

SENATE RESOLUTION 625—RECOGNIZING THE WEEK OF MARCH 17 THROUGH MARCH 23, 2024, AS “NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK” AND ENCOURAGING COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES TO RAISE AWARENESS OF THE DANGERS OF POISONING AND PROMOTE POISON PREVENTION

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 625

Whereas the designation of National Poison Prevention Week was first authorized by Congress and President Kennedy in 1961, in Public Law 87-319 (75 Stat. 681);

Whereas National Poison Prevention Week occurs during the third full week of March each year;

Whereas, in 2022, poison centers responded to more than 2,000,000 human exposure cases and information requests, including—

- (1) opioid and fentanyl misuse;
- (2) suicide attempts, including those by adolescents and teens; and
- (3) accidental edible cannabis ingestion;

Whereas poison centers are on the front lines assisting throughout the United States with emergency disasters in our communities, including the East Palestine, Ohio, train derailment;

Whereas poison control centers responded to COVID-19 related surges by conducting poison safety and poisoning prevention outreach in a virtual format during the COVID-19 pandemic and handled increases in cases relating to hand sanitizer and household cleaning products;

Whereas America’s Poison Centers works with the 55 poison control centers in the United States to track—

- (1) commonly used household and workplace products that can cause poisoning; and
- (2) poisonings and the sources of those poisonings;

Whereas the National Poison Data System contains over 466,000 products, ranging from viral and bacterial agents to commercial chemical and drug products;

Whereas local poison control centers save the people in medical costs;

Whereas America’s Poison Centers and poison control centers partner with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, and State, local, Tribal, and territorial health departments to monitor occurrences of environmental, biological, and emerging threats in communities across the United States, including food poisoning, botulism, and vaping-associated lung injury;

Whereas, according to the Consumer Product Safety Commission, in 2020, an estimated 61,500 children under the age of 5 were treated in emergency rooms due to unintended poisonings;

Whereas, in 2021, children younger than 6 years of age constituted 41 percent of all poison exposures;

Whereas, from 2012 to 2022, the number of adolescents 10 to 19 years of age seen for a suicide attempt has nearly doubled and that has disproportionately affected female adolescents;

Whereas, in 2022, more than 90,000 children 19 years of age and younger were treated in an emergency room due to unintended pediatric poisoning and more than 90 percent of those incidents occurred in the home, most often with acetaminophen, edible cannabis, melatonin, ibuprofen, laundry packets,

bleach, diphenhydramine, blood pressure medications, or sedatives or anti-anxiety medication;

Whereas an analysis of the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System shows—

(1) children experienced an increased incidence of ingestion of dangerous foreign bodies like button batteries and high-powered magnets during the COVID-19 pandemic; and

(2) evidence that parents and caregivers sought care for foreign body ingestions either because they knew the relative danger of the object ingested or because they sought advice from available resources like the poison control centers;

Whereas 107,622 deaths due to drug overdose were reported in the United States in 2021, and the majority of those cases, approximately 75 percent, involved an opioid, primarily synthetic opioids like fentanyl;

Whereas, in 2021, the most common substances that individuals called the poison helpline about were prescription and non-prescription pain relievers, household cleaning substances, cosmetics and personal care products, and antidepressants;

Whereas pain medications lead the list of the most common substances implicated in adult poison exposures and are the single most frequent cause of fatalities reported to America’s Poison Centers;

Whereas poison control centers issue guidance and provide support to individuals, including individuals who experience medication and dosing errors;

Whereas more than 40 percent of calls to the poison helpline are from individuals 20 years of age or older, and a common reason for those calls is therapeutic errors, including questions regarding drug interactions, incorrect dosing route, timing of doses, and double doses;

Whereas active, curious children will often investigate and sometimes ingest things they find, and every day over 300 children between the ages of 0 to 19 are treated for accidental poisoning in the United States;

Whereas America’s Poison Centers engages in community outreach by educating the public on poison safety and poisoning prevention and provides educational resources, materials, and guidelines to educate the public on poisoning prevention;

Whereas individuals can reach a poison control center from anywhere in the United States by calling the poison help line at 1-800-222-1222 or accessing PoisonHelp.org;

Whereas, despite regulations of the Consumer Product Safety Commission requiring that a child-resistant package be designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under 5 years of age to open or obtain a harmful amount of the contents, children can still open child-resistant packages within a reasonable time; and

Whereas, each year during National Poison Prevention Week, the Federal Government assesses the progress made by the Federal Government in saving lives and reaffirms the national commitment of the Federal Government to preventing injuries and deaths from poisoning; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the week of March 17 through March 23, 2024, as “National Poison Prevention Week”;

(2) expresses gratitude for the people who operate or support poison control centers in their local communities;

(3) expresses gratitude for frontline workers who supported poison prevention during the COVID-19 pandemic;

(4) supports efforts and resources to provide poison prevention guidance or emergency assistance in response to poisonings; and

(5) encourages—

(A) the people of the United States to educate their communities and families about poison safety and poisoning prevention; and

(B) health care providers to practice and promote poison safety and poisoning prevention.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 31—RECOGNIZING THE NEED TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL ACCESS TO MANY FEDERALLY FUNDED FACILITIES FOR ALL PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, PARTICULARLY PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. CON. RES. 31

Whereas the First Amendment to the Constitution prevents Congress from making any law respecting an establishment of religion, prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the right to peaceably assemble, or to petition for a governmental redress of grievances, and was adopted on December 15, 1791, as 1 of the 10 amendments that constitute the Bill of Rights;

Whereas the Bill of Rights, specifically the First Amendment to the Constitution, calls for the right of all persons to peaceably assemble, and to this end, all persons, regardless of their physical ability, shall be offered equal opportunity to access all federally funded, in whole or part, amenities;

Whereas, in the 33 years since Congress enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), there have been unprecedented advances in all forms of technology, typified by automatic doors;

Whereas, in 2023, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that 1 in 4 adults, or 61,000,000 people, have a disability;

Whereas disability is a universal concern, as an aging population increases the incidence of frailty and disability;

Whereas, as significant advances in medical treatment result in increased survival rates, the incidence of disability increases;

Whereas, in 2022, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that 5,400,000 veterans received service-related disability benefits;

Whereas, in 2023, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that the unemployment rate of persons with a disability was twice that of nondisabled adults;

Whereas, in 2023, the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that people of color have the highest disability rates in the United States;

Whereas Congress enacted the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) to ensure that certain federally funded facilities are designed and constructed to be accessible to people with disabilities;

Whereas the United States Access Board (referred to in this preamble as the “Board”) recently issued a final rule on accessibility guidelines for pedestrian facilities in the public right-of-way that addresses various issues, including access for blind pedestrians at street crossings, wheelchair access to on-street parking, and various constraints posed by space limitations, roadway design practices, slope, and terrain;

Whereas the new guidelines of the Board cover pedestrian access to sidewalks and streets, including crosswalks, curb ramps,

street furnishings, pedestrian signals, parking, and other components of public rights-of-way;

Whereas the aim of the Board in developing new guidelines is to ensure that access for persons with disabilities is provided wherever a pedestrian way is newly built or altered, and that the same degree of convenience, connection, and safety afforded the public generally is available to pedestrians with disabilities;

Whereas, once the new guidelines developed by the Board are adopted by the Department of Justice, they will become enforceable standards under title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.); and

Whereas the United States was founded on principles of equality and freedom, and those principles require that all people, including people with disabilities, are able to engage as equal members of society: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) recognizes that people in the United States with disabilities experience barriers to access on a daily basis;

(2) reaffirms its support of the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and encourages full compliance with those Acts; and

(3) pledges to make universal and inclusive design a guiding principle for all infrastructure bills and projects and will continue working to identify and remove the barriers that prevent all people of the United States from having equal access to the services provided by the Federal Government.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 32—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSGENDER DAY OF VISIBILITY

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARPER, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. COONS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. KELLY, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 32

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility was founded in 2009 to honor the achievements and contributions of the transgender community;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is designed to be encompassing of a large community of diverse individuals;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is a time to celebrate the lives and achievements of transgender individuals around the world, and to recognize the bravery it takes to live openly and authentically;

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is also a time to raise awareness of the discrimination and violence that the transgender community still faces, which make it difficult and even unsafe or fatal for many transgender individuals to be visible;

Whereas the transgender community has suffered oppression disproportionately in many ways, including—

(1) discrimination in employment and in the workplace;

(2) discrimination in health care and housing;

(3) discrimination in access to public services;

(4) discrimination in educational institutions; and

(5) violence;

Whereas forms of anti-transgender oppression are exacerbated for transgender individuals of color, individuals with limited resources, immigrants, individuals living with disabilities, justice-involved individuals, and transgender youth;

Whereas a record number of anti-transgender State bills have been introduced in recent years, including more than 700 bills in 2021, 2022, and 2023 combined, targeting areas such as—

(1) education, including by prohibiting school staff from acknowledging or respecting transgender pupils, colleagues, and family members, and barring transgender students from accessing gender-appropriate programs and facilities;

(2) health care, including both medically necessary transition-related medical care and general health care services;

(3) public accommodations, such as safe access to public restrooms; and

(4) identification documents, including by restricting the ability to realign or correct birth certificates and other forms of identification;

Whereas the transgender community has made it clear that transgender individuals will not be erased and deserve to be accorded all of the rights and opportunities made available to all;

Whereas, before the creation of the United States, Indigenous two-spirit, transgender individuals existed across North America in many Native American communities, with specific terms in their own languages for these members of their communities and the social and spiritual roles they fulfilled, and while many were lost or actively suppressed by the efforts of missionaries, government agents, boarding schools, and settlers, two-spirit individuals have promoted increased public awareness in recent decades;

Whereas transgender individuals continue to tell their stories and push for full equity under the law;

Whereas the civil-rights struggle has been strengthened and inspired by the leadership of the transgender community;

Whereas transgender individuals in the United States have made significant strides in elected office and political representation;

Whereas at least 31 States and the District of Columbia have at least 1 transgender elected official at the State or municipal level;

Whereas there are at least 18 transgender, gender-nonconforming, or nonbinary elected officials in State legislatures, including—

- (1) Lorena Austin;
- (2) Gerri Cannon;
- (3) Brion Curran;
- (4) Emily Dievendorf;
- (5) Leigh Finke;
- (6) S.J. Howell;
- (7) Dominique Johnson;
- (8) Sarah McBride;
- (9) Samantha Montano;
- (10) Aliassandra Murray;
- (11) DeShanna Neal;
- (12) Danica Roem;
- (13) James Roesener;
- (14) Abigail Salisbury;
- (15) Taylor Small;
- (16) Izzy Smith-Wade-El;
- (17) Brianna Titone; and
- (18) Mauree Turner;

Whereas voters in the State of Virginia elected Danica Roem to be the first openly transgender State legislator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of Delaware elected Sarah McBride as the first openly transgender State senator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of Oklahoma elected Mauree Turner as the first openly nonbinary State legislator in the United States;

Whereas voters in the State of New Hampshire elected James Roesener as the first openly transgender man State legislator in the United States;

Whereas 6 States have at least 1 transgender or gender-non-conforming jurist on the bench;

Whereas Admiral Rachel L. Levine, M.D., was the first openly transgender Federal official confirmed by the Senate and is the highest ranking openly transgender Federal Government official in the history of the United States;

Whereas more transgender individuals are appearing in movies, on television, and in all forms of media, raising awareness of their experiences and the importance of living authentically;

Whereas transgender individuals have created culture and history as artists, musicians, organizers, and leaders; and

Whereas International Transgender Day of Visibility is a time to celebrate the transgender community around the world: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) supports the goals and ideals of International Transgender Day of Visibility;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe International Transgender Day of Visibility with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities;

(3) celebrates the accomplishments and leadership of transgender individuals; and

(4) recognizes the bravery of the transgender community as it fights for equal dignity and respect.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1781. Mr. TUBERVILLE proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2882, to reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

SA 1782. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1783. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1784. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1785. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1786. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. KAINE, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1787. Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1788. Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Ms. SINEMA) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2882, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.