

July 17, 2019*

**Legislative Update:
Clinical Trials & Translational Research Advisory Committee (CTAC)**

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I. Budget and Appropriations

FY 2019 Congressional Appropriation

NCI received its FY 2019 appropriation when the combined L-HHS/Defense appropriations bill (referred to as a “minibus”) was signed into law on September 27, 2018. The Defense/L-HHS appropriations minibuss provides a \$2 billion increase over the FY 2018 enacted level for NIH, including an increase of \$79 million to NCI (NCI’s proportional share of the NIH increase). NCI’s FY 2019 base appropriation is \$5.74 billion. The bill also provides the full \$400 million authorized for the Cancer Moonshot through the 21st Century Cures Act.

Following the longest shutdown in American history (December 21, 2018-January 25, 2018), the remainder of the federal government was funded through the rest of FY 2019 by a bill signed by the President on February 15, 2019.

FY 2020 Budget and Appropriations Process

The White House released its funding level requests on March 11, 2019, followed by the full FY 2020 President’s Budget release on March 18, 2019. The President’s Budget proposes \$5.25 billion for NCI, a \$897 million decrease from the FY 2019 enacted level (a 14.6% decrease in funding). This decrease is similar to the proposed cut to the overall NIH budget, which is \$4.9 billion below the FY 2019 enacted level (a 13.2% decrease). These budget levels are in line with the budget caps established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA), which set statutory limits on discretionary spending beginning in FY 2012.

Congress has passed legislation modifying the BCA multiple times, raising spending caps on both the discretionary spending limits and the mandatory spending limits, and extending the overall duration of the BCA. Legislation passed in 2018 raised the spending caps for FY 2018 and FY 2019, but BCA spending levels are back in effect for FY 2020 unless congress passes legislation to adjust the BCA once again. There are ongoing negotiations for a budget deal, but there is not yet proposed legislation to amend the BCA and adjust the FY 2020 spending level.

Top White House officials and congressional leaders met several times this summer to try to negotiate topline funding allocations (the “budget deal”) and raising the statutory debt ceiling. President Trump’s budget negotiators, including Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin, met with Republican congressional leaders at the Capitol on 7/10/19 to further negotiate the budget deal. Secretary Mnuchin is set to speak with Speaker Pelosi this week to discuss the Administration’s preference that the debt ceiling be separate from the budget deal negotiations, and to urge the Speaker to hold a vote on the debt ceiling before the August recess. However, it is unlikely that Democrats will agree to separate these issues, given that the debt ceiling is an important bargaining chip for them in negotiations for a two-year budget deal. House Appropriations Labor-HHS-Education Ranking Member Tom Cole (R-OK) has said that he would be “surprised if the Democrats would make such a big a concession,” and Senate Appropriations Chairman Richard Shelby (R-AL) has indicated that his preference is to pair the debt ceiling vote with a budget deal “if we can do something together, you get two big items off the table and that way we can move forward with funding the government in a regular order.”

Congressional appropriators are proceeding with their work without knowing the exact budget numbers they will be able to spend, using “proxy” numbers based on the FY 2019 appropriations levels. The House Appropriations Committee introduced the FY 2020 L-HHS appropriations bill (H.R.2740) on May 15, 2019. The bill proposes increases to the NIH and NCI budgets, including an appropriation of \$41.1 billion for NIH and \$6.2 billion for NCI. Additionally, the bill includes the full Cancer Moonshot funding authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act for FY 2020 (\$195 million) and \$50 million for the Childhood Cancer Data Initiative proposed in the January 2019 State of the Union address.

On June 19, 2019, the House passed H.R. 2740, a \$985 billion minibus that combines four of the twelve appropriations bills: L-HHS, Defense, State-Foreign Operations, and Energy-Water. On June 25, 2019 the House passed a second minibus that includes five appropriations bills: Agriculture/FDA, Interior, Military Construction-Veterans Affairs, Transportation-Housing-Urban Development, and Commerce-Justice-Science. The House also passed the Financial Services bill the week of June 25th and has now completed 10 of its 12 appropriations bills, leaving the Legislative Branch and Homeland Security bills until after the July 4th recess.

The Senate Appropriations Committee is in the midst of negotiations on the L-HHS bill and additional appropriations bills. Although leaders have indicated that they may follow the House example and begin developing FY 2020 spending bills while budget cap negotiations continue, Senate Appropriations Chairman Richard Shelby (R-AL) has said that the Senate will not mark up any FY 2020 bills until a budget deal is struck.

II. Recent Congressional Hearings, Briefings, and Visits

AACR Briefing on HPV-Related Cancers (June 27, 2019): Dr. John Schiller of NCI's Center for Cancer Research represented NCI at a Congressional briefing hosted by the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR). The briefing focused on current domestic and global health interventions against HPV-related cancers. Dr. Schiller's presentation focused on HPV vaccine research, including research related to the HPV vaccine uptake and schedules (the potential to move from a two to one-dose schedule, depending on the outcome of ongoing research), as well as his lab's research on therapeutic vaccines. Dr. Schiller was joined by colleagues from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, extramural researchers, and a patient advocate.

IBM & ACS CAN Briefing (June 25, 2019): Dr. Gisele Sarosy of NCI's Coordinating Center for Clinical Trials represented NCI at a Congressional briefing hosted by IBM and the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN) titled *#GoodTechIBM: How Healthcare is using AI to Accelerate Cancer Clinical Trials and Give Hope to Patients*. Dr. Sarosy shared NCI's role and leadership in clinical trials networks and collaborations, and the role technology plays in making clinical trials information more accessible to patients and providers. In addition to IBM and ACS CAN representatives, Dr. Sarosy was joined by Dr. Joao Ascensao of the Department of Veteran's Affairs, Andrea Ferris of the LUNgevity Foundation, and Dr. Tufia Haddad of the Mayo Clinic.

AACR Briefing on E-Cigarettes (June 12, 2019): Dr. Rachel Grana Mayne, Program Director in NCI/DCCPS's Tobacco Control Research Branch, represented NCI at a Congressional briefing hosted by the American Association for Cancer Research (AACR). Dr. Grana Mayne shared an update on the state of the science on e-cigarettes and other electronic nicotine delivery devices (ENDs), including ongoing NCI-supported research regarding youth use and potential health effects of ENDs. In addition to HHS sister agencies, panelists included extramural colleagues Drs. Roy Herbst and Suchitra Krishnan Sarin of Yale University School of Medicine. Dr. Margaret Foti, CEO of AACR, and Senators Dick Durbin (D-IL) and Tim Kaine (D-VA) also made opening remarks.

Small Business Technology Council Awards Ceremony (June 11, 2019): The Small Business Technology Council recognized the NCI SBIR program at its annual awards ceremony. Michael Weingarten, Director, NCI SBIR/STTR Program, and Dr. Kory Hallett, Program Director, NCI/SBIR/STTR accepted the award on behalf of NCI. The awards ceremony also included a congressional panel with professional staffers from the Senate Small Business & Entrepreneurship Committee as well as a government agency panel which included Matthew Portnoy, NIH SBIR Program Manager, Department of Defense officials, and a representative from the White House Office of Science & Technology Policy.

Congressional Staffer Visit to the NCI (May 29, 2019): NCI hosted a Congressional staff visit to the NIH main campus focused on childhood cancer research. The visit included a roundtable with NCI pediatric oncology

experts, and tours of labs within NCI's Pediatric Oncology Branch and within the National Institute of Deafness and Other Communications Disorders (focusing on hearing loss from platinum-based chemotherapy treatment). Staffers also met with a patient and his family and visited The Children's Inn at NIH. Nine bipartisan, bicameral staffers with an interest in childhood cancer research attended the visit.

Dr. Lowy Visit to the University of Kansas Cancer Center (May 17, 2019): NCI Acting Director Dr. Doug Lowy toured the University of Kansas Cancer Center with Sen. Jerry Moran (R-KS).

Senate Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee, NIH FY 2020 Budget Hearing (April 11, 2019): On April 11, the Senate Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee held their hearing to discuss the FY 2020 NIH budget. Dr. Lowy joined Dr. Francis Collins, NIH Director; Dr. Anthony Fauci, NIAID Director, Dr. Nora Volkow, NIDA Director; Dr. John Lorsch, NIGMS Director; Dr. Richard Hodes, NIA Director; and Dr. Griffin Rodgers, NIDDK Director. Dr. Lowy received questions from Subcommittee Ranking Member Patty Murray (D-WA) regarding NCI grant application success rates and Senator Jerry Moran (R-KS) on the challenges of fighting cancer among children compared to adults.

House Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee, NIH FY 2020 Budget Hearing (April 2, 2019): On April 2, the House Labor-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee held a hearing to discuss the FY 2020 budget proposal for NIH and its institutes and centers. Dr. Lowy joined Dr. Francis Collins, NIH Director; Dr. Anthony Fauci, NIAID Director; Dr. Gary Gibbons, NHLBI Director; Dr. Diana Bianchi, NICHD Director; and Dr. Nora Volkow, NIDA Director, in sharing updates on NIH research and scientific advances. Dr. Lowy received questions from Subcommittee Chairwoman Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) on NCI's role in the research of rare cancers, Ranking Member Tom Cole (R-OK) on the challenges of Cancer Moonshot funding fluctuations, and full Committee Chairwoman Nita Lowey (D-NY) on scientific updates for the early detection of kidney cancer. In addition, Dr. Lowy contributed to a question posed to Dr. Collins from Rep. Lois Frankel (D-NY) on biologic therapies.

IV. Legislation of Interest

The following bills and resolutions were selected for inclusion in this update due to anticipated interest among the CTAC membership.

Selected Bills – 116th Congress

Tobacco Related Legislation

This section highlights several bills introduced in the 116th Congress pertaining to tobacco use, including youth use of electronic cigarettes.

Tobacco-Free Youth Act (S. 1541)

- The legislation was introduced by Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-KY) and Sen. Tim Kaine (D-VA) on 5/23/19.
- The bill sets the nationwide minimum age to buy all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and vaping devices, from 18 to 21.
- Provisions in the original bill would require each state to pass legislation amending state law to reflect the minimum age of 21. States that do not comply would risk losing federal substance abuse grant funding.
- **Status Update:** Reports on 6/24/19 indicate that Senators have reached a bipartisan compromise to remove the requirement that each state pass legislation to amend state purchasing age laws (which means that the federal age 21 requirement becomes law in every state without state legislation). The new provisions would require states to file annual reports on enforcement efforts, and new provisions also address four-year optional grants for states to transition enforcement efforts from age 18 to age 21. On

6/26/19, the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions (HELP) approved the tobacco language as part of a larger health legislative package.

Tobacco to 21 Act (S.1258, H.R. 2411)

- The legislation was introduced by Sens. Brian Schatz (D-HI), Dick Durbin (D-IL), Mitt Romney (R-UT), and Todd Young (R-IL), in the Senate on 4/30/2019. It currently has **9 cosponsors**. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
- The legislation was introduced by Rep. Diana DeGette (D-CO) and several bipartisan original cosponsors in the House on 4/30/19. It currently has 49 cosponsors. The bill was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.
- The bill would raise the minimum age of tobacco sales to 21 effective January 1, 2020.

Preventing Online Sales of E-Cigarettes to Children Act (S. 1253)

- The legislation was introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein on 4/30/19. It currently has 9 cosponsors.
- The bill would direct the U.S. Postal Service to promulgate regulations to clarify the applicability of the prohibition on mailing of electronic nicotine delivery systems.

Reversing the Youth Tobacco Epidemic Act of 2019 (H.R. 2339)

- The legislation was introduced by Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ) on 4/18/19 and currently has **24 cosponsors**.
- The legislation raises the minimum age of tobacco sales to 21, prohibits the flavoring of tobacco products (including e-cigarettes), and prohibits the marketing of tobacco products to individuals under 21.

Stopping Consumption of Tobacco by Teens Act of 2019 Act of 2019 (H.R. 2084)

- The legislation was introduced by Rep. Robert Aderholt (R-AL) on 4/4/19 and has 1 cosponsor (Juan Vargas, D-CA).
- The bill would raise the minimum age of tobacco sales to 21. The bill would also require the Department of Health and Human Services to issue regulations for age verification with respect to remote sales of vapor products.

Preventing Opportunities for Teen E-Cigarette and Tobacco Addiction (H.R. 2111, S. 1048)

- The legislation was introduced on 4/4/19 by Sen. Blumenthal (D-CT) in the Senate and by Rep. Debbie Wasserman-Schultz (D-FL) in the House. It currently has 6 cosponsors in the Senate and **22 cosponsors** in the House.
- The bill instructs the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to conduct research on youth and young adult use of electronic cigarettes, to identify effective messages to youth, parents, and health professionals on preventing the use of electronic cigarettes, and to develop and implement a campaign with the Surgeon General on the dangers of electronic cigarettes.

Traditional Cigar Manufacturing and Small Business Jobs Preservation Act of 2019 (H.R. 1854, S. 9)

- This bill exempts traditional large and premium cigars from regulation by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and from user fees assessed on tobacco products by the FDA.
- The bill was introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) on 1/3/19 in the Senate and Rep. Kathy Castor (D-FL) in the House on 3/25/19. The legislation currently has **13 cosponsors in the Senate and 72 cosponsors in the House**.

Stopping Appealing Flavors in E-Cigarettes for Kids Act (SAFE Kids Act) (H.R. 1498, S. 655)

- The legislation was introduced on 3/15/19 by Diana DeGette (D-CO) in the House and Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL) in the Senate. The legislation currently has 2 cosponsors in the House (Jamie Raskin, D-MD & Zoe Lofgren, D-CA) and 6 cosponsors in the Senate.
- The bills would ban flavorings, other than tobacco, for e-cigarettes.

E-Cigarette Youth Prevention Act (S. 616)

- The legislation would impose user fees on manufacturers and importers of electronic nicotine delivery systems.
- It was introduced by Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) on 2/28/19 and referred to the Senate HELP Committee. It does not currently have any cosponsors.

Youth Vaping Prevention Act of 2019 (H.R. 293)

- The bill would ban flavorings, other than tobacco, for e-cigarettes.
- The bill would amend the internal revenue code to establish tax parity between all tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco and cigars.
- The legislation was introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) on 1/8/19. The bill does not currently have any co-sponsors.

Additional Legislation

This section highlights several bills introduced since the CTAC last convened in March 2019. For bills introduced prior to March 2019, status and/or co-sponsorship updates are provided in bold font.

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) Amendment of 2019 (H.R. 1608)

- The legislation was introduced by Lacy Clay on 3/7/19.
- The bill passed the House on 3/12/19 and was referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.
- The bill makes several changes to FACA including requiring anyone who is a member of a federal advisory group be classified as a special government employee.
- The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) submitted a letter to Congressional leaders expressing opposition to the bill – the letter states that the bill would increase HHS’s costs for supporting FACA committees and would impede the process of approving and appointing committee members and possibly deter prospective members from serving.
- **On May 15, 2019, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs convened for a Business Meeting to mark up several pieces of pending legislation. The Committee agreed to postpone voting on H.R. 1608 to address any potential negative impact on medical research.**
- **On June 14, 2019, the Executive Office of the President released an executive order that directs every federal agency to evaluate the need for its advisory committees created under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The executive order gives agency heads until September 2019 to terminate at least one-third of current committees. The order does not apply to merit review panels, like those that reward grants to the National Institutes of Health or provide scientific expertise to agencies about product safety. NIH and NCI are currently working with HHS to determine any agency impact and to consider the need to request waivers from the Office of Management and Budget to maintain certain committees.**

Protecting Access to Lifesaving Screening (PALS) Act of 2019 (H.R. 2777, S.1936)

- The legislation was introduced by Rep. Debbie Wasserman-Schultz on 5/15/19 in the House. It currently has **17 cosponsors**.
- The bill would protect access to annual mammograms with insurance coverage with no-copay starting at age 40 by extending the moratorium on the United States Preventative Services Task Force breast cancer screening guidelines.
- The bill was also introduced in the 115th Congress and the 114th Congress.
- **A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Marsha Blackburn (R-TN) on 6/20/19. It currently has 12 cosponsors in the Senate.**

Breast Cancer Research Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2019 (H.R. 2689, S. 1438)

- The bills were introduced on 5/14/19 by Rep. Jackie Speier (D-CA) in the House and Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) in the Senate. The House bill currently has **62 cosponsors and the Senate bill currently has 21 cosponsors**.
- The legislation would extend the authority of the United States Postal Service to issue a semi postal to raise funds for breast cancer research from 2019 to 2027. Currently, Seventy percent of the net proceeds from the Breast Cancer Research Stamp surcharge go to the NIH for breast cancer research and 30 percent to the Department of Defense for the same purpose.
- **Status Update:** The House passed an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) on 6/19/19 that would reauthorize the Breast Cancer Research Stamp through 2027. Rep. Jackie Speier introduced the amendment. The full NDAA has yet to receive a vote in the House or Senate.

STEM Opportunities Act of 2019 (H.R. 2528)

- The legislation was introduced by Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX) on 5/7/19 and was referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. It currently has **28 cosponsors**.
- The bill would require Federal science agencies to collect annual information on their grantees including demographics, primary field, award type, institution type, review rating, budget request, funding outcome, and awarded budget. The bill would also require additional reporting to Congress on groups historically underrepresented in STEM studies and careers.

Women and Lung Cancer Research and Preventive Services Act of 2019 (H.R. 2222, S. 1107)

- The legislation was introduced on 4/10/19 by Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA) in the House and Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) in the Senate. The House bill was referred to the Energy & Commerce Committee and the Senate bill was referred to the HELP Committee. The House bill currently has 22 cosponsors and the Senate bill currently has 6 cosponsors.
- The bills would encourage more research into the prevention and treatment of lung cancer in women, particularly for those who have never smoked, and require federal agencies to evaluate and report their findings to Congress.

Combatting Sexual Harassment in Science Act of 2019 (H.R. 36, S. 1067)

- The bill was introduced by Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX) on 1/3/19 in the House and Sen. Kamala Harris on 4/8/19. The bill currently has **99 cosponsors in the House and 10 cosponsors in the Senate**.
- The legislation directs the National Science Foundation to fund research grants regarding sexual harassment in the science/STEM fields.

- The bill also directs the Office of Science and Technology Policy to convene an interagency working group on the issue, which would include NIH representation.

Henrietta Lacks Enhancing Cancer Research Act of 2019 (H.R. 1966, S. 946)

- The bills were introduced on 3/28/19 by Rep. Elijah Cummings (D-MD) in the House and Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-MD) in the Senate.
- **The House bill currently has 22 cosponsors and the Senate bill currently has 1 cosponsor** (Benjamin Cardin, D-MD).
- The legislation instructs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to complete a study that reviews actions taken by federal agencies to help to address barriers to participation in federally funded cancer clinical trials by populations that have been traditionally underrepresented in such trials. The legislation also instructs the GAO to identify additional actions that can be taken by federal agencies to address these barriers and to submit a report to Congress on the results of the study, including the GAO recommendations.
- The legislation notes that the study should include review of cancer clinical trials that are largely funded by Federal agencies, including the NIH.

Cancer Drug Parity Act of 2019 (H.R. 1730, S. 741)

- The bill would amend the Public Health Service Act to require group and individual health insurance coverage and group health plans to provide for cost sharing for oral anticancer drugs on terms no less favorable than the cost sharing provided for anticancer medications administered by a health care provider.
- It was introduced by Sen. Tina Smith (D-MN) on 3/12/19 in the Senate and Rep. Brian Higgins (D-NY) on 3/13/19 in the House. **The bill has 17 cosponsors in the Senate and 78 cosponsors in the House.**

Palliative Care and Hospice Education and Training Act (H.R. 647)

- The bill was introduced by Rep. Eliot Engel (D-NY) on 1/17/19 and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. **The bill currently has 243 cosponsors.**
- A similar bill was introduced in the 115th Congress and passed the House on 7/12/18. It did not receive a vote in the Senate.
- The legislation would require the HHS Secretary to establish Palliative Care and Hospice Education Centers and to provide support for projects that fund the training of physicians who plan to teach palliative medicine.
- In addition, the Secretary is directed to establish a program to provide awards (“Palliative Medicine and Hospice Academic Career Awards”) to promote the career and development of academic hospice and palliative care physicians.
- The NIH Director would be required to develop and implement a strategy to expand research programs in palliative care across all ICs.

Grant Reporting Efficiency and Agreements Transparency (GREAT) Act of 2019 (H.R. 150)

- This bill aims to create a standardized, open data infrastructure for all federal grant reporting.
- This legislation was introduced by Rep. Virginia Foxx (R-NC) on 1/3/19; it was also introduced in the 115th Congress by Rep. Foxx in the House and Sen. James Lankford (R-OK) in the Senate.
- The bill passed in the House on 1/17/19 and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on 1/18/19. **There has been no further action in the Senate.**

Liver Illness Visibility, Education, and Research Act of 2019 (H.R. 3016)

- This legislation was introduced by Rep. Nydia Velazquez (D-NY) on 5/23/19; it was also introduced in the 115th Congress by Rep. Velazquez. The bill was referred to the Committee on Energy & Commerce and currently has **12 cosponsors**.
- The bill includes provisions directed toward NCI, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases aimed at expanding research and public education efforts regarding liver cancer and other liver disease. The section of the bill directed toward NCI includes the following provisions:
 - Directs NCI to expand and intensify research on the etiology of liver cancer; clinical research related to liver cancer prevention, detection, and treatment; liver cancer control research, including a focus on underserved populations; and related public education efforts.
 - Directs NCI to issue targeted calls for liver cancer research proposals and establish a special emphasis panel to review such proposals.
 - Directs NCI to establish an inter-Institute working group to focus on liver cancer and related diseases, including Hepatitis B.

Securing American Science and Technology Act of 2019 (H.R. 3038)

- This legislation was introduced by Mikie Sherrill (D-NJ) on 5/30/19.
- The bill was referred to the Committee on Science, Space and Technology & the Committee on Armed Services. It currently has **28 cosponsors**.
- The bill includes a provision to establish an interagency working group to coordinate activities and develop policy guidance to protect federally funded research and development from foreign interference, and for other purposes. A representative from NIH will be included in the working group.

Selected Resolutions – 116th Congress

This section highlights resolutions introduced to raise awareness about specific diseases or issues. It is important to note that resolutions are different than bills, in that they are used to express the sentiment of one chamber (House or Senate) on an issue. As such, resolutions do not require concurrence of the other chamber or approval by the president, and they do not have the force of law.

Introduced

Expressing support for the designation of the first Tuesday in June as "National Cancer Survivor Beauty and Support Day" (H.Res. 422)

- The resolution was introduced by Rep. Bradley Schneider (D-IL) on 6/4/19. It currently has 4 cosponsors: Rep. Bill Huizenga (R-MI), Rep. Sheila Jackson (D-TX), Rep. Janice Schakowsky (D-IL), and Rep. Robin Kelly (D-IL).

Expressing support for the designation of May as "National Bladder Cancer Awareness Month" (H.Res. 341)

- The resolution was introduced by Rep. Cartwright (D-PA) on 5/1/19. It has 2 cosponsors: Rep. Eleanor Norton (D-DC) and Rep. James McGovern (D-MA).

Expressing support for designation of July as National Sarcoma Awareness Month (H.Res.188)

- The resolution was introduced by Rep. Sean Duffy (R-WI) on 3/7/19. It has 2 cosponsors: Rep. Sheila Jackson (D-TX) and Rep. Denny Heck (D-WA).

Passed

A resolution designating July 17, 2019, as "Glioblastoma Awareness Day". (S.Res. 245)

- The resolution was introduced on 6/11/19 by Senator Lindsey Graham (R-SC), with 5 original Cosponsors: Sens. Martha McSally (R-AZ), Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ), Elizabeth Warren (D-MA), Mitch McConnell (R-KY), and Edward Markey (D-MA).
- The resolution was considered in the Senate and agreed to without amendment by Unanimous Consent on 6/11/19.

A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 17, 2019 as "DIPG Pediatric Brain Cancer Awareness Day" to raise awareness of and encourage research on diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma tumors and pediatric cancers in general (S.Res.223)

- The resolution was introduced by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) on 5/23/19 with 3 cosponsors: Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI), Sen. Cindy Hyde-Smith (R-MS), and Sen. Robert Casey Jr. (D-PA).
- The resolution was considered in the Senate and agreed to without amendment by voice vote on 5/23/19.

A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 2019 as "National Brain Tumor Awareness Month" (S.Res.258)

- The resolution was introduced by Sen. Steve Daines (R-MT) on 6/20/19 with 4 cosponsors: Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA), Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME), Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-MD), and Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA).
- The resolution was considered in the Senate and agreed to without amendment by voice vote on 6/20/19.