

(2) United States Government officials to display the flag on all Government buildings on National Maritime Day.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1260.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

| <i>Revised Section</i> | <i>Source (U.S. Code)</i> | <i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 128(a) | 36:145 (words before comma). | May 20, 1933, ch. 36, 48 Stat. 73. |
| 128(b) | 36:145 (words after comma). | |

§ 129. National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day

(a) DESIGNATION.—December 7 is National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation calling on—

(1) the people of the United States to observe National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(2) all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States Government, and interested organizations, groups, and individuals, to fly the flag of the United States at halfstaff each December 7 in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1260.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

| <i>Revised Section</i> | <i>Source (U.S. Code)</i> | <i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i> |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 129(a) | 36:169I (words before “and the President”). | Aug. 23, 1994, Pub. L. 103–308, 108 Stat. 1669. |
| 129(b) | 36:169I (words after “Remembrance Day”). | |

In subsection (b)(2), the words “departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States Government” are substituted for “Federal agencies” for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

§ 130. National Poison Prevention Week

The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation designating the third week in March as National Poison Prevention Week to aid in encouraging the people of the United States to learn of the dangers of accidental poisoning and to take preventive measures that are warranted by the seriousness of the danger.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1260.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

| <i>Revised Section</i> | <i>Source (U.S. Code)</i> | <i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 130 | 36:165. | Sept. 26, 1961, Pub. L. 87–319, 75 Stat. 681. |

PROC. NO. 8484. NATIONAL POISON PREVENTION WEEK

Proc. No. 8484, Mar. 15, 2010, 75 F.R. 13215, provided:

Since 1962, during National Poison Prevention Week we alert American families about the dangers of accidental poisonings and provide information on safety measures that can prevent senseless injuries and deaths. With nearly two million poison exposures reported each year, we must take every precaution to guard against these preventable tragedies.

Sadly, more than half of all reported poisonings involve children under the age of six, and the vast majority take place in the home. Parents should keep household chemicals and medicines in child-proof containers, beyond the reach of their children. Thanks to safety regulations and awareness campaigns like National Poison Prevention Week, childhood death rates from unintentional poisonings have fallen considerably. However, adult death rates have steadily risen in recent years.

We must each remember to read labels thoroughly before taking medications, to keep medicines in their original packaging, and to dispose of them properly. Consulting a physician before combining prescription drugs or using them with alcohol also reduces our risks.

In the event of an accidental poisoning, crucial information and immediate action can save lives. Individuals can call the toll-free national poison control hotline at 1-800-222-1222 to be connected to one of dozens of local poison control centers, which are open 24 hours every day. These centers provide emergency assistance, offer guidance on poison prevention, and answer questions concerning potential exposure.

To encourage Americans to learn more about the dangers of accidental poisonings and to take appropriate preventive measures, the Congress, by joint resolution approved September 26, 1961, as amended (75 Stat. 681), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week of March each year as “National Poison Prevention Week.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the third week of March of each year as National Poison Prevention Week. I call upon all Americans to observe this week by taking actions to protect their families from hazardous household materials and from the misuse of prescription medications.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord two thousand ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-fourth.

BARACK OBAMA.

§ 131. National Safe Boating Week

The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation designating the 7-day period ending on the last Friday before Memorial Day as National Safe Boating Week.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1260.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

| <i>Revised Section</i> | <i>Source (U.S. Code)</i> | <i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 131 | 36:161. | June 4, 1958, Pub. L. 85–445, 72 Stat. 179; Oct. 3, 1980, Pub. L. 96–376, §9, 94 Stat. 1510; Dec. 20, 1993, Pub. L. 103–236, title III, §318(a), 107 Stat. 2427. |

§ 132. National School Lunch Week

(a) DESIGNATION.—The week beginning on the second Sunday in October is National School Lunch Week.

(b) PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe National School Lunch Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

(Pub. L. 105–225, Aug. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 1260.)