

**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

or persons in the service of these states, which may come to their knowledge" (legislation of July 30, 1778, reprinted in *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789*, ed. Worthington C. Ford et al. (Washington, DC, 1904-37), 11:732);

Whereas whistleblowers risk their careers, jobs, and reputations by reporting waste, fraud, and abuse to the proper authorities;

Whereas, in providing the proper authorities with lawful disclosures, whistleblowers save the taxpayers of the United States billions of dollars each year and serve the public interest by ensuring that the United States remains an ethical and safe place; and

Whereas it is the public policy of the United States to encourage, in accordance with Federal law (including the Constitution of the United States, rules, and regulations) and consistent with the protection of classified information (including sources and methods of detection of classified information), honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, and other crimes to the appropriate authority at the earliest time possible: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 30, 2022, as "National Whistleblower Appreciation Day"; and

(2) ensures that the Federal Government implements the intent of the Founding Fathers, as reflected in the legislation passed on July 30, 1778 (relating to whistleblowers), by encouraging each executive agency to recognize National Whistleblower Appreciation Day by—

(A) informing employees, contractors working on behalf of the taxpayers of the United States, and members of the public about the legal right of a United States citizen to "blow the whistle" to the appropriate authority by honest and good faith reporting of misconduct, fraud, misdemeanors, or other crimes; and

(B) acknowledging the contributions of whistleblowers to combating waste, fraud, abuse, and violations of laws and regulations of the United States.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5183. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5184. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5185. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3373, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5183. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ ENFORCEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROVISIONS OF ECONOMIC AND TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Agreement includes significant mandates for the People's Republic of China related to its domestic intellectual property regime, including with respect to copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and patents;

(2) the changes included in the Agreement, if implemented effectively, should improve the domestic intellectual property framework of the People's Republic of China, which has historically proven to harm the innovation and creative communities in the United States;

(3) despite commitments made by the Government of the People's Republic of China under the Agreement, ongoing market access barriers, uneven enforcement, measures requiring forced technology transfer, and serious deficiencies in the rule of law continue to make the business environment in the People's Republic of China highly challenging for rights holders in the United States;

(4) as reflected in the 2021 report by the United States Trade Representative required under section 182(h) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242(h)) (commonly referred to as the "Special 301 Report"), the People's Republic of China has consistently been listed in that annual report since 1989 as a trading partner of the United States that "fails to provide adequate and effective IP protection and enforcement for U.S. inventors, creators, brands, manufacturers, and service providers, which, in turn, harm American workers"; and

(5) Congress encourages the United States Trade Representative, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office—

(A) to use all available tools to ensure that the People's Republic of China fully implements its commitments under the Agreement; and

(B) to actively consider additional means to require the People's Republic of China to address unfair market access barriers, forced technology transfer requirements, and broader intellectual property theft concerns, including through future trade agreements and working with partners in multilateral organizations, such as the Group of 7 (G7), the Group of 20 (G20), and the World Trade Organization.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF AGREEMENT.—The President, acting through the United States Trade Representative, shall coordinate with the heads of such Federal agencies as the President considers appropriate to enforce the actions related to intellectual property laid out in the Agreement including—

(1) the civil, administrative, and criminal procedures and deterrent-level civil and criminal penalties provided in the Agreement; and

(2) by using the full enforcement authority of the President, including any enforcement authority in connection with the identification and reporting process under section 182 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2242).

(c) REPORT ON STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the United States Trade Representative shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the status of the implementation by the People's Republic of China of its obligations under Chapter 1 of the Agreement.

(2) INFORMATION IN REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall contain information sufficient to enable the appropriate committees of Congress to assess the extent of the compliance by the People's Republic of China with the Agreement, including appropriate quantitative metrics.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGREEMENT.—The term "Agreement" means the Economic and Trade Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of China, dated January 15, 2020.

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

SA 5184. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ OFFSET THROUGH TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

During the 10-year period beginning on October 1, 2022, no Federal funds may be expended by the United States Agency for International Development other than funds that have been appropriated for Israel.

SA 5185. Mrs. BLACKBURN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

#### SEC. 105. REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE CARE UNDER VETERANS COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM FOR TOXIC-EXPOSED VETERANS.

*Section 1703(d)(1) is amended—*

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking "or" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting "or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(F) the covered veteran is a toxic-exposed veteran."

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I have seven requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

##### COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.