

S. 3546

At the request of Mr. HAGERTY, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3546, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the amendments made to reporting of third party network transactions by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

S. 3625

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3625, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to temporarily reinstate the employee retention credit for employers subject to closure due to COVID-19.

S. 3795

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3795, a bill to recognize the refugee and immigrant communities from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam including the Hmong, Cham, Cambodian, Iu-Mien, Khmu, Lao, Montagnard, and Vietnamese Americans who supported and defended the Armed Forces during the conflict in Southeast Asia, authorize assistance to support activities relating to clearance of unexploded ordnance and other explosive remnants of war, and for other purposes.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3909, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 3917

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3917, a bill to apply the Medicaid asset verification program to all applicants for, and recipients of, medical assistance in all States and territories, and for other purposes.

S. 4120

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4120, a bill to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

S. 4260

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4260, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools, social work schools, and other programs, including physician assistant education programs, to promote education and research in palliative care and hospice,

and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative medicine.

S. 4580

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4580, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a lactation space in each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

S. 4613

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4613, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to clarify the fiduciary duty of plan administrators to select and maintain investments based solely on pecuniary factors, and for other purposes.

S. 4700

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4700, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for limitations on copayments for contraception furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 4851

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT) were added as cosponsors of S. 4851, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to carry out a national project to prevent and cure Parkinson's, to be known as the National Parkinson's Project, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 40

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 40, a joint resolution formally apologizing for the nuclear legacy of the United States in the Republic of the Marshall Islands and affirming the importance of the free association between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Marshall Islands.

S. RES. 709

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 709, a resolution expressing the commitment of the Senate to building on the 20 years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

S. RES. 713

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 713, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 5168. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to include aliens passing in transit through the United States to board a vessel on which the alien will perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations within a class of nonimmigrant aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Energy Security and Lightering Independence Act of 2022. This bipartisan bill would allow foreign crewmembers of lightering ships to obtain a visa for a time period consistent with the duties of their work in the United States.

This bill would amend the C and D visa categories in the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow foreign crewmembers who are involved in ship-to-ship liquid transfer to be granted nonimmigrant visas for up to 180 days. This affects those crewmembers who are involved in moving oil from one ship to another and then transporting it into the interior of the United States.

The bill also clarifies that these crewmembers are engaged in foreign trade and are not considered to be performing labor within the United States.

Many vessels carrying crude oil or liquid natural gas are too large to enter U.S. ports, so lightering crews transfer these imports onto smaller vessels capable of entering U.S. ports. Crews may also transfer oil and liquefied natural gas from smaller vessels to larger ships to consolidate exports bound for foreign ports. Approximately 74 percent of all U.S. exports and 44 percent of all U.S. imports of crude oil or natural gas are conducted by lightering.

Currently, crewmember visas are granted for 29 days, which is an insufficient time for lightering crews to get their work done. Customs and Border Protection must parole crewmembers into the United States on a case-by-case basis, which is administratively burdensome on the Agency. In fact, it is estimated that this bill could save CBP \$250,000 and 6,000 man-hours per year.

I want to thank Senator CORNYN for joining me in this effort, and I urge my colleagues to join us in passing this technical fix as quickly as possible.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 855—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 855

Whereas, on October 27, 1972, Congress passed, and President Richard Milhous Nixon

signed into law, the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.), which established the Consumer Product Safety Commission (referred to in this preamble as the “Commission”) to protect consumers from unsafe products;

Whereas, for 50 years, the Commission has acted to fulfill the purposes of the Consumer Product Safety Act, which include—

(1) protecting the public against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, substantial product hazards, imminently hazardous consumer products, and products in violation of consumer product safety rules;

(2) assisting consumers in evaluating the comparative safety of consumer products;

(3) developing uniform safety standards for consumer products and minimizing conflicting State and local regulations; and

(4) promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries;

Whereas, in addition to the responsibilities of the Commission under the Consumer Product Safety Act, the Commission enforces numerous other statutes, including—

(1) the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.);

(2) the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1191 et seq.);

(3) the Refrigerator Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 1211–1214);

(4) the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.); and

(5) the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 8001 et seq.);

Whereas millions of serious and fatal injuries have been prevented, saving the lives of consumers, thanks to the work of the Commission—

(1) developing safety standards;

(2) working with voluntary standards organizations to bring industry groups, manufacturers, and consumer groups together to establish voluntary standards;

(3) removing unreasonably dangerous products from the marketplace; and

(4) holding companies accountable when they fail to meet consumer product protection standards and laws;

Whereas the many successes of the Commission in protecting consumers of the United States include—

(1) with respect to refrigerators, that—

(A) 96 children died due to being trapped and suffocating in refrigerators between 1973 and 1984; and

(B) only 2 children reportedly died under similar circumstances in the 25 years preceding the date of adoption of this resolution;

(2) with respect to garage doors, that—

(A) after the deaths of 46 children involving garage doors during the period of 1982 to 1990, in 1992 the Commission introduced a safety standard; and

(B) there have been only 2 child deaths involving garage doors in the decade preceding the date of adoption of this resolution;

(3) with respect to fires, that between 1980 and 2018 there was a 43 percent decrease in residential fires, a 47 percent decrease in fire deaths, and a 41 percent decrease in fire injuries;

(4) with respect to child poisonings, that between 1972 and 2020 there was an 80 percent decline in pediatric poisonings for children under the age of 5;

(5) with respect to bicycles, that—

(A) the bicycle safety standards developed by the Commission became effective in 1975; and

(B) between 1973 and 2020, bicycle injuries in the United States declined 35 percent; and

(6) with respect to pools, that between 1975 and 2019, injuries associated with in-ground swimming pools and equipment declined 55 percent; and

Whereas the Commission works to meet the ongoing challenges of consumer product safety: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.), which created the Consumer Product Safety Commission (referred to in this resolution as the “Commission”);

(2) expresses appreciation for the actions of the Commission taken to protect the people of the United States from dangerous consumer products;

(3) acknowledges that while the Commission has made great strides in consumer product safety, the risk of injury or death from consumer products, both new and old, remains; and

(4) commits to working with the Commission in furtherance of making consumer products as safe as possible.

SENATE RESOLUTION 856—COMMEMORATING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF WORLD AIDS DAY

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

S. RES. 856

Whereas, as of the end of 2021, an estimated 38,400,000 people were living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), including 1,700,000 children;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 770,000 people with AIDS have died since the beginning of the HIV epidemic, including over 18,000 deaths among people with diagnosed HIV in 2020, with the disease disproportionately affecting communities of color;

Whereas, in 2020, over 30,000 people became newly diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas communities of color are disproportionately affected by HIV in the United States;

Whereas, in order to address the HIV epidemic in the United States, on August 18, 1990, Congress enacted the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Public Law 101-381; commonly referred to as the “Ryan White CARE Act”) to provide primary medical care and essential support services for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured;

Whereas the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides services and support for over half of all people diagnosed with HIV in the United States;

Whereas, to further focus attention on the HIV/AIDS epidemic among minority communities in the United States, in 1998 the Minority AIDS Initiative was established to provide funds to State and local institutions and organizations to best serve the health care costs and support the needs of racial and ethnic minorities living with HIV;

Whereas the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals established a global target to end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030;

Whereas, in order to further address the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, in 2003, Congress and the White House created the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (referred to in this preamble as “PEPFAR”);

Whereas the United States PEPFAR program remains the largest commitment in history by any country to combat a single disease;

Whereas, as of September 30, 2022, PEPFAR has supported treatment for more than

20,000,000 people, and has enabled 5,500,000 infants of mothers living with HIV to be born HIV-free;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2021, PEPFAR directly supported HIV testing and counseling for 64,700,000 people;

Whereas the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was launched in 2002, and, as of 2021, has helped provide antiretroviral therapy to approximately 23,300,000 people living with HIV/AIDS and to 670,000 pregnant women to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS to their children, saving an estimated 50,000,000 lives;

Whereas the United States is the largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and every \$1 contributed by the United States leverages an additional \$2 from other donors, as required by law;

Whereas, with United States leadership, global partners pledged record amounts to combat infectious diseases at the seventh replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS in September 2022;

Whereas considerable progress has been made in the fight against HIV/AIDS, including a nearly 30-percent reduction in new HIV infections, an over 50-percent reduction in new HIV infections among children, and an over 45-percent reduction in the number of AIDS-related deaths between 2010 and 2020;

Whereas approximately 28,700,000 people had access to antiretroviral therapy in 2021, compared to only 7,800,000 people who had access to such therapy in 2010;

Whereas research funded by the National Institutes of Health found that HIV treatment not only saves the lives of people living with HIV, but people living with HIV on effective antiretroviral therapy and who are durably virally suppressed cannot sexually transmit HIV—proving that HIV treatment is prevention;

Whereas it is estimated that, without treatment, half of all infants living with HIV will die before their second birthday;

Whereas, despite the remarkable progress in combating HIV, significant challenges remain;

Whereas there were approximately 1,500,000 new HIV infections in 2021 globally, structural barriers continue to make testing and treatment programs inaccessible to highly vulnerable populations, and an estimated 5,900,000 people living with HIV globally still do not know their HIV status;

Whereas the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that nearly 31,000 people were diagnosed with HIV in the United States in 2020 and 13 percent of the 1,200,000 people in the United States living with HIV are not aware of their HIV status;

Whereas men who have sex with men (referred to in this preamble as “MSM”), particularly young MSM of color, are the population most affected by HIV in the United States;

Whereas southern States bear the greatest burden of HIV in the United States, accounting for 51 percent of new infections in 2018;

Whereas people living with HIV are frequently susceptible to other infections, such as hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis;

Whereas the opioid and heroin epidemics have led to increased numbers of new HIV infections among people who inject drugs, and the crisis has disproportionately affected nonurban areas, where HIV prevalence rates have been low historically and have limited services for HIV prevention and treatment and substance use disorder treatment;

Whereas the COVID-19 pandemic has placed a significant burden on the public health systems across the United States and the globe;

Whereas 2023 marks the 20th anniversary of the PEPFAR program, an initiative