

“halos” in the deep ocean off Los Angeles prompted a Scripps study supported by NOAA, which found that these barrels were leaking caustic alkaline waste.

This bill would support important research and coordination on the scope and impacts of the dumped covered waste in the San Pedro Basin and the potential of bioremediation, as well as require a report to Congress after 3 years. The bill would also establish a grant program for academic and research institutions to study the mapping, movement, breakdown, and bioaccumulation of contaminants.

Due to slow degradation, DDT is an ongoing hazard to humans and wildlife, with bioaccumulation found in sea lions, dolphins, bottom-feeding fish, and condors. Supporting further research is crucial to addressing the impacts of the toxic waste dumping.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 898—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE ADDITIONAL TARIFFS IMPOSED ON CANADIAN GOODS UNDER SECTION 338 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930 AND THE RHETORIC SURROUNDING THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES HARM UNITED STATES CONSUMERS AND BUSINESSES AND THE TARIFFS SHOULD BE RESCINDED

Ms. ROSEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 898

Whereas Canada is one of the strongest allies of the United States, among the largest trading partners of the United States, and the leading source of foreign visitors to many travel destinations in the United States;

Whereas Canada was the top source of international visitors to the United States in 2024, with 20,400,000 visits generating \$20,500,000,000 in spending and supporting 140,000 United States jobs, according to the United States Travel Association;

Whereas President Donald J. Trump has used increasingly hostile rhetoric toward Canada, disrespecting the neighbor of the United States to the north by claiming it will become the “51st State” and calling its Prime Minister “Governor”;

Whereas, as a result of President Trump’s hostility toward Canada, travel by citizens of Canada to the United States dropped 25 percent from 2024 to 2025;

Whereas President Trump has further inflamed tensions by attempting to rename Lake Ontario as Lake America;

Whereas, on July 20, 2026, President Trump announced that he would impose tariffs of 50 percent ad valorem on certain Canadian goods under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1338), the first time a president has expressly cited that statute to impose tariffs;

Whereas the cost-raising tariffs went into effect on August 22, 2026;

Whereas the Government of Canada imposed retaliatory tariffs on United States goods worth \$27,600,000,000 in Canadian dollars, starting on September 8, 2026;

Whereas rising costs from the tariffs imposed under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 compound existing affordability pressures facing United States families in housing, transportation, and everyday goods; and

Whereas United States businesses that rely on Canadian imports or cross-border supply chains face increased costs, disrupted planning, and reduced competitiveness as a result of President Trump’s tariffs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the additional tariffs imposed on Canadian goods under section 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1338), and the rhetoric surrounding the bilateral relationship between the United States and Canada, harm United States consumers and businesses;

(2) the President should rescind the imposition of the tariffs on Canadian goods; and

(3) the President should immediately stop inflaming tensions with Canada and refrain from needlessly harming the bilateral relationship with a close ally of the United States, including by ceasing reference to Canada as the “51st State” and attempting to rename Lake Ontario.

SENATE RESOLUTION 899—RECOGNIZING SUICIDE AS A SERIOUS PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER AS “NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION MONTH”

Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. REED, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. JUSTICE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 899

Whereas suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States and the second leading cause of death among individuals between 10 and 34 years of age;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as the “CDC”), 1 individual in the United States dies by suicide every 11 minutes, resulting in around 49,000 deaths each year in the United States;

Whereas, according to the Department of Veterans Affairs, 6,400 veterans die by suicide annually, the equivalent of nearly 18 veteran suicides per day;

Whereas, between 2001 and 2024, the suicide rate in the United States increased by 28 percent from 10.7 suicides for every 100,000 individuals to 13.7 suicides for every 100,000 individuals;

Whereas it is estimated that there are approximately 2,200,000 suicide attempts each year in the United States;

Whereas more than half of individuals who die by suicide did not have a known mental health condition;

Whereas, according to the CDC, many factors contribute to suicide among individuals with and without known mental health conditions, including challenges related to relationships, substance use, physical health, and stress regarding work, money, legal problems, or housing;

Whereas, according to the CDC, suicide results in an estimated \$500,000,000,000 each year in combined medical costs, the impact of lives cut short, lost work, and quality of life costs in the United States; and

Whereas the stigma associated with mental health conditions and suicidality hinders suicide prevention by discouraging at-risk individuals from seeking life-saving help and

can further traumatize survivors of suicide loss and individuals with lived experience of suicide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes suicide as a serious and preventable public health problem of the United States and each State;

(2) supports the designation of September as “National Suicide Prevention Month”;

(3) declares suicide prevention as a priority;

(4) acknowledges that no single suicide prevention program or effort will be appropriate for all populations or communities;

(5) promotes awareness that there is no single cause of suicide; and

(6) supports strategies to increase access to high-quality mental health and suicide prevention services and substance-use disorder treatments.

SENATE RESOLUTION 900—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER 2026 AS “INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ DAY” TO CELEBRATE AND HONOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THEIR SHARED HISTORY AND CULTURE

Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. KING, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PADILLA, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 900

Whereas currently over 200 municipalities, 17 States, and the District of Columbia celebrate or recognize “Indigenous Peoples’ Day” on the second Monday of October;

Whereas Columbus Day is a Federal holiday, established by Congress in 1968 (by the Act entitled “An Act to provide for uniform annual observances of certain legal public holidays on Mondays, and for other purposes”, approved June 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 250)), and is officially recognized by some cities and States around the United States on the second Monday of October;

Whereas Columbus Day does not currently provide an opportunity to reflect on the stories and perseverance of the Indigenous Peoples of the lands that are now part of the United States;

Whereas, prior to Western contact, Indigenous Peoples lived and flourished in the lands that are now part of the United States for thousands of years;

Whereas Western contact with the lands that are now part of the United States led to the suppression, forced assimilation, and genocide of Indigenous Peoples and their cultures;

Whereas the Senate recognizes and values the vast contributions made to the United States by Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge, science, philosophy, arts, and culture;

Whereas the Senate recognizes its responsibility to honor the history, traditions, and cultural contributions of the Indigenous Peoples of the United States; and

Whereas the second Monday in October 2026 would be an appropriate date to designate as “Indigenous Peoples’ Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors and recognizes the unique contributions Indigenous Peoples have made to the United States of America;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe “Indigenous Peoples’ Day”

with appropriate ceremonies and activities that celebrate and promote awareness of Indigenous Peoples and their shared history and culture; and

(3) supports the official designation of “Indigenous Peoples’ Day” as a Federal holiday.

SENATE RESOLUTION 901—RECOGNIZING THAT THE UNITED STATES NEEDS TO SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN MOTHERS IN THE WORKFORCE BY INVESTING IN THE MOM ECONOMY

Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 901

Whereas mothers are an essential part of the workforce and economy of the United States;

Whereas the labor force participation of mothers and fathers differs by nearly 20 percentage points, with participation rates of 73.9 percent for mothers and 93.7 percent for fathers;

Whereas at least 4 out of every 10 women report having experienced gender discrimination at work;

Whereas single female headed households with children are more than twice as likely to live in poverty (at 100 percent of the Federal poverty threshold) than single male headed households with children;

Whereas the median earnings for women who work full-time is 84 cents and for women who work part-time is 78 cents compared to every dollar paid to men;

Whereas Black women, Latinas, Native women, and many communities of Asian American and Pacific Islander women experience higher poverty rates and higher wage gaps compared to White, non-Hispanic men;

Whereas women occupy close to ¾ of jobs that pay the Federal minimum wage or just a few dollars above it;

Whereas most recent studies indicate that 45 percent of mothers who are either single working mothers or married contribute to at least half of their family’s income;

Whereas mothers of color play a vital role in the financial stability of their families with most recent studies showing that 69 percent of Black mothers, 56 percent of Native American mothers, 45 percent of Latina mothers, and 35 percent of Asian American and Pacific Islander mothers serve as breadwinners;

Whereas, in addition to the economic security that mothers provide for their families, mothers are more than 2 times as likely as fathers to be responsible for most of the housework and caregiving in their households;

Whereas, in addition to caregiving for children, mothers disproportionately shoulder unpaid caregiving responsibilities for older relatives and other family members with disabilities;

Whereas 44 percent of workers are not eligible for unpaid, job-protected leave for specified family and medical reasons as provided for by the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);

Whereas 3 out of 10 women without access to paid leave exit the workforce after giving birth;

Whereas paid leave policies can reduce the number of women leaving their jobs by 20 percent in the first year after welcoming a child and up to 50 percent after 5 years;

Whereas mothers sometimes find childcare costs are almost as much as their paychecks,

creating a financial incentive for mothers to leave the workforce in exchange for childcare duties;

Whereas the average parent spends 20 percent of their annual income on childcare, causing 16 percent of parents to go into debt and 31 percent of parents to dip into savings due to the high costs of childcare;

Whereas the childcare crisis costs the United States \$172,000,000,000 each year, including \$134,000,000,000 in lost earnings and job search expenses and \$38,000,000,000 in lost workforce productivity, and \$37,000,000,000 in lost tax revenue;

Whereas a significant investment in childcare is simultaneously job creating and job enabling, creating good jobs and supporting parental employment;

Whereas, by encouraging women to remain in the workforce full time, access to paid leave and childcare significantly boosts the lifetime earning potential of mothers;

Whereas, in 2021, the temporary expansion of the child tax credit lifted 2,900,000 children out of poverty;

Whereas families used the child tax credit to cover routine expenses, improve nutrition, decrease reliance on credit cards and other high-risk financial services, and make long-term educational investments; and

Whereas families of color saw the largest quality of life improvements due to the expansion of the child tax credit in 2021: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States needs to prioritize a Mom Economy that invests in the caregiving infrastructure required to adequately support and empower mothers in the workforce and sustain a thriving economy;

(2) mothers, especially mothers of color, face systemic economic and social inequalities that restrict their ability to balance parenting responsibilities with workplace roles and limit their professional advancement;

(3) mothers play an integral role not only in the financial well-being of their families but in the productivity of the economy of the United States as a whole;

(4) the United States should invest in its mothers by expanding and developing the social safety net in order to secure meaningful and sustainable economic growth by investing, at a minimum—

(A) in programs—

(i) including—

(I) robust paid family and medical leave plans for all workers, including—

(aa) paid parental leave following the birth of a child or the placement of a child in adoption or foster care, provided in equal amounts for all parents regardless of gender; and

(bb) paid leave policies that can be used for family caregiving and medical leave for workers; and

(II) paid menstrual leave and remote work accommodations for workers experiencing debilitating menstrual or menopause symptoms;

(ii) that—

(I) invest in the childcare industry with the goal of providing universal childcare and early learning, including programs that—

(aa) robustly increase funding for the Head Start and Early Head Start programs;

(bb) increase Federal financial support for childcare programs to guarantee that all families have access to affordable and high quality child care; and

(cc) commit to pay childcare workers a dignified, living wage;

(II) increase access to nutritious food and make access to such food a health and human right, including through—

(aa) boosting maximum and minimum benefits under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (commonly referred to as “SNAP”) and removing barriers of access to SNAP, including time restrictions and additional work requirements; and

(bb) increasing funds for school meals and other nutrition programs to combat child hunger and make school meals more accessible;

(III) implement and expand child poverty reduction tools that improve income security, infant and maternal health, and educational and economic outcomes into the second generation, including through implementation of—

(aa) a permanent expansion of the child tax credit; and

(bb) improvements regarding the earned income tax credit, which lifts millions of people above the poverty line each year and boosts labor force participation among single mothers;

(IV) address the maternal mortality crisis of the United States through critical investments in maternal health care, including programs that ensure access to the full range of reproductive health care and family planning; and

(V) raise the Federal minimum wage for all workers, including tipped workers, and adjust the Federal minimum wage on a yearly basis to keep pace with inflation; and

(B) in legislation that—

(i) ensures protections for LGBTQ+ mothers in the workplace, such as the Equality Act; and

(ii) reduces wage discrimination, such as the Paycheck Fairness Act; and

(5) United States policymakers should include a specific focus on working mothers in future policymaking, beyond the aforementioned policies, including by focusing on economic policy, fiscal policy, and social safety net policy, in order to ensure that working mothers and other caregivers can continue to balance their roles as family anchors and caregivers with their work and economic contributions, both to their families and the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 902—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 20 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 26, 2026, AS “TELEHEALTH AWARENESS WEEK”

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

S. RES. 902

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

Whereas telehealth plays a significant role in supporting access to quality healthcare services for millions of patients;

Whereas healthcare workforce shortages are a significant problem in many areas and for many types of healthcare clinicians;

Whereas telehealth increases access to healthcare in areas with workforce shortages and for individuals who live far away from healthcare facilities, have limited mobility or access to transportation, or have other barriers to accessing care;

Whereas, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the utilization of telehealth services in the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.)