

and substance use disorder treatment programs. Our bill would also improve data sharing within Agencies at HHS with the goal of obtaining a better understanding of current treatment gaps.

Lastly, the bill would require HHS to convene a stakeholder meeting to share best practices on the use of behavioral therapy among beneficiaries receiving medication to treat opioid use disorder. Emerging research points to evidence that patients receiving medication to treat opioid use disorder may also benefit from behavioral therapy, so this opportunity for collaboration on strategies to support better treatment engagement and continuity could be beneficial to both patients and healthcare professionals.

The overdose crisis continues to ravage the country, and it is critical that people who are suffering from opioid use disorder have access to the treatment they need to survive and thrive—including our seniors. Challenges in treatment and recovery undoubtedly persist, but the actions taken in this legislation can help guide our continued response. I urge my colleagues to support the adoption of this important legislation that will support seniors' access to opioid use disorder services and our understanding of potential disparities in treatment.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 4624. A bill to amend the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 to support multijurisdictional task forces that investigate and disrupt illegal firearm trafficking and straw purchasing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. 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. 4624

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 “Officer Ella Grace French Task Force Support Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT.

Section 4(b) of the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 (34 U.S.C. 60703(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) support for multijurisdictional task forces that coordinate efforts between Federal, State, Tribal, territorial, and local agencies to investigate and disrupt illegal firearms trafficking and straw purchasing.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 719—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JULY 2022 AS “DISABILITY PRIDE MONTH”

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

S. RES. 719

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 61,000,000 adults in the United States have disabilities;

Whereas the United States Census Bureau reports that more than 3,000,000 children in the United States have disabilities;

Whereas the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) was signed into law on July 26, 1990;

Whereas individuals with a disability remain at an increased risk of experiencing discrimination, isolation, and inequities;

Whereas individuals with disabilities are vital and make meaningful contributions to the arts, science, health care, technology, sports, education, law, and many more sectors; and

Whereas “Disability Pride Month” is celebrated in July by people across the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses support for the designation of July 2022 as “Disability Pride Month”; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States, interest groups, and affected people to—

(A) observe “Disability Pride Month” with appropriate celebrations and activities; and

(B) take an active role in preventing the exclusion of, and discrimination against, individuals with disabilities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 720—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JULY 2022 AS “AMERICAN GROWN FLOWER AND FOLIAGE MONTH”

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. PADILLA) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 720

Whereas cut flower and foliage growers in the United States are hard-working, dedicated individuals who bring beauty, economic stimulus, and pride to their communities and the United States;

Whereas the people of the United States have a long history of using flowers and foliage grown in the United States to bring beauty to important events and express affection for loved ones;

Whereas consumers spend over \$38,300,000,000 each year on floral products, including cut flowers, garden plants, bedding, and indoor plants;

Whereas, each year, an increasing number of households in the United States purchase fresh cut flowers and foliage from more than 12,000 florists and floral establishments;

Whereas the annual per capita spending on floral products by consumers in the United States is more than \$170;

Whereas the people of the United States increasingly want to support domestically produced foods and agricultural products and would prefer to buy locally grown flowers and foliage whenever possible, yet a majority of domestic consumers do not know where the flowers and foliage they purchase are grown;

Whereas, in response to increased demand, the “Certified American Grown” logo was created in July 2014 in order to educate and empower consumers to purchase flowers and foliage from domestic producers;

Whereas millions of stems of domestically grown flowers and foliage are now “Certified American Grown”;

Whereas domestic flower and foliage farmers produce thousands of varieties of flowers and foliage across the United States, such as peonies in Alaska, Gerbera daisies in California, lupines in Maine, tulips in Washington, lilies in Oregon, larkspur in Texas, and leatherleaf in Florida;

Whereas the flower and foliage varieties with the highest production in the United States are tulips, Gerbera daisies, lilies, gladiolas, roses, and leatherleaf;

Whereas people in every State have access to domestically grown flowers and foliage, yet only 22 percent of flowers and foliage sold in the United States are domestically grown;

Whereas the domestic cut flower and foliage industry—

(1) creates a substantial economic impact daily; and

(2) supports hundreds of growers, thousands of small businesses, and tens of thousands of jobs in the United States;

Whereas most domestic cut flowers and foliage are sold in the United States within 24 to 48 hours after harvest and last longer than flowers shipped longer distances;

Whereas flowers and foliage grown domestically enhance the ability of the people of the United States to festively celebrate weddings and births and honor those who have passed;

Whereas flower and foliage giving has been a holiday tradition in the United States for generations;

Whereas flowers and foliage speak to the beauty of motherhood on Mother’s Day and to the spirit of love on Valentine’s Day;

Whereas flowers and foliage are an essential part of other holidays such as Thanksgiving, Christmas, Hanukkah, and Kwanzaa;

Whereas flowers and foliage help commemorate the service and sacrifice of members of the Armed Forces on Memorial Day and Veterans Day; and

Whereas the Senate encourages the cultivation of flowers and foliage in the United States by domestic flower and foliage farmers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of July 2022 as “American Grown Flower and Foliage Month”;

(2) recognizes that purchasing flowers and foliage grown in the United States supports the farmers, small businesses, jobs, and economy of the United States;

(3) recognizes that growing flowers and foliage in the United States is a vital part of the agricultural industry of the United States;

(4) recognizes that cultivating flowers and foliage domestically enhances the ability of the people of the United States to festively celebrate holidays and special occasions; and

(5) urges all people of the United States to proactively showcase flowers and foliage grown in the United States in order to show support for—

(A) the flower and foliage farmers, processors, and distributors in the United States; and

(B) the agricultural industry of the United States overall.

SENATE RESOLUTION 721—CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INAUGURAL LAUNCH OF THE LANDSAT SERIES OF EARTH OBSERVATION SATELLITES, A JOINT MISSION OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. ROUNDS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 721

Whereas, on July 23, 2022, the United States Geological Survey (referred to in this preamble as “USGS”) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this preamble as “NASA”) celebrate the 50th anniversary of the launch of the Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites (commonly known as the “Landsat program”);

Whereas, through satellite remote sensing, which in 1972 constituted a new scientific instrument, the Landsat program introduced a powerful tool for humankind to observe the resources of Earth and the long-term changes in the condition of the land surfaces of Earth;

Whereas, as the first civilian program in the United States for the systematic observation of the land surfaces of Earth, the Landsat program has exemplified the highest ideals of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, while helping to position the United States as a global leader in the field of satellite remote sensing;

Whereas data and imagery of Earth produced by the Landsat program have been used for 50 years in the United States and around the world—

(1) to analyze crop conditions, soil moisture, and global crop production;

(2) to forecast the needs of the world to ensure food security;

(3) to monitor water consumption;

(4) to facilitate emergency responses to and post-event analyses of natural disasters, including earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, tsunamis, hurricanes, and wildfires;

(5) to monitor forests and changing land-use patterns;

(6) to track receding glaciers and changes in sea-ice extent; and

(7) to survey urban growth;

Whereas data and imagery produced by the Landsat program have been applied by—

(1) many Federal, State, and local agencies, particularly agencies within the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture; and

(2) the governing bodies of Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives to solve difficult and expensive problems for their members at minimum cost to the taxpayers of the United States;

Whereas, since 2008, calibrated on-board data and imagery produced by the Landsat program have been made globally available at no cost to the public, greatly amplifying the use of such data and imagery, expanding growing markets for commercial remote sensing data and analysis, providing the foundation for commercial innovations in land remote sensing, and serving as a trusted reference for the calibration of instruments and improvement of commercial data products;

Whereas data produced by the Landsat program has been estimated to provide billions of dollars in value to the economy of the United States each year;

Whereas 50 years of continuous Landsat observations—

(1) supply the world with impartial, fundamental evidence to support a scientific understanding of a changing global climate; and

(2) form the basis for thousands of peer-reviewed, scientific publications that have documented changes in the land surface of Earth;

Whereas data produced by the Landsat program provide an invaluable common vocabulary and a shared set of references for the state of Earth that can inform international, Federal, and local efforts to address difficult environmental and public policy issues;

Whereas USGS and NASA are currently developing mission concepts for Landsat Next, the follow-on mission to Landsat 9;

Whereas Landsat 9 and the Sustainable Land Imaging program will build on and strengthen this key resource of the United States to provide a sustainable, space-based system to extend and improve the 50-year series of science-quality, global land imaging measurements produced by the Landsat program—the longest time series of the land surface of Earth; and

Whereas, during July 2022, USGS, NASA, scientists, engineers, land managers, and the people of the United States will celebrate 50 years since the launch of the first Earth-observing satellite of the Landsat program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) celebrates the 50th anniversary of the inaugural launch of the Landsat series of Earth Observation satellites (commonly known as the “Landsat program”);

(2) recognizes the scientific, engineering, and analytical expertise of the United States Geological Survey (referred to in this resolution as “USGS”), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (referred to in this resolution as “NASA”), and the advisory Landsat Science Team;

(3) recognizes the important contributions that data produced by the Landsat program provides to decision-makers worldwide and the desire to continue the Landsat program into the next 50 years through Landsat Next;

(4) designates July 23, 2022, as “Landsat 50th Anniversary Day”, or “Landsaturday”; and

(5) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Director of USGS and the Administrator of NASA.

SENATE RESOLUTION 722—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BLUEBERRY INDUSTRY TO THE UNITED STATES AND DESIGNATING JULY 2022 AS “NATIONAL BLUEBERRY MONTH”

Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. WARNOCK, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Mr. OSSOFF, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 722

Whereas blueberries are a native North American fruit, first managed and harvested as wild blueberries by the native Wabanaki;

Whereas wild blueberries continue to be managed and harvested in Maine by farmers, including the Wabanaki, as a native, naturally occurring crop;

Whereas the pioneering work conducted in New Jersey in the early 1900s by Elizabeth White and Dr. Frederick Coville, a botanist at the Department of Agriculture, to domesticate wild lowbush blueberries resulted in

the development of the hybrid variety of cultivated highbush blueberries;

Whereas because of these early efforts, highbush blueberries are large, sweet, juicy berries that can be commercially produced and shipped;

Whereas wild blueberries—

(1) are small and sweet; and

(2) are not planted, but still grow and are harvested where they have naturally occurred for thousands of years;

Whereas the blueberry industry in the United States is an important sector of United States agriculture with an annual economic impact of \$4,700,000,000;

Whereas highbush and wild blueberries have a total harvested area estimated at more than 140,000 acres and are produced in 48 States by nearly 13,185 farms;

Whereas blueberry production in the United States has continually increased, with particular growth in the first 2 decades of the 21st century, to reach a harvest of 760,000,000 pounds in 2021;

Whereas blueberries are low in fat and a source of fiber, vitamins, and minerals;

Whereas blueberries are being studied to examine the role the berries may play in promoting good health in areas such as cardiovascular health, brain health, exercise, insulin response, and gut health; and

Whereas blueberries are harvested in the United States from March through early September, with the harvest reaching its peak in July: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2022 as “National Blueberry Month”;

(2) recognizes the contributions of blueberry growers in the United States and their families; and

(3) recognizes that purchasing blueberries grown in the United States supports farmers, jobs, communities, and the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 723—DESIGNATING JULY 30, 2022, AS “NATIONAL WHISTLEBLOWER APPRECIATION DAY”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. ERNST, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. TILLIS, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WICKER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 723

Whereas, in 1777, before the passage of the Bill of Rights, 10 sailors and Marines blew the whistle on fraud and misconduct that was harmful to the United States;

Whereas the Founding Fathers unanimously supported the whistleblowers in words and deeds, including by releasing government records and providing monetary assistance for the reasonable legal expenses necessary to prevent retaliation against the whistleblowers;

Whereas, on July 30, 1778, in demonstration of their full support for whistleblowers, the members of the Continental Congress unanimously passed the first whistleblower legislation in the United States that read: “*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all persons in the service of the United States, as well as all other the inhabitants thereof, to give the earliest information to Congress or other proper authority of any misconduct, frauds or misdemeanors committed by any officers