

(4) the efforts of the individual to make amends or earn back the trust of the public;

Whereas, for individuals returning to their communities from Federal and State prisons, gaining meaningful employment is one of the most significant predictors of successful reentry and has been shown to reduce future criminal activity;

Whereas many individuals who have been incarcerated struggle to find employment and access capital to start a small business because of collateral consequences, which are sometimes not directly related to the offenses the individuals committed or any proven public safety benefit;

Whereas many States have laws that prohibit an individual with a criminal record from working in certain industries or obtaining professional licenses;

Whereas, in addition to employment, education has been shown to be a significant predictor of successful reentry for individuals returning from Federal and State prisons;

Whereas an individual with a criminal record often has a lower level of educational attainment than the general population and has significant difficulty acquiring admission to, and funding for, educational programs;

Whereas an individual who has been convicted of certain crimes is often barred from receiving the financial aid necessary to acquire additional skills and knowledge through some formal education programs;

Whereas an individual with a criminal record—

(1) faces collateral consequences in securing a place to live; and

(2) is often barred from seeking access to public housing;

Whereas collateral consequences can prevent millions of individuals in the United States from contributing fully to their families and communities;

Whereas collateral consequences can have an impact on public safety by contributing to recidivism;

Whereas collateral consequences have particularly impacted underserved communities of color and community rates of employment, housing stability, and recidivism;

Whereas the inability to find gainful employment and other collateral consequences inhibit the economic mobility of an individual with a criminal record, which can negatively impact the well-being of the children and family of the individual for generations;

Whereas the bipartisan First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5194) was signed into law on December 21, 2018, to increase opportunities for individuals incarcerated in Federal prisons to participate in meaningful recidivism reduction programs and prepare for their second chances;

Whereas the programs authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199; 122 Stat. 657)—

(1) have provided reentry services to more than 164,000 individuals in 49 States and the District of Columbia since the date of enactment of the Act; and

(2) were reauthorized by the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391; 132 Stat. 5194);

Whereas the anniversary of the death of Charles Colson, who used his second chance following his incarceration for a Watergate-related crime to found Prison Fellowship, the largest program in the United States that provides outreach to prisoners, former prisoners, and their families, falls on April 21; and

Whereas the designation of April as “Second Chance Month” may contribute to—

(1) increased public awareness about—

(A) the impact of collateral consequences; and

(B) the need for closure for individuals with a criminal record who have paid their debt; and

(2) opportunities for individuals, employers, congregations, and communities to extend second chances to those individuals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 2024 as “Second Chance Month”;;

(2) honors the work of communities, governmental institutions, nonprofit organizations, congregations, employers, and individuals to remove unnecessary legal and societal barriers that prevent individuals with criminal records from becoming productive members of society; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe “Second Chance Month” through actions and programs that—

(A) promote awareness of those unnecessary legal and social barriers; and

(B) provide closure for individuals with criminal records who have paid their debts to the community.

SENATE RESOLUTION 653—RECOGNIZING THE 54TH ANNIVERSARY OF EARTH DAY AND THE LEADERSHIP OF ITS FOUNDER, SENATOR GAYLORD NELSON

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Ms. BUTLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

S. RES. 653

Whereas Earth Day is observed annually around the world to demonstrate support for preserving, protecting, and defending the environment, the planet, and the inhabitants of the planet;

Whereas Senator Gaylord Nelson, a native of Clear Lake, Wisconsin—

(1) established Earth Day as an event and movement led by young people;

(2) is recognized as one of the leading environmentalists of the 20th century; and

(3) received the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his public leadership;

Whereas the Earth Day movement established by Senator Gaylord Nelson helped launch an era of international environmental awareness and activism;

Whereas young individuals were critical in the organization and mobilization of 20,000,000 individuals on the first Earth Day in 1970, making that celebration the largest environmental grassroots event in history at that time;

Whereas ongoing environmental degradation, accelerating climate change, and increasingly severe weather events threaten the well-being and livelihoods of the individuals of the United States and individuals around the world, including—

(1) coastal communities, which are especially vulnerable and are experiencing erosion, flooding, and pollution; and

(2) rural and agricultural communities, which are facing increased risk of drought, diseases, pests, and soil degradation;

Whereas pollution, environmental degradation, and the climate crisis are generational justice issues that disproportionately impact young individuals and future generations, who will face difficulties accessing clean water and clean air;

Whereas low-income communities and communities of color continue to face disproportionate harm from climate change, pollution, and environmental degradation;

Whereas multiple national and international scientific reports have concluded

that the climate crisis is a threat to the planet that requires urgent action;

Whereas the first Earth Day spurred broad support for environmental conservation and contributed to the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency and the enactment of bipartisan legislation with bedrock Federal environmental protections, including the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

Whereas Congress enacted once-in-a-generation legislation, including the Inflation Reduction Act (Public Law 117–169) and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), which make historic investments in clean water and clean air;

Whereas the United States has experienced a youth-led resurgence in environmental and climate activism that has led to hundreds of thousands of individuals in the United States demanding climate action; and

Whereas the mission and purpose of Earth Day remain relevant in 2024, for a new generation to face environmental challenges that lie ahead: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes April 22, 2024, as the 54th anniversary of Earth Day; and

(2) commends the leadership and vision of the founder of Earth Day, Senator Gaylord Nelson.

SENATE RESOLUTION 654—EXPRESSING CONCERN ABOUT THE ELEVATED LEVELS OF LEAD IN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN AND THE GLOBAL CAUSES OF LEAD EXPOSURE, AND CALLING FOR THE INCLUSION OF LEAD EXPOSURE PREVENTION IN GLOBAL HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMS ABROAD

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 654

Whereas the heavy metal lead is a common element found in the Earth's crust and is a known toxin;

Whereas children are particularly vulnerable to lead exposure due to lead's harmful effects on the brain and nervous system development;

Whereas, according to the World Health Organization, people can be exposed to lead through the inhalation of lead particles produced from the burning of leaded materials, including during recycling and smelting;

Whereas exposure to lead also occurs through the ingestion of dust, paint flakes, water, and food contaminated with lead;

Whereas, over time, significant exposure to lead and the accumulation of lead in the body can result in lead poisoning, a severe, life-threatening condition that requires medical attention;

Whereas, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), approximately 1 in 3 children, up to approximately 800,000,000 globally, have blood lead levels at or above the threshold for intervention in a child's environment recommended by the World Health Organization;

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, children from low-income families are particularly vulnerable to lead exposure;

Whereas the World Health Organization has determined that there is no level of exposure to lead that is known to be without harmful effects;

Whereas lead exposure is linked to toxicity in every organ system, with young children being especially susceptible;

Whereas, compared to adults, children absorb 4 to 5 times more ingested lead;

Whereas high levels of lead among children can cause comas, convulsions, and even death through attacks on the central nervous system and the brain;

Whereas lead exposure can cause serious and irreversible neurological damage and is linked, among children, to negative effects on brain development, lower intelligence quotient (IQ) levels, increased antisocial behavior, as well as decreased cognitive function and abilities to learn;

Whereas undernourished children, who lack calcium and iron, are more vulnerable to absorbing lead;

Whereas the World Health Organization links exposure to high amounts of lead among pregnant women to stillbirth, miscarriage, premature birth, and low birth weight;

Whereas lead stored in a woman's body is released into her blood during pregnancy and becomes a source of exposure to the developing fetus;

Whereas poorly regulated or informal recycling of used lead-acid batteries, particularly in developing countries, heightens the risk of occupational exposure to lead, including among children, and environmental contamination;

Whereas that contamination is connected to the food system through the consumption of shellfish and fish living in contaminated water, animals foraging in contaminated spaces, and the cultivation of crops in contaminated fields;

Whereas household and consumer goods in low- and middle-income countries that are contaminated with lead, such as cookware, spices, toys, paint, and cosmetics, can poison children in those countries and can enter the global supply chain and poison children in the United States;

Whereas, in 2023, World Bank researchers conducted a comprehensive examination of country-by-country data on blood lead levels among children 5 years old and younger and determined an estimated loss of 765,000,000 intelligence quotient points occurred among the total children captured by the data;

Whereas, in that same study, World Bank researchers determined that in 2019, 5,500,000 adults died from cardiovascular disease associated with lead exposure and the global cost of lead exposure was approximately \$6,000,000,000,000;

Whereas lead poisoning may account for up to 20 percent of the learning gap between children in high-income countries and children in low-income countries;

Whereas there are cost-effective approaches to prevent lead exposure, with significant return on investment in the form of improved health, increased productivity, higher IQs, and higher lifetime earnings;

Whereas, in 2023, the G7 recognized the impact of lead exposure on vulnerable communities and affirmed its commitment to reducing lead in the environment and addressing the disproportionate effects of lead exposure on vulnerable populations;

Whereas, each year, the United States recognizes National Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Week in October to increase lead poisoning prevention awareness and reduce childhood exposure to lead;

Whereas, each year, the United Nations recognizes International Lead Poisoning Prevention Week in October to remind governments, civil society organizations, health

partners, industry, and other stakeholders of the unacceptable risks of lead exposure and the need for action to protect human health and the environment in support of meeting Sustainable Development Goal targets;

Whereas, despite the enormous health and economic impacts of lead exposure in low- and middle-income countries and the potential of cost-effective interventions, there is relatively little global assistance to help those countries prevent lead exposure;

Whereas the United States Agency for International Development is leading an initiative calling for increased actions and resources to prevent lead poisoning and to address the risk of lead exposure, starting with exposure from consumer goods in low- and middle-income countries; and

Whereas the United States can play a leadership role globally to help prevent children from the harms of lead exposure: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the dangerous impact of lead exposure on children, domestically and globally;

(2) acknowledges the broader impact of lead exposure on the global economy;

(3) asserts that addressing the global lead poisoning health crisis is in the security and economic interests of the United States;

(4) recognizes that preventing lead from entering the environment is the most effective strategy for combating lead exposure in children; and

(5) calls upon the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the International Lead Exposure Working Group of the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, as well as other relevant agencies that support international development programs, to include lead exposure prevention, especially for children, in their approaches and programs as appropriate.

SENATE RESOLUTION 655—HONORING THE LIFE OF JOSEPH ISADORE LIEBERMAN, FORMER SENATOR FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MCCONNELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. BRAUN, Mrs. BRITT, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. BUTLER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. DAINES, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. ERNST, Mr. FETTERMAN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HAGERTY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KAINE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. LEE, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. OSSOFF, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PETERS, Mr. REED, Mr. RICKETTS, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. SHA-

HEEN, Ms. SINEMA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. TUBERVILLE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. VANCE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. YOUNG) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 655

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman—

(1) was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1942; and

(2) graduated from Yale University and Yale Law School, in New Haven, Connecticut;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was elected as Attorney General for the State of Connecticut in 1982;

Whereas, as Attorney General of Connecticut, Joseph I. Lieberman—

(1) implemented a reorganization of the office, focusing on constituent service and setting higher standards for the provision of legal assistance to state agencies;

(2) argued the case of *Estate of Thornton v. Caldor, Inc.*, 472 U.S. 703 (1985), before the Supreme Court of the United States regarding an employee's right not to work on a chosen Sabbath day; and

(3) fought to expand and enforce consumer and environmental protections;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was elected to the United States Senate in 1988, and was reelected in 1994, 2000, and 2006;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman played a key role in the creation of the Department of Homeland Security and helped to establish the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (commonly known as the 9/11 Commission) following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was an early proponent for regulating the realistic depiction of violence in video games, later leading to the creation of the Entertainment Software Rating Board;

Whereas, while serving in the Senate, Joseph I. Lieberman was a strong advocate for the civil and political rights of all citizens, particularly as a leader in the effort to repeal the "Don't Ask Don't Tell" policy of the Armed Forces;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman, a firm champion of environmental protections, cosponsored Public Law 101-549 (commonly known as the "Clean Air Act of 1990") (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), promoted legislation that would give consumers more information about the dangers of pesticides, and was an early supporter of efforts to combat climate change;

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman was the Democratic nominee for Vice President in the 2000 presidential election, being the first Jewish major-party nominee for such a position;

Whereas, after leaving public office, Joseph I. Lieberman continued his work in national security and civil rights advocacy through organizations such as the Muslim-Jewish Advisory Council and the Counter Extremism Project; and

Whereas Joseph I. Lieberman is survived by his wife, Hadassah Lieberman, as well as his son, stepson, 2 daughters, 2 sisters, and 13 grandchildren: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Joseph I. Lieberman, former Member of the Senate;

(2) the Senate directs the Secretary of the Senate—

(A) to communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives; and