

VA offers for those to exposed to toxic substances, including—

- (A) offering no-cost health screenings;
 - (B) registering for the VA Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry;
 - (C) providing information on the Electronic Health Record (commonly known as “EHR”);
 - (D) reviewing the VA insurance and benefits, including review of disability claims;
 - (E) connecting with County Veteran Service Officers; and
 - (F) promoting awareness campaigns;
- (5) encourages veterans to use the available resources at the VA and Veteran Service Organizations (referred to in this resolution as “VSOs”);
- (6) encourages VSOs to continue outreach efforts to connect veterans with available health resources, from both VSOs and the United States Government;
- (7) promotes continued medical research regarding burn pit exposure risks, whether through the Airborne Hazards and Burn Pits Center of Excellence or other partnership programming with the VA or the United States Government;
- (8) encourages the people of the United States to observe Toxic Exposure Awareness Day, whether by familiarizing themselves with resources available to all veterans or thanking members of the Armed Forces for their sacrifice; and
- (9) demonstrates the resolve that the people of the United States shall never forget the sacrifices and service of the generations of veterans who served in the Armed Forces at home and around the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 738—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADEMARKS IN THE ECONOMY AND THE ROLE OF TRADEMARKS IN PROTECTING CONSUMER SAFETY, BY DESIGNATING THE MONTH OF AUGUST AS “NATIONAL ANTI-COUNTERFEITING AND CONSUMER EDUCATION AND AWARENESS MONTH”

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. COONS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. WARNOCK) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 738

Whereas public awareness is crucial to safeguard consumers and businesses from unsafe and unreliable products that, through illicit activity, threaten intellectual property rights, the economic market, and even the health and well-being of consumers;

Whereas Federal statutes such as the Act of July 5, 1946 (commonly referred to as the “Trademark Act of 1946” or the “Lanham Act”) (60 Stat. 427, chapter 540; 15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as the “Lanham Act”) and the Trademark Counterfeiting Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-473; 98 Stat. 2178) regulate the unlawful act of producing and selling counterfeit products;

Whereas the Lanham Act provided the foundation for modern Federal trademark protection, creating legal rights and remedies for brand owners suffering from trademark infringement, helping consumers make informed choices by reducing the amount of confusingly similar products, and making the marketplace more fair, competitive, and safe for all;

Whereas, according to the World Intellectual Property Organization, there was an estimated 64,400,000 active trademark registrations around the world in 2020, an 11.2 percent increase from the previous year;

Whereas counterfeit products undermine laws, including the Lanham Act, that ensure the safety of consumers, businesses, and brand owners against illegitimate products in the marketplace, from which criminal groups and bad actors are benefitting at the expense of the public and private sector;

Whereas counterfeiters use different online platforms to attract consumers to buy illegitimate goods, usually enticing consumers through cheaper prices;

Whereas the growth of both global commerce and electronic commerce has expedited the evolving problem because it has given third-party actors an enhanced opportunity to reach consumers that they may have not previously been able to reach;

Whereas the deceptive tactics of counterfeiters and their counterfeit products pose actual and potential harm to the health and safety of United States citizens, especially the most vulnerable consumers in society, such as senior citizens and children;

Whereas, according to the 2021 Special 301 Report issued by the Office the United States Trade Representative, counterfeit items often do not comply with regulated safety standards, and as a result, vast amounts of unsafe products are constantly circulating the market;

Whereas goods originating in China and Hong Kong account for approximately 80 percent of all global customs seizures of dangerous counterfeit goods, including foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and other goods;

Whereas many international criminals have used the pandemic to exploit the market with numerous counterfeits, and as a result, have defrauded United States citizens;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation has stressed the need to educate the healthcare industry, private organizations, and the public of the United States on the increased potential for counterfeit medical equipment that is used in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas counterfeit medical products pose a particular threat to the safety and health of consumers in the United States because the counterfeit product does not provide the same level of protection as an authentic article;

Whereas these dangers were elevated during the COVID-19 pandemic by significant trafficking in counterfeit personal protective equipment, medical devices, and COVID-19 treatments;

Whereas, according to the World Trade-mark review, “as of 25 March 2021, there have been 2,054 covid-19-related seizures, including counterfeit masks and medicines totaling in excess of \$47.2 million, with 265 arrests”;

Whereas, in September 2021, the Drug Enforcement Administration (“DEA”) issued its first Public Safety Alert in 6 years to warn the public about the alarming increase in the availability and lethality of fake prescription pills in the United States, pills that often contain deadly doses of fentanyl, and in 2021 the DEA seized a staggering 20,400,000 fake prescription pills;

Whereas counterfeit products threaten the United States economy and job creation, and according to United States Customs and Border Protection, counterfeiting and piracy cost businesses in the United States more than \$200,000,000,000 per year and has led to the loss of 750,000 jobs;

Whereas, in 2021, the United States Customs and Border Protection reported 20,252 counterfeit good seizures, with “an estimated manufacturer’s suggested retail price (MSRP) of over \$2.15 billion if the goods were authentic [, which] equates to about \$5.88 million in counterfeit goods seizures every day”;

Whereas the manufacturing, trade, and consumption of counterfeit products are on the rise;

Whereas, according to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as of 2020, at least 20 percent of counterfeit and pirated goods sold abroad displace sales in the United States, and of the \$143,000,000,000 sold of such goods, the United States economy suffers a loss of around \$29,000,000,000 per year;

Whereas businesses of all sizes collectively spend millions of dollars to protect and enforce their own brand and products by removing counterfeit products from both online and physical marketplaces;

Whereas businesses must devote resources to combating counterfeit products instead of using those resources to grow their business by hiring new employees and developing new products;

Whereas 1 of the most effective ways to protect consumers of the dangers of counterfeit products is through educational campaigns and awareness programs; and

Whereas organizations such as the Congressional Trademark Caucus, Federal enforcement agencies, the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center, and State enforcement agencies are actively working to raise awareness of the value of trademarks and the impact and harms caused by counterfeit products on both the national and State economies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the month of August 2022 as “National Anti-Counterfeiting and Consumer Education and Awareness Month”;

(2) supports the goals and ideals of National Anti-Counterfeiting and Consumer Education and Awareness Month to educate the public and raise public awareness about the actual and potential dangers counterfeit products pose to consumer health and safety;

(3) affirms the continuing importance and need for comprehensive Federal, State, and private sector-supported education and awareness efforts designed to equip the consumers of the United States with the information and tools needed to safeguard against illegal counterfeit products in traditional commerce, internet commerce, and other electronic commerce platforms; and

(4) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to combating counterfeiting by promoting awareness about the actual and potential harm of counterfeiting to consumers and brand owners and by promoting new education programs and campaigns designed to reduce the supply of, and demand for, counterfeit products.

SENATE RESOLUTION 739—AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF A DOCUMENT ENTITLED “COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE, 1867–2022”

Mrs. MURRAY (for Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. SHELBY)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 739

Resolved, That there be printed with illustrations as a Senate document a compilation of materials entitled “Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 1867–2022”, and that there be printed six hundred additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5190. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5191. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117-3, Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5192. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117-3, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5193. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. HASSAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 734, to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to provide for grants in support of training and education to teachers and other school employees, students, and the community about how to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report child sexual abuse among primary and secondary school students.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5190. Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. PETERS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 4543, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SECTION [ELL22383]. REQUIREMENT FOR INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Intragovernmental Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act”.

(b) **REQUIREMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, and the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives shall enter into 1 or more cybersecurity information sharing agreements to enhance collaboration between the executive branch and Congress on implementing cybersecurity measures to improve the protection of legislative branch information technology.

(2) **DELEGATION.**—If the President delegates the duties under paragraph (1), the designee of the President shall coordinate with appropriate Executive agencies (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code, including the Executive Office of the President) and appropriate officers in the executive branch in entering any agreement described in paragraph (1).

(c) **ELEMENTS.**—The parties to a cybersecurity information sharing agreement under subsection (b) shall jointly develop such elements of the agreement as the parties find appropriate, which may include—

(1) direct and timely sharing of technical indicators and contextual information on cyber threats and vulnerabilities, and the means for such sharing;

(2) direct and timely sharing of classified and unclassified reports on cyber threats and activities consistent with the protection of sources and methods;

(3) seating of cybersecurity personnel of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate or the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives at cybersecurity operations centers; and

(4) any other elements the parties find appropriate.

(d) **BRIEFING TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 210 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and periodically thereafter, the President shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives on the status of the implementation of the agreements required under subsection (b).

SA 5191. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117-3, Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 1, in the section heading, strike “**DECLARATION AND CONDITIONS**” and insert “**DECLARATION, CONDITIONS, AND RESERVATION**”.

In section 1, strike “declarations of section 2 and the condition in section 3” and insert “declaration of section 2, the conditions in section 3, and the reservation in section 4”.

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 4. RESERVATION.

The advice and consent of the Senate under section 1 is subject to the following reservation: Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty does not supersede the constitutional requirement that Congress declare war before the United States engages in war.

SA 5192. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution of ratification to Treaty Doc. 117-3, Protocols to the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on the Accession of the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2, strike paragraph (6) and insert the following:

(6) **SUPPORT FOR 2014 WALES SUMMIT DEFENSE SPENDING BENCHMARK.**—The Senate declares that all NATO members should spend a minimum of 2 percent of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on defense and 20 percent of their defense budgets on major equipment, including research and development, by 2024, as outlined in the 2014 Wales Summit Declaration.

SA 5193. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Ms. HASSAN)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 734, to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to provide for grants in support of training and education to teachers and other school employees, students, and the community about how to prevent, recognize, respond to, and report child sexual abuse among primary and secondary school students; as follows:

At the end, insert the following:

(b) **REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF EXPENDITURES.**—The Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) prepare a report that describes the projects for which funds are expended under section 105(a)(8) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106(a)(8)) and evaluates the effectiveness of those projects; and

(2) submit the report to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(c) **REPORT ON DUPLICATIVE NATURE OF EXPENDITURES.**—The Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) prepare a report that examines whether the projects described in subsection (b) are duplicative of other activities supported by Federal funds; and

(2) submit the report to the appropriate committees of Congress.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I have four 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 BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, August 2, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, August 2, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, August 2, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct an open hearing on a nomination.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS, MEDIA, AND BROADBAND

The Subcommittee on Communications, Media, and Broadband of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, August 2, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 2022

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 12 noon, Wednesday, August 3; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business