

July 14, 2021*

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

*Content current as of July 7, 2021

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I. Budget and Appropriations

FY 2022 Appropriations Update

As is customary during the first year of a presidential transition, the release of the President's Budget was delayed beyond the traditional early February release date. The White House released an outline of the FY2022 President's Budget on Friday, April 9th, followed by the release of the full budget on Friday, May 28th. Overall, the administration has proposed \$131.7 billion for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), representing a 23.5% increase of FY2021 enacted levels. The budget proposes \$51 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a \$9 billion increase over FY2021 enacted levels. However, \$6.5 billion of this increase would go towards the establishment of a new federal agency, housed within NIH, named the "Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health" (ARPA-H). ARPA-H, modeled after DARPA within the Department of Defense, would include "an initial focus on cancer and other diseases such as diabetes and Alzheimer's," with the goal to "drive transformational innovation in health research and speed application and implementation of health breakthroughs."¹

The President's Budget proposes \$6.73B for NCI, an increase of approximately \$174M over the FY21 enacted funding level. This increase is part of the \$2.5 billion proposed increase to the NIH base budget.

As part of their consideration of the President's proposal, the House and Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies (L-HHS) Appropriations Subcommittees held hearings on the FY2022 NIH Budget on May 25th and May 26th, respectively. While the full budget was not released until later in the week, members were able to base their questions on the budget outline, with ARPA-H being a key topic of discussion. Members, including the chairs and ranking members of the subcommittees, expressed support for the proposal overall, although some raised questions regarding a potential move away from the basic research mission of NIH, and the potential for duplication. For example, House Appropriations Chair and Chair of the L-HHS Subcommittee Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) stated, "I might add that I am intrigued by the proposal to establish ARPA-H as it appears to be a novel approach to supporting innovation... I want to emphasize that it is critical that we strike a balance between this new approach and the investments in basic research and fundamental discovery at NIH." Sen. Roy Blunt (R-MO), Ranking Member of the Senate L-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee, echoed these sentiments while raising questions about the proposed budget: "Dr. Collins on the ARPA-H financial request, \$6.5 billion. One part of the question would be how do you think that number was arrived at, and is that a realistic number to commit in year one?" Additional details of the NIH budget hearings are provided below.

In addition to discussions around the creation of ARPA-H, Congress will consider appropriations against the backdrop of a strong desire by both Republican and Democratic leaders to pass a legislative package focused on infrastructure and the need to increase the national debt limit before the existing debt limit suspension expires on July 31st. The House Appropriations Committee began marking up bills beginning on Thursday, June 24th. The subcommittee markup of the L-HHS appropriations bill is scheduled for Monday, July 12th, and the full committee markup of the bill is scheduled for Thursday, July 15th.

II. Recent Congressional Events

Senate L-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee Hearing on the FY22 NIH Budget (May 26, 2021): NCI Director Dr. Ned Sharpless joined NIH Director Dr. Francis Collins, NIAID Director Dr. Anthony Fauci, NICHD Director Dr. Diana Bianchi, NHLBI Director Dr. Gary Gibbons, NIMHD Director Dr. Eliseo Pérez-Stable, and NIBIB Director Dr. Bruce Tromberg as a witness at a hearing regarding the FY2022 NIH Budget. Dr. Sharpless, who joined the

¹ https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/hhs_fy22.pdf

virtual/in-person hybrid hearing remotely, received questions on pancreatic cancer, the use of artificial intelligence in cancer early detection, and the development of cancer therapies utilizing mRNA technology.

House L-HHS Appropriations Subcommittee Hearing on the FY22 Budget (May 25, 2021): NCI Director Dr. Ned Sharpless joined NIH Director Dr. Francis Collins, NIAID Director Dr. Anthony Fauci, NHLBI Director Dr. Gary Gibbons, NIDA Director Dr. Nora Volkow, and NICHD Director Dr. Diana Bianchi for a hearing on the FY2022 NIH Budget. Members asked Dr. Sharpless to discuss NCI paylines and success rates, as well as research on gynecologic cancers. All members and witnesses participated in the hearing remotely.

Personalized Medicine Caucus Virtual Briefing (May 13, 2021): Dr. Sharpless gave remarks at a briefing entitled “Understanding the Immune Response to COVID-19” hosted by Adaptive Biotechnologies and the Personalized Medicine Coalition. The event was held in cooperation with the Congressional Personalized Medicine Caucus co-chairs Sen. Tim Scott (R-SC), Sen. Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ), Rep. Eric Swalwell (D-CA) and Rep. Tom Emmer (R-MN). Dr. Sharpless’ remarks focused on NCI’s serology efforts to better understand COVID-19, including a discussion of NCI’s expertise in serology and the NCI Serological Sciences Network for COVID-19 (SeroNet). Dr. Sharpless was joined by Dr. Lance Baldo of Adaptive Biotechnologies, Diana Berrent of Survivor Corps, Dr. Akiko Iwasaki of Yale School of Medicine, and Dr. James Kublin of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center.

Littlest Tumor Foundation Virtual Briefing (May 7, 2021): Dr. Brigitte Widemann, Chief of the Pediatric Oncology Branch (POB) in NCI’s CCR, joined colleagues from across the neurofibromatosis (NF) community to participate in the Littlest Tumor Foundation’s annual NF Congressional Briefing. Dr. Widemann was part of a virtual panel that included Dr. Naba Bora and COL Sarah Goldman of the Department of Defense Congressionally Directed Medical Research Program (CDMRP), Dr. Laura Klesse of the UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dr. Annette Bakker of the Children’s Tumor Foundation, and Hannah Kim, a young adult with NF. Dr. Widemann spoke about the recent approval of selumetinib, the first ever therapy approved for the treatment of NF type 1 and plexiform neurofibromas; the SPRINT Phase II registration trial of selumetinib and an NF National History Study that led to the drug’s approval were led by NCI’s POB.

The Children’s Inn 30th Anniversary Event (May 5, 2021): NCI Director Dr. Ned Sharpless participated in The Children’s Inn at NIH virtual celebration of 30 years of hope and discovery. NCI’s Dr. Bill Dahut, Scientific Director for Clinical Research and Clinical Director of the Center for Cancer Research (CCR) and member of the Board of Directors for The Children’s Inn, served as host for the event. Members of Congress who provided introductory remarks for the event included Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI), Sen. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV), Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), and Rep. Troy Balderson (R-OH). Dr. Sharpless’ remarks focused on recent progress made in childhood cancer research and NCI’s efforts to continue to advance research for children with cancer via the Cancer Moonshot and the Childhood Cancer Data Initiative. The event also featured testimonials from NIH patient and childhood cancer survivor, Terran, and her Dad, Terrance, who is also participating in an NCI trial at the NIH Clinical Center.

ACS CAN Virtual Briefing (March 24, 2021): NCI Director Dr. Ned Sharpless spoke at a virtual briefing, organized by the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN), on “The Impact of COVID-19 on Cancer Screening: Addressing Missed Screenings to Reduce Mortality.” Dr. Sharpless joined panelists Dr. William Cance, Chief Medical and Scientific Officer, American Cancer Society, and Dr. Lisa Richardson, Director, CDC’s Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, for a discussion of health disparities, the U.S. response to the pandemic, and lessons learned for the future. Rep. Brian Higgins (D-NY) provided opening remarks for the briefing, and ACS CAN President Lisa Lacasse served as the moderator.

III. Special Legislation

Competitiveness and Technology

The Senate passed the “U.S. Innovation and Competition Act” ([S. 1260](#)) on June 8, 2021. The bill, based on the Endless Frontier Act, focuses on increasing U.S. competitiveness with China. The bill would provide over \$50 billion to the U.S. semiconductor industry; dramatically increase the budget of the National Science Foundation; and increase funding for Department of Energy (DOE) National Labs, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the Commerce Department. Funding for the Commerce Department would be used to establish regional technology hubs. The Senate also passed an amendment by Sen. Ben Sasse (R-NE) that would double the budget for DARPA over a 5-year period. There were multiple amendments relevant to NIH on topics including foreign influence, “Gain of Function” research, and genomic data sharing. The bill faces challenges in the House; companion legislation ([H.R. 2731](#)) has been stalled for weeks.

COVID-19 Response

On January 14, 2021, shortly before taking office, President Biden released a broad-ranging \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief plan. Republicans countered with a more targeted \$618 billion proposal, which was discussed between Congressional leaders and White House officials on February 2, 2021. Despite reports that the meeting was productive, the Democratically controlled Congress ultimately made the decision to move the President’s plan through using the fast-track budget reconciliation process.

The American Rescue Plan Act builds upon the Administration’s initial plan, with the \$1.9 trillion in relief addressing several priority areas to support the ongoing COVID-19 response and economic recovery. The bill included additional funding to fight COVID-19 through an increase in testing as well as support for vaccine production and distribution, treatment, and prevention. Economic recovery provisions included direct relief to Americans through stimulus payments and increased unemployment insurance benefits; aid to state, local, tribal, and territorial governments; and small business assistance, among other provisions. The plan also prioritized a return to in-person learning, proposing additional funds to help schools reopen safely.

The legislation was signed into law on March 22, 2021.

Telehealth

There continues to be significant interest in Congress as well as the public health and research communities in making permanent changes in support of telehealth flexibilities that were temporarily put in place at the beginning of the pandemic. Several bills introduced in the 116th Congress focused on telehealth, and members have reintroduced many of these bills in the new Congress. The Temporary Reciprocity to Ensure Access to Treatment “[Treat](#)” Act (S.168) was reintroduced by Sen. Christopher Murphy (D-CT) and co-sponsored by Sen. Roy Blunt (R-MO) on February 2, 2021, and would allow healthcare providers to use telehealth to treat patients in any state during the coronavirus pandemic. The Advancing Connectivity during the Coronavirus to Ensure Support for Seniors (ACCESS) Act, introduced by Sens. Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV) and Amy Klobuchar (D-MN), Protecting Access to Post-COVID-19 Telehealth Act, introduced by Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA-5), and the Ensuring Telehealth Expansion Act, introduced by Rep. Roger Williams (R-TX-25) are several other recently introduced bills aimed at making telehealth expansions permanent.

Other Legislation of Interest

The following bills were selected for inclusion in this update due to anticipated interest among CTAC members.

Selected Bills – 117th Congress

Reducing Hereditary Cancer Act (H.R.4110)

- Rep. Debbie Wasserman Schultz (D-FL-23) introduced this legislation on 6/23/2021 with 3 cosponsors.
- The bill would amend the Social Security Act to provide hereditary cancer genetic testing for individuals with a history of a hereditary cancer gene mutation in a blood relative or a personal or ancestral history suspicious for hereditary cancer. It would also provide coverage of certain cancer screenings or preventive surgeries that would reduce the risk for individuals with a germline mutation associated with a high risk of developing a preventable cancer.

Katherine’s Lung Cancer Early Detection and Survival Act (H.R.3749 and S.1966)

- This legislation was introduced in the House by Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA-2) and in the Senate by Sen. Tina Smith (D-MN) on 6/8/2021. The House bill has 2 cosponsors.
- This bill would expand the availability of coverage for lung cancer screenings without the imposition of cost sharing for high-risk individuals by removing limitations on screening for people over the age of 80 and for individuals who quit smoking more than 15 years ago. It would also allow screening coverage with referral from a specialist for those who have a high risk of lung cancer due to genetic, occupational, family history, or other exposures.

Pediatricians Accelerate Childhood Therapies (PACT) Act of 2021 (H.R.3773 & S.1367)

- Rep. John Joyce (R-PA-13) introduced this legislation in the House on 6/8/2021 with 1 cosponsor; Sen. Joni Ernst (R-IA) introduced the legislation in the Senate on 4/22/2021 with 5 cosponsors.
- The legislation would amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institutes of Health to make awards to outstanding scientists, including physician-scientists, to support researchers focusing on pediatric research, including basic, clinical, translational, or pediatric pharmacological research, and for other purposes.

Medicare Multi-Cancer Early Detection Screening Coverage Act of 2021 (S.1873 & H.R.1946)

- This legislation was introduced by Sen. Mike Crapo (R-ID) on 5/27/2021 with 3 cosponsors and by Rep. Terri Sewell (D-AL-7) on 3/16/2021 with 34 cosponsors.
- This bill proposes providing for Medicare coverage and payment for multi-cancer early detection screening tests that are approved by the Food and Drug Administration and that are used to screen for cancer across many cancer types.

Timely Access to Cancer Treatment (TACT) Act of 2021 (H.R.3258)

- Rep. Terri Sewell (D-AL-7) introduced this legislation on 5/14/2021 with 1 cosponsor.
- The bill aims to improve patient access to anti-cancer oral medications and prevent any undo delay in the initiation of the patient’s cancer treatment. The bill proposes a new requirement that patients be provided with their prescribed oral cancer drugs within 72 hours of having the prescription submitted to the patient’s pharmacy benefit plan provider.

Metastatic Breast Cancer Access to Care Act (S.1312 & H.R.3183)

- This legislation was introduced by Sen. Chris Murphy (D-CT) on 4/22/2021 and by Rep. Kathy Castor (D-FL-14) on 5/13/2021; it currently has 12 cosponsors in the Senate and 75 cosponsors in the House.
- The legislation would amend the Social Security Act to eliminate the waiting periods for disability insurance benefits and Medicare coverage for individuals with metastatic breast cancer.

Breast Cancer Patient Equity Act (H.R.3087)

- This bill was introduced by Rep. Judy Chu (D-CA-27) in the House on 5/11/2021 with 3 cosponsors.
- The legislation would amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage for custom fabricated breast prostheses following a mastectomy.

Jonny Wade Pediatric Cancer Research Act (H.R.3032)

- Rep. Rodney David (R-IL-13) introduced this legislation on 5/7/2021 with 4 cosponsors.
- The bill would eliminate taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns and would transfer funds remaining in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund to the 10-Year Pediatric Research Initiative Fund.
- The legislation also requires the NIH to prioritize certain pediatric research that does not replicate existing NIH research activities.

Colorectal Cancer Payment Fairness Act (H.R.2594)

- Rep. Donald Payne, Jr. introduced this bill on 4/15/2021 and it has 53 cosponsors.
- This legislation would amend the Social Security Act to eliminate coinsurance requirements for certain colorectal cancer screening tests furnished under the Medicare program.
- The bill aims to accelerate the timeline for providing Medicare beneficiaries complete coverage for polyp removal conducted during routine cancer screenings. Under current statute, complete coverage (no coinsurance/cost-sharing) will be phased in by 2030. If enacted, H.R.2594 would require Medicare to provide complete coverage by the end of 2023.
- The proposal aims to build upon the Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act, also introduced by Rep. Payne, which became law last year and originally allowed Medicare to provide full coverage, eliminating cost-sharing in the case of polyp removal.

Access to Breast Cancer Diagnosis Act of 2021 (S.1067)

- Introduced on 4/12/2021 by Sen. Roy Blunt (R-MO), this bill has 1 cosponsor.
- This bill prohibits private health insurance plans from imposing higher cost-sharing requirements on breast cancer diagnostic examinations than initial breast cancer screening examinations. Diagnostic examinations are generally required after an initial screening detects an abnormality and typically require additional mammogram images (e.g., x-rays).

Jeanette Acosta Invest in Women's Health Act (S.1063 & H.R.2216)

- Introduced in the Senate on 3/25/2021 by Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) and in the House on 3/26/2021 by Rep. Jimmy Gomez (D-CA-34), the legislation currently has 11 cosponsors in the Senate and 34 in the House.
- This bill establishes, or authorizes to be established, a series of programs relating to cancer screenings for women. Among other things, the bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services to establish demonstration programs that (1) support certain cancer-screening training for health care providers at family planning and community health centers, and (2) support increased co-testing of human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer among demographics that have disproportionate rates of cervical cancer.

Fairness to Kids with Cancer Act (H.R. 2210)

- Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA-1) introduced this legislation on 3/26/2021 and the bill has 9 cosponsors.
- This bill requires the share of federal funds for cancer research that supports pediatric cancer research is to equal the percentage of the U.S. population that is under the age of 18.

American Cures Act (S. 962)

- Sen. Dick Durbin (D-IL) introduced this legislation on 3/24/2021 and the bill has 6 cosponsors.
- The bill would provide annual budget increases of five percent plus inflation at America's top four biomedical research agencies: the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Defense Health Program, and the Veterans Medical and Prosthetics Research Program. It would also exempt this funding from sequestration and the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 and the Senate PAYGO rule.

Women and Lung Cancer Research and Preventive Services Act of 2021 (S.699 & H.R.1800)

- This bill was introduced on 3/11/2021 in the Senate by Sen. Marco Rubio (R-FL) and in the House by Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA-2). The Senate bill currently has 5 cosponsors, and the House bill has 7 cosponsors.
- The proposed legislation would require the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct an interagency review of the status of women and lung cancer. The review must report on the status of existing research and current knowledge gaps; identify new opportunities for collaborative research to determine the causes of lung cancer and advance prevention, screening, diagnosis, and treatment; and provide recommendations for a national cancer screening strategy and public education campaign.

Donald Payne Sr. Colorectal Cancer Detection Act of 2021 (H.R.1655 & S.2149)

- Rep. Donald Payne, Jr. (D-NJ-10) introduced this legislation in the House on 3/8/2021, and Sen. Martin Heinrich (D-NM) introduced it in the Senate on 6/21/2021. There are currently 62 cosponsors for the House bill, and 2 cosponsors for the Senate bill.
- The bill would require Medicare to cover FDA-approved blood-based screening tests for colorectal cancer.

PREVENT HPV Cancers Act of 2021 (H.R. 1550)

- On 3/3/2021, Rep. Kathy Castor (D-FL-14) introduced the Promoting Resources to Expand Vaccination, Education and New Treatments for HPV Cancers Act of 2021 (PREVENT HPV Cancers Act of 2021). The bill has 11 cosponsors.
- The legislation supports efforts to increase human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination rates and otherwise prevent and treat cervical cancer and other cancers associated with HPV.
- The bill proposes increasing funding at the National Cancer Institute to expand, intensify and coordinate research on HVP-associated cancers, including across relevant NIH institutes, and would authorize \$10M for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025 for expanded research efforts.

Federal Labs Modernization Act of 2021 (H.R.1653)

- On 3/8/2021, Rep. Joe Neguse (D-CO-2) introduced this legislation with 1 cosponsor.
- The bill requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to report on the status of federal labs infrastructure every two years. Additionally, it amends the America COMPETES Act which calls for the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) Director to report to Congress on the status of the nation's scientific infrastructure and the funding needed to adequately support it.

Research Investment to Spark the Economy (RISE) Act (S.289 & H.R.869)

- On 2/5/2020, Senators Edward J. Markey (D-MA), Thom Tillis (R-NC), Gary Peters (D-MI), and Susan Collins (R-ME) reintroduced the RISE Act to authorize nearly \$25 billion in emergency relief funds for federal science agencies, including \$10 billion for the NIH. The bill currently has 14 cosponsors in the Senate.
- Reps. Diana DeGette (D-CO), Fred Upton (R-MI), Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX), Anna A. Eshoo (D-CA) and Anthony Gonzalez (D-OH) introduced the legislation in the House, with 77 original co-sponsors and a current total of 163 cosponsors. (H.R.869)
- Additionally, more than 300 organizations have endorsed the proposal. The legislation was also introduced in the 116th Congress.

Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0 (H.R. 623 & S.1521)

- The House version of the legislation was introduced by Rep. Jennifer Wexton (D-VA) on 1/28/2021 and currently has 43 cosponsors. The Senate version was introduced by Sen. Tim Kaine on 4/29/2021 and currently has 6 cosponsors.
- The bill would require certain civil penalties collected from pharmaceutical, cosmetic, supplement, and medical device companies to be transferred to a fund at NIH for the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program.
- This bill aims to provide new and ongoing funding to support the research program and would transition the program out of the NIH Common Fund to the NIH Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives.

Selected Resolutions – 117th 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.

Expressing support for the designation of May 2021 as "National Brain Tumor Awareness Month". (H.Res.451)

- Rep. Mike Quigley (D-IL-5) introduced this resolution on 5/28/2021.
- This resolution would designate a National Brain Tumor Awareness Month to encourage public awareness of brain tumors and honor those who are living with, or have lost their lives to, brain tumors.

A resolution supporting the designation of May 2021 as "National Cancer Research Month". (S.Res.253)

- Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) introduced this resolution on 5/27/2021; it was agreed to in Senate on 6/7/2021.
- This resolution would designate a National Cancer Research Month and would recognize the importance of cancer research and cancer researchers in the United States.

A resolution expressing support for the designation of May 17, 2021, 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.231)

- Sen. Marco Rubio introduced the resolution on 5/24/2021.
- This resolution would designate a DIPG Awareness day to raise awareness and encourage research into DIPG and pediatric cancers.

Expressing support for the designation of the 17th day in May as "DIPG Awareness Day" to raise awareness and encourage research into cures for diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (DIPG) and pediatric cancers in general. (H.Res.404)

- Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI-12) introduced this resolution on 5/17/2021.
- This resolution would designate a DIPG Awareness day to raise awareness and encourage research into DIPG and pediatric cancers.

Supporting the designation of July 21, 2021, as "Glioblastoma Awareness Day." (H.Res.391)

- Rep. Brian Mast (R-FL-18) introduced the resolution on 5/12/2021.
- This resolution encourages public awareness and supports the designation of Glioblastoma Day.

National Bladder Cancer Awareness Month (H.Res.372)

- Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA-8) introduced the resolution on 5/7/2021 with 14 cosponsors.
- This resolution encourages public awareness and early treatment of bladder cancer through the designation of National Bladder Cancer Awareness Month.

Raising awareness of the racial disparities in the impact of colorectal cancer on the Black community. (H.Res.242)

- Rep. Bonnie Watson Coleman (D-NJ-12) introduced the resolution on 3/16/2021.
- This resolution intends to raise awareness of the disproportional impact of colorectal cancer on the Black community.

Supporting the designation of March 2021 as National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month. (H.Res.209)

- Rep. Donald Payne, Jr. (D-NJ-10) introduced the resolution on 3/9/2021.
- The resolution expresses support for the designation of National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month.

Expressing support for designation of March 3, 2021, as National Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Day. (H.Res.185)

- The resolution was introduced by Rep. Joseph Morelle (D-NY-25) on 3/3/2021.
- The resolution expresses support for the designation of National Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Day.

Expressing support for the designation of the last day of February each year as "Rare Disease Day". (H.Res.167 & S.Res.74)

- The resolution was introduced in the House by Rep. Andre Carson (D-IN-7) on 2/26/2021 with 5 cosponsors and in the Senate by Senator Sherrod Brown (D-OH) on 2/24/2021 with 7 cosponsors.
- The resolution expresses support for the designation of Rare Disease Day.

Expressing support for the designation of February 4, 2021, as "National Cancer Prevention Day". (H.Res.96)

- The resolution was introduced by Rep. Debbie Dingell (D-MI-12) on 2/4/2021 with 1 cosponsor.
- This resolution expresses support for the designation of National Cancer Prevention Day.