S.J. RES. 96

At the request of Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 96, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to ''Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance''.

S.J. RES. 103

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 103, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Federal Communications Commission relating to ''Safeguarding and Securing the Open Internet; Restoring Internet Freedom''.

S. RES. 669

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 669, a resolution designating October 10, 2024, as ''American Girls in Sports Day''.

S. RES. 687

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 687, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 (XXVI) and the harmful conflation of China's ''One China Principle'' and the United States ''One China Policy''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3138

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3138 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3177

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3177 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3189

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3189 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3262

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 3262 intended to be proposed to S. 4638, a bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2025 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Mr. BRAUN):

S. 5040. A bill to provide for the regulation of certain communications regarding prescription drugs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 5040

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Protecting Patients from Deceptive Drug Ads Online Act''.

SEC. 2. REGULATION OF CERTAIN COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.

(a) REGULATION OF COMMUNICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h)(1) In the case of a social media influencer or health care provider who makes false or misleading communications regarding a drug approved under section 505 or licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act, and subject to section 503(b), shall be liable to the United States for a civil penalty in an amount described in paragraph (g)(1), in accordance with a process similar to the process described in paragraph (g)(2).

''(2) For purposes of this paragraph—

''(A) the term 'false or misleading communications'—

''(i) means advertisements or promotional communications on a social media platform from which there is a financial benefit to the person engaging in such communications regarding such drug—

''(I)(aa) that are made knowingly or recklessly; and

''(bb) contain a false or inaccurate statement or material omission of fact regarding a drug described in subparagraph (1); or

''(II) fail to include information in brief summary relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness of the drug in the same manner and to the same extent as such information is required in prescription drug advertisements pursuant to section 502(n); and

''(ii) does not include—

''(I) statements that take place in the course of bona fide patient care or medical research that are made by professionals engaged in such patient care or medical research; or

''(II) statements that describe the person's own experience, opinion, or value judgment; and

''(B) the term 'social media influencer' means a private individual who has perceived credibility or popularity and who expresses their opinions, beliefs, findings, recommendations, or experience on social media platforms to an audience, including in a manner conveying trust or expertise on a topic, for the purpose to promoting or advertising certain information or products or inducing behavior by the audience.''.

(2) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary'') shall issue guidance on how the Secretary will administer paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by paragraph (1), including with respect to the factors that will be considered in determining whether a communication is false or misleading communication, as defined in such paragraph (h), including—

(A) the various types of statements or omission of facts regarding a prescription drug that would constitute false or misleading, such as statements or omissions related to safety, efficacy, approved or unapproved uses, directions for use from the label approved by the Food and Drug Administration, scientific information, or other similar attributes;

(B) whether the inclusion of the information in brief summary described in paragraph (h)(2)(A)(i)(III) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by paragraph (1), alone is sufficient in each circumstance to avoid such a determination;

(C) actions taken by the social media influencer, health care provider, or other person to demonstrate compliance with such paragraph (h); and

(D) characteristics specific to various social media platforms, and the speed of dissemination of the content on such platform.

(3) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TELEHEALTH PROVIDERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(n)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''For purposes of this paragraph, 'manufacturer, packer, or distributor' includes a person who issues or causes to be issued an advertisement or other descriptive printed matter with respect to a specific drug subject to section 503(b)(1) and who directly or indirectly offers to bring together a potential patient and a prescriber or dispenser through use of electronic information and telecommunication technologies to engage in prescribing or dispensing of any drug subject to section 503(b)(1). Nothing in this paragraph shall apply to a private communication between a practitioner licensed by law to prescribe or dispense a prescription drug (or an individual under the direct supervision of such a practitioner) and an individual patient or their representative.''.

(B) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall update the regulations promulgated to carry out section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21

U.S.C. 352(n)) in accordance with the amendments made by subparagraph (A).

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection, including the amendments made by this subsection, precludes a drug manufacturer from taking any corrective action to mitigate the potential for patient harm from false or misleading communications described in paragraph (h)(2)(A) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353), as added by paragraph (1).

(5) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraphs (1) and (3) shall take effect 180 days after the date on which the regulations described in paragraph (3)(B) are finalized.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any payment described in paragraph (2) with respect to the promotion of, or communications regarding, a covered drug shall be treated as a payment from an applicable manufacturer to a covered recipient for purposes of section 1128G of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7h), and shall be reported to the Secretary of Health and Human Services by the drug manufacturer or health care provider making the payment and made publicly available by the Secretary in accordance with such section 1128G.

(2) PAYMENTS DESCRIBED.—A payment described in this paragraph is—

(A) a payment by a drug manufacturer to a health care provider, including a telehealth company or other similar entity, or social media influencer; or

(B) a payment by a health care provider, including a telehealth provider or other similar entity, to a social media influencer.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

(A) the terms ''applicable manufacturer'' and ''covered recipient'' have the meanings given such terms in section 1128G(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7h); and

(B) the term ''covered drug'' means any drug, including a biological product (as defined in section 351(i) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(i))), for which payment is available under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.) or a State plan under title XIX or XXI of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.) (or a waiver of such a plan).

(c) MARKET SURVEILLANCE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUG ADVERTISING OR PROMOTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may conduct market surveillance activities regarding any promotion of prescription drugs on social media platforms. The activities under this section may include—

(A) activities, carried out directly or by contract, relating to—

(i) aggregating and analysis of public communications (which may involve the use of artificial intelligence applications), including to establish any relationship between a manufacturer of a prescription drug and individuals engaging in communications about such drug;

(ii) analytical tools to review submissions of promotional communications;

(iii) engagement with representatives of social media platforms on strategies and opportunities to address false or misleading promotion of prescription drugs, including through methods of technology or functionality to identify and assess false or misleading communications;

(iv) developing and disseminating public facing communications and educational materials and programs for prescription drug manufacturers, social media platforms, and the public, which may include communications and educational materials and programs regarding the Bad Ad program of the Food and Drug Administration;

(B) hiring additional staff for the Office of Prescription Drug Promotion of the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and the Advertising and Promotional Labeling Branch of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research for the review of advertising or promotion of prescription drugs on digital platforms, such as social media, and such other purposes as the Secretary determines appropriate; and

(C) establishing a task force, jointly with the Federal Trade Commission, to coordinate and enhance communication between the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration related to monitoring of, and compliance activities relating to, prescription drug advertising or promotion.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to affect the authority of the Secretary to carry out activities described in such paragraph pursuant to other provisions of law.

(3) FDA NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.—The Secretary may establish a process for providing information to the holder of an approved application of a prescription drug under section 505 of this Act or section 351 of the Public Health Service Act for the purpose of notifying such holder of instances of communications by health care providers or social media influencers that fail to include information in brief summary relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness of the drug in the same manner and to the same extent as such information is required in prescription drug advertisements pursuant to section 502(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 352(n)).

(4) REPORTING.—The Secretary shall—

(A) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection;

(B) not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress, and make publicly available, a report on the activities carried out under this subsection; and

(C) make publicly available on the website of the Food and Drug Administration notice of all enforcement actions taken under paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by subsection (a).

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this subsection, there are authorized to be appropriated $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2025 through 2029.

(d) SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCER.—In this section, the term ''social media influencer'' has the meaning given such term in paragraph (h) of section 303 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 333), as added by subsection (a).

(e) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this Act or of any amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of the provisions of this Act and of the amendments made by this Act and the remainder of the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), and the application of any such provision or amendment to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances, shall not be affected.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 812—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 20, 2024, AS ''NATIONAL CONCUSSION AWARENESS DAY''

Ms. HASSAN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASEY, and Mr. MULLIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 812

Whereas mild traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as a concussion, is an important health concern for children, teens, and adults;

Whereas, according to information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—

(1) there are as many as 1,600,000 to 3,800,000 sports-related concussions annually;

(2) as many as 5,300,000 individuals live with the long-term effects of a traumatic brain injury;

(3) between 2010 and 2016, an estimated 2,000,000 children under age 18 visited an emergency department because of a traumatic brain injury sustained during sports- or recreation-related activities;

(4) each year an estimated 283,000 children seek care in emergency departments in the United States for a sports- or recreation-related traumatic brain injury, with traumatic brain injuries sustained in contact sports accounting for approximately 45 percent of those visits;

(5) research suggests that many children with a traumatic brain injury do not seek care in emergency departments or do not seek care at all, resulting in a significant underestimate of prevalence; and

(6) approximately 15 percent of all high school students in the United States self-reported 1 or more sports- or recreation-related concussions within the preceding 12 months;

Whereas the seriousness of concussions should not be minimized in athletics, and return-to-play and return-to-learn protocols can help ensure recovery;

Whereas concussions can affect physical, mental, and social health, and a greater awareness and understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions is critical to improved outcomes; and

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness about concussions among the medical community and the public: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of September 20, 2024, as ''National Concussion Awareness Day'';

(2) recognizes that mild traumatic brain injury, otherwise known as a concussion, is an important health concern;

(3) commends the organizations and individuals that raise awareness about mild traumatic brain injury;

(4) encourages Federal, State, and local policymakers to work together—

(A) to raise awareness about the effects of concussions; and

(B) to improve the understanding of proper diagnosis and management of concussions; and

(5) encourages further research and prevention efforts to ensure that fewer individuals experience the most adverse effects of mild traumatic brain injury.