

expressing the sense of Congress that tax-exempt fraternal benefit societies have historically provided and continue to provide critical benefits to the people and communities of the United States.

S. RES. 419

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 419, a resolution acknowledging and commemorating the World War II women in the Navy who served in the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service ("WAVES").

S. RES. 713

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 713, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

AMENDMENT NO. 5153

At the request of Ms. HASSAN, her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 5153 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. DAINES, Ms. ERNST, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. HOEVEN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. RISCH, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 4610. A bill to provide reliable and evidence-based food and energy security; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. THUNE. 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. 4610

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 "Food and Energy Security Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **AGRICULTURE OR CLOSELY RELATED BUSINESS.**—The term "agriculture or closely related business" means a for-profit or not-for-profit entity that is involved in the production of agriculture products or livestock or involved in the supply chain of an entity involved in the production of agriculture products or livestock.

(2) **ENERGY OR CLOSELY RELATED BUSINESS.**—The term "energy or closely related business" means a for-profit or not-for-profit entity that is involved in the production, development, or marketing of electricity, fuel (including biofuels), or other related products or involved in the supply chain of an entity involved in the production, development, or marketing of electricity, fuel (including biofuels), or other related products.

(3) **FEDERAL REGULATOR.**—The term "Federal regulator" means—

(A) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;

(B) the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;

(C) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(D) the Financial Stability Oversight Council;

(E) the National Credit Union Administration;

(F) the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection;

(G) the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; and

(H) the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SEC. 3. REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—As part of any public notice of a proposed regulation or guidance and final regulation or guidance that could affect the extension of capital to or investments in an agriculture or closely related business or an energy or closely related business, a Federal regulator shall provide a detailed analysis of the estimated impact the regulation or guidance would have on food prices, electricity prices, and fuel prices, as applicable, including a description of the methodology and variables used to arrive at the estimates.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The estimated impacts required under subsection (a) shall include how the proposed regulation or guidance or final regulation or guidance of the Federal regulator would, as applicable, affect—

(1) food prices (broken down by subcategories as listed in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as relevant) over 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, and 10 years;

(2) electricity prices (broken down by subcategories as listed in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as relevant) over 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, and 10 years; and

(3) fuel prices (broken down by subcategories as listed in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as relevant) over 1 year, 3 years, 5 years, and 10 years.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION.

A Federal regulator shall not implement any regulation or guidance that could affect, directly or indirectly, the extension of capital to or investments in an agriculture or closely related business or an energy or closely related business if—

(1) the analysis of estimated impacts under section 3 estimate that implementation of the regulation or guidance would result in an increase in food prices, electricity prices, or fuel prices; and

(2) the annualized rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers most recently published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is 4.5 percent or greater.

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act may be construed as affecting any regulation or guidance of a Federal regulator that was implemented before January 1, 2022.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4618. A bill to improve access to opioid use disorder treatment services under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, the opioid epidemic continues to claim the lives of far too many people, with record numbers of both Mainers and Americans lost in 2021. While many perceive the face of opioid addiction as

young, the epidemic harms older adults as well. In Maine, more than 10 percent of drug overdose deaths last year were among residents 60 and older.

Each and every opioid death is preventable, but we must ensure the unique needs of seniors struggling with addiction are not forgotten. That is why I rise today with my colleague from Maryland, Senator CARDIN, to introduce legislation to improve seniors' awareness of, and access to, opioid use disorder, OUD, treatment covered by the Medicare Program. Our bill, the Supporting Seniors with Opioid Use Disorder Act of 2022, is in response to recent findings from the inspector general that confirm the urgent need to increase the number of Medicare beneficiaries receiving treatment for opioid use disorder.

The challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with the increased prevalence of fentanyl, have aggravated this national crisis. Even before COVID-19, however, the number of people age 55 or older treated in emergency rooms for nonfatal opioid overdoses was increasing, with a shocking 32 percent jump in E.R. visits from 2016 to 2017. In 2018, as chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I chaired a hearing on this very topic in attempt to shed light on this often-overlooked population. One expert witness told the Aging Committee, "Medicare beneficiaries are the fastest growing population of diagnosed opioid use disorders."

Compounding these disturbing statistics is a December 2021 Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, OIG, report exploring whether Medicare beneficiaries with opioid use disorder receive medication and behavioral therapy. It found more than 1 million Medicare beneficiaries were diagnosed with OUD in 2020, yet fewer than 16 percent of those patients received medication to treat their OUD. The report also concluded older beneficiaries were three times less likely to receive medication to treat their OUD than younger beneficiaries. Even fewer beneficiaries received both medication and behavioral therapy. The conclusion is clear: Medicare beneficiaries are not receiving the OUD treatment they need.

Our bill, the Supporting Seniors with Opioid Use Disorder Act of 2022, would codify the recommendations made by the HHS OIG regarding how to improve beneficiaries' awareness of Medicare coverage for OUD treatment and how to identify current gaps and opportunities to better meet the needs of this unique population. Specifically, our legislation would require CMS to conduct additional outreach to beneficiaries to increase awareness about Medicare coverage for the treatment of OUD, such as by revising outreach and enrollment materials, making State and national contact information for healthcare providers publicly available in an easily accessible manner, and developing or improving continuing education programs on opioid medications

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.