pay for equal work and closing the gender wage gap.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED DECEMBER 7, 2022

SA 6507. Ms. HASSAN (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3316, to provide for certain whistleblower incentives and protections.

SA 6508. Ms. HASSAN (for Mrs. SHAHEEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S.

Res. 754, designating November 13, 2022, as “National Warrior Call Day” in recognition of the importance of connecting warriors in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS DECEMBER 7, 2022

SA 6507. Ms. HASSAN (for Mr. GRASSLEY) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3316, to provide for certain whistleblower incentives and protections; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Anti-Money Laundering Whistleblower Improvement Act”.

SEC. 2. WHISTLEBLOWER INCENTIVES AND PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5323 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by section 6314 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (division F of Public Law 116-283) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) AWARDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In any covered judicial or administrative action, or related action, the Secretary, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and subject to subsection (c), shall pay an award or awards to 1 or more whistleblowers who voluntarily provided original information to the employer of the individual, the Secretary, or the Attorney General, as applicable, that led to the successful enforcement of the covered judicial or administrative action, or related action, in an aggregate amount equal to—

“(A) not less than 10 percent, in total, of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions imposed in the action or related actions; and

“(B) not more than 30 percent, in total, of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions imposed in the action or related actions.

“(2) PAYMENT OF AWARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any amount paid under paragraph (1) shall be paid from the Fund established under paragraph (3).

“(B) RELATED ACTIONS.—The Secretary may pay awards less than the amount described in paragraph (1)(A) for related actions in which a whistleblower may be paid by another whistleblower award program.

“(3) SOURCE OF AWARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund to be known as the Financial Integrity Fund (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Fund’).

“(B) USE OF FUND.—The Fund shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitations, only for the payment of awards to whistleblowers as provided in subsection (b).

“(C) RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FUND.—The Fund shall not be available to pay any personnel or administrative expenses.

“(4) DEPOSITS AND CREDITS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund an amount equal to—

“(i) any monetary sanction collected by the Secretary or Attorney General in any judicial or administrative action under this title, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), unless the balance of the Fund at the time the monetary sanction is collected exceeds \$300,000,000; and

“(ii) all income from investments made under paragraph (5).

“(B) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—If the amounts deposited into or credited to the Fund under subparagraph (A) are not sufficient to satisfy an award made under this subsection, there shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund an amount equal to the unsatisfied portion of the award from any monetary sanction collected by the Secretary of the Treasury or Attorney General in the covered judicial or administrative action on which the award is based.

“(C) EXCEPTION.—No amounts to be deposited or transferred into the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund pursuant to the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144) or the Crime Victims Fund pursuant section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101) shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund.

“(5) INVESTMENTS.—

“(A) AMOUNTS IN FUND MAY BE INVESTED.—The Secretary of the Treasury may invest the portion of the Fund that is not required to meet the current needs of the Fund.

“(B) ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS.—Investments shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in obligations of the United States or obligations that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, with maturities suitable to the needs of the Fund as determined by the Secretary.

“(C) INTEREST AND PROCEEDS CREDITED.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 5323 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (5), by striking “this subchapter or subchapter III” each place the term appears and inserting “this subchapter, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), or .), and for conspiracies to violate the aforementioned provisions”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting “covered” after “respect to any”; and

(ii) by striking “under this subchapter or subchapter III”; and

(iii) by striking “action by the Secretary or the Attorney General” and inserting “covered action”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(B)(iii)—

(A) by striking “subchapter and subchapter III” and inserting “this subchapter, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, and the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)”; and

(B) by striking “either such subchapter” and inserting “the covered judicial or administrative action”; and

(3) in subsection (g)(4)(D)(i), by inserting “chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.),” after “subchapter,”.

SA 6508. Ms. HASSAN (for Mrs. SHAHEEN) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 754, designating November 13, 2022, as “National Warrior Call Day” in recognition of the importance of connecting warriors in the United States to support structures necessary to transition from the battlefield; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas establishing an annual “National Warrior Call Day” will draw attention to the

members of the Armed Forces whose connection to one another is key to the veterans and first responders in the United States who may be dangerously disconnected from family, friends, and support systems;

Whereas the rate of suicide for members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty increased from 20.3 per 100,000 individuals in 2015 to 28.7 per 100,000 individuals in 2020;

Whereas the suicide rate for veterans has steadily increased since 2006, with 6,261 veterans dying by suicide in 2019;

Whereas, after adjusting for sex and age, the rate of veteran suicide in 2019 was 31.6 per 100,000 individuals, substantially higher than the rate among adults in the United States who are not veterans at 16.8 per 100,000 individuals;

Whereas more veterans have died by suicide in the last 10 years than members of the Armed Forces who died from combat in Vietnam;

Whereas many of the veterans who died by suicide had no contact with the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic continues to lead to increased isolation and disconnection, further exacerbating mental and physical ailments such as post-traumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury;

Whereas invisible wounds linked to an underlying and undiagnosed traumatic brain injury can mirror many mental health conditions, a problem that can be addressed through appropriate medical treatment;

Whereas additional research is needed to highlight the connection between traumatic brain injury as a root cause of invisible wounds and suicide by members of the Armed Forces and veterans; and

Whereas November 13, 2022, would be an appropriate day to designate as “National Warrior Call Day”: Now, therefore, be it

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6509. Mr. CARDIN (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2834, to amend title XVII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare program.

SA 6510. Mr. CARDIN (for Ms. HASSAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 7535, to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, and for other purposes.

SA 6511. Mr. CARDIN (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4216, to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6509. Mr. CARDIN (for Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2834, to amend title XVII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare program; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Dr. Joanne Smith Memorial Rehabilitation Innovation Centers Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. PRESERVING ACCESS TO REHABILITATION INNOVATION CENTERS UNDER MEDICARE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(j)(7)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(j)(7)(E)) is amended—