

and completed her Girl Scout Gold Award, which is achieved by only about 5 percent of Girl Scouts. And while she has big plans for her education, including graduate school, she doesn't intend to stop connecting young women with the information and skills they need to become involved at every level of government.

I am proud to recognize Kate for her accomplishments and leadership and have no doubt she will continue to play an integral role in bettering the Commonwealth.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:15 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 8294. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 144. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. WARNOCK).

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 8294. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-4684. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Proxy Voting Advice" (RIN3235-AM92) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 19, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4685. A communication from the Staff Director, U.S. Sentencing Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the compliance of federal district courts with documentation submission requirements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4686. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting,

pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Fisheries; Mariana Archipelago Bottomfish Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures" (RIN0648-BJ82) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4687. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Northeast United States; Atlantic Herring; Framework Adjustment 8" (RIN0648-BK11) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4688. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2021-2022 Biennial Specifications and Management Measures; Correction" (RIN0648-BJ74) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4689. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Salmon Bycatch Minimization" (RIN0648-BJ50) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4690. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; 2021 Harvest Specifications for Pacific Whiting, and 2021 Pacific Whiting Tribal Allocation" (RIN0648-BK25) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4691. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area" (RIN0648-XA291) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4692. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Other Rockfish in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area" (RIN0648-XA326) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4693. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Serv-

ice, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; IFQ Program; Modify Temporary Transfer Provisions" (RIN0648-BK41) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-4694. A communication from the Branch Chief of the Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Recreational Management Measures for the Summer Flounder Fishery; Fishing Year 2021" (RIN0648-BK32) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 15, 2022; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-165. A resolution adopted by the Senate of Louisiana urging and requesting the Federal Reserve Board, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration, and the office of financial institutions to refrain from enacting or adopting laws, rules, regulations, or guidance that restricts the ability of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or payment processors from offering products or services to the fossil fuel industry; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 203

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry contributes to the economy of the state and to the prosperity of its citizens; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry produces consumer-ready resources, continues to create thousands of jobs for our workforce, and remains committed to the safety of our communities and the preservation of the environment; and

Whereas, in recent years the fossil fuel industry has been unfairly denied financing by large lenders; and

Whereas, four of the six largest United States banks, Citigroup Inc., Goldman Sachs Group Inc., Morgan Stanley, and Wells Fargo and Company, have pledged over the past year to end funding for new drilling and exploration projects; and

Whereas, in order to be successful in the fossil fuel industry, businesses rely on banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions for funding. Therefore, be it.

Resolved that the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States and urges and requests the Federal Reserve Board, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration, and the office of financial institutions to refrain from enacting rules or regulations that restrict the ability of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or payment processors from offering products or services to the fossil fuel industry; and be it further.

Resolved that a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the

United States House of Representatives, each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the acting comptroller of the currency of the office of the comptroller of the currency, the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration Board, and the commissioner of the office of financial institutions.

POM-166. A resolution adopted by the Senate of Louisiana urging and requesting the Federal Reserve Board, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration, and the office of financial institutions to refrain from enacting or adopting laws, rules, regulations, or guidance that restricts the ability of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or payment processors from offering products or services to the fossil fuel industry; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 223

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry contributes to the economy of the state and to the prosperity of its citizens; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry produces consumer-ready resources, continues to create thousands of jobs for our workforce, and remains committed to the safety of our communities and the preservation of the environment; and

Whereas, in recent years the fossil fuel industry has been unfairly denied financing by large lenders; and

Whereas, several of the largest United States banks, Citigroup Inc., Goldman Sachs Group Inc., and Morgan Stanley, have pledged over the past year to end funding for new drilling and exploration projects; and

Whereas, in order to be successful in the fossil fuel industry, businesses rely on banks, credit unions, and other financial institutions for funding. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States and urges and requests the Federal Reserve Board, the office of the comptroller of the currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration, and the office of financial institutions to refrain from enacting rules or regulations that restrict the ability of banks, savings and loan associations, savings banks, credit unions, trust companies, or payment processors to offer products or services to the fossil fuel industry. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the secretary of the United States Senate and the clerk of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Louisiana delegation to the United States Congress, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the acting comptroller of the currency, the chairman of the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the director of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the National Credit Union Administration Board, and the commissioner of the office of financial institutions.

POM-167. A resolution from the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico supporting the congressional bill H.R. 7409, known as the "Territorial Relief Under Sustainable Transitions for Puerto Rico Act of 2022" (Trust for Puerto Rico

Act of 2022), introduced by Congressman Ritchie Torres, that would amend the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) in order to facilitate the termination of the Financial Oversight Board after certification of a balanced budget for two consecutive fiscal years; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 764

Over the past decades, Puerto Rico's economic growth has experienced a deceleration that has resulted in the loss of competition in the private sector and a severe financial crisis in the governmental sector.

The Island's economic recession began in 2006. However, it should be noted that the financial crisis precedes it, because previous government administrations issued debt amounting to billions of dollars to finance budget deficits, thus presenting to the Island the illusion of a balanced budget, as provided by our Constitution. It is worth noting that a \$45 billion debt was issued between 2000 and 2012. Approximately half of the money was used to finance budget deficits and to defray the government's payroll expense and spending.

We must remember that the financial crisis broke that started during the first decade of the 21st century led to the subsequent enactment of the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) and the creation of the Financial Oversight Board, hereinafter the "Board," for the purpose of managing Puerto Rico's finances.

Ever since PROMESA and the Board became effective in 2016, the government of Puerto Rico has maneuvered to meet the financial requirements imposed within this new reality. Under PROMESA, the territorial government must approve a balanced budget for four (4) consecutive fiscal years in order to require the termination of the Board. Given this scenario, it must be noted that, since the Board began operations, the first balanced budget was approved by the current Legislative Assembly for fiscal year 2021-2022.

In view of this context, and given the imposition of an antidemocratic body such as the Financial Oversight Board, Congressman RITCHIE TORRES started this initiative to amend PROMESA in order to reduce the required number of balanced budgets to four (4) to just two (2). Furthermore, this measure establishes that the Board shall be terminated 90 days after the certification of the second balanced budget. Thus, any ambiguity within the statute in effect regarding the Board's termination is eliminated.

This House of Representatives believes that the bill introduced by Congressman RITCHIE TORRES (H.R. 7409, better known as "Trust for Puerto Rico Act of 2022") provides a mechanism to restore power to the people of Puerto Rico, and consequently, to its democratically elected officials. Liberty and democracy are two pillars of our government and our goal must be to strengthen them; therefore, we are duty-bound to promote and support policies aimed at its attainment. It is time to raise our voices and join in any effort that seeks to restore the people of Puerto Rico's control and power over its finances as soon as possible.

For all of the foregoing, this House of Representatives expresses its firm support to congressional bill H.R. 7409, known as the "Territorial Relief Under Sustainable Transitions for Puerto Rico Act of 2022" (Trust for Puerto Rico Act of 2022), introduced by Congressman RITCHIE TORRES. This bill would amend the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) in order to facilitate the termi-

nation of the Financial Oversight Board after the certification of a balanced budget for two consecutive fiscal years.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico:

Section 1.—The House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico hereby expresses its firm support to congressional bill H.R. 7409, known as the "Territorial Relief Under Sustainable Transitions for Puerto Rico Act of 2022" (Trust for Puerto Rico Act of 2022), introduced by Congressman RITCHIE TORRES, that would amend the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) in order to facilitate the termination of the Financial Oversight Board after the certification of a balanced budget for two consecutive fiscal years.

Section 2.—A copy of this Resolution shall be translated into the English language and delivered to the President of the United States of America, Joseph R. Biden and the leadership of the United States Congress.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

POM-168. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress and Hawaii's congressional delegation to support legislation establishing medicare for all; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 201

Whereas, Hawaii's residents deserve high quality health care; and

Whereas, the economic vitality of Hawaii is closely linked to the physical well-being of its residents; and

Whereas, the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic led to record levels of unemployment and the loss of employer-sponsored health insurance for hundreds of thousands of Hawaii's workers; and

Whereas, according to a University of Michigan study published in 2010, Native Hawaiians are far more likely to suffer an early death in comparison to Caucasians; and

Whereas, people often delay needed medical treatments due to an inability to pay for health care costs, which further jeopardizes the health of those individuals; and

Whereas, these individuals are significantly more likely to develop serious illness if they contract COVID-19; and

Whereas, managed care and other market-based reforms have failed to contain health care costs, resulting in medical problems and cost burdens for working families; and

Whereas, under a single-payer health care system, nonmedical expenses nationwide could be reduced to approximately six to eight percent of total health care costs, saving more than one trillion dollars; and

Whereas, Medicare for All would provide national health insurance without copayments and deductibles for every person in the United States for all necessary medical care, including prescription drugs, hospital visits, surgical and outpatient services, primary and preventive care, emergency services, reproductive care, dental and vision services, and long-term care; now, therefore, Be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the United States Congress and Hawaii's congressional delegation are urged to support legislation establishing Medicare for All; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President of the United States Senate, and members of the Hawaii congressional delegation.

POM-169. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii affirming Hawaii's

ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 95

Whereas, the scientific consensus is clear that human activities are primarily responsible for accelerating global climate change, and that the climate crisis now represents one of the preeminent threats to global civilization; and

Whereas, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported in 2018 that we must achieve net zero in greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) by the middle of this century in order to have a reasonable chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius; and

Whereas, the IPCC released its Sixth Assessment Report from Working Group II, which was approved by one hundred ninety-five member states, in February 2022, and the summary for policy makers notes that there is high confidence that “the rise in weather and climate extremes has led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond their ability to adapt”; and

Whereas, the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, responded, “The IPCC is an atlas of human suffering . . . according to current commitment, global emissions are set to increase almost 14 percent . . . It will destroy any chance of keeping 1.5 alive . . . coal and other fossil fuels are choking humanity”; and

Whereas, the UN Human Rights Council in 2021 adopted landmark legislation, Resolution 48/13, recognizing a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right; and

Whereas, changes in Hawaii’s climate are already being felt, as evidenced by rising sea levels, coastal inundation, ocean warming as well as coral bleaching, heightened risk of wild fires, and increasing severe storms; and

Whereas, the entire community is impacted by the health and safety risks of fossil fuel expansion, particularly those who also face socioeconomic and health inequities, including low-income families, those experiencing homelessness, people of color and indigenous peoples, youth, seniors, those experiencing mental and physical disabilities, and people with health conditions; and

Whereas, youth and future generations have the most to lose from a lack of immediate action to stop fossil fuel expansion as they face major and lifelong health, ecological, social, and economic impacts from prolonged and cumulative effects of climate change, including food and water shortages, infectious diseases, and natural disasters; and

Whereas, the Paris Climate Agreement is silent on coal, oil, and gas, an omission with respect to the supply and production of fossil fuels (the largest source of GHGs) that needs to be collectively addressed by other means; and

Whereas, the Glasgow Climate Pact improved incrementally only calling for a phase down not a phase out of coal; and

Whereas, global governments and the fossil fuel industry are currently planning to produce about one hundred twenty percent more emissions by 2030 than what is needed to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and avert catastrophic climate disruption, and such plans risk undoing the work of the State to reduce GHG emissions; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry is currently claiming over fifty percent of coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic recovery funding from senior levels of government in

the G20, thereby siphoning away recovery funding badly needed by cities and other industries; and

Whereas, the construction of new fossil fuel infrastructure and expanded reliance on fossil fuels exposes communities to untenable risks to public health and safety at the local and global levels; and

Whereas, the economic opportunities presented by a clean energy transition far outweigh the opportunities presented by an economy supported by expanding fossil fuel use and extraction; and

Whereas, the community is committed, as part of the climate emergency response, to a just energy transition and to ambitious investments in the green infrastructure and industries that will create jobs and rapidly decarbonize the economy; and

Whereas, Hawaii recognizes that it is the urgent responsibility and moral obligation of wealthy fossil fuel producers to lead in putting an end to fossil fuel development and to manage the decline of existing production; and

Whereas, a new global initiative is underway calling for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty that would end new fossil fuel exploration and expansion, phase out existing production in line with the global commitment to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and accelerate equitable transition plans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that this body affirms the State’s ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the GHG reduction targets as called for by the IPCC, and pledges to meet its proportionate greenhouse gas reductions under the Paris Climate Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the State and each county are requested to formally endorse the call for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That the U.S. government is urged to support the initiative for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayor of each county.

POM-170. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the President of the United States to issue a presidential directive ordering federal agencies to report disaggregated Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget Statistical Directive No. 15; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 82

Whereas, racial and ethnic data play a critical role in identifying disparities, monitoring programs for civil rights compliance, informing public policy development, and guiding funding priorities; and

Whereas, the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs has adopted over thirty resolutions since 2005 that either cited disaggregated data in support of Native Hawaiian issues, honored Native Hawaiian-serving institutions and community members that contributed or safeguarded Native Hawaiian data, or urged government agencies at the federal,

state, and local levels to provide data disaggregating Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, including Resolutions 2020-42, 2019-46, 2013-16, 2012-12, 2010-20, and 2008-35; and

Whereas, the federal Office of Management and Budget revised Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 in 1997, separating the “Asian and Pacific Islander” category into the “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” categories; and

Whereas, numerous data reports at the local, state, and federal level continue to fail to report disaggregated Native Hawaiian data as detailed in “Data Justice: About Us, By Us, For Us,” issued by the Hawai’i Budget and Policy Center and Papa Ola Lokahi on March 5, 2021; and

Whereas, the importance of urging government agencies to improve data collection and reporting practices and access to disaggregated Native Hawaiian data has been recognized by the Legislature through the resolution titled, “Recognizing the importance of 21st Century Data Governance and Fact-Based Policymaking”, and by the City and County of Honolulu through the resolution titled, “Urging the State of Hawaii and the City and County of Honolulu to Disaggregate Racial Data Collection and Reporting Beyond Federal Minimum Standards”; and

Whereas, California Government Codes 8310.5 and 8310.7, explicitly require California state agencies to collect data for each major Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander group, including “Hawaiians”, separate from “Samoans”, “Tongans”, “Fijians”, and “Chamorro”; and

Whereas, Hawaii and California have released disaggregated Native Hawaiian COVID-19 case and death data that identified disparities between Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islander groups, which has contributed to the justification of more culturally tailored and effective services; and

Whereas, numerous federal agencies fail to utilize a “Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander” category when reporting data from critical surveys, such as the United States Department of Education’s Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey and the United States Department of Health and Human Services’ National Health Interview Survey, among others; and

Whereas, article II, section 1, clause 1, of the United States Constitution vests in the President the discretion to issue federal directives for the purpose of managing executive branch resources; and

Whereas, the Office of Management and Budget is an office within the Executive Office of the President of the United States; now, therefore, be it,

Resolved, by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the President of the United States is urged to issue a presidential directive ordering federal agencies to report disaggregated Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive No. 15; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States is urged to issue a presidential directive ordering federal agencies to take all appropriate steps to fully comply with Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive No. 15; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States; Director of Management and Budget; Deputy Assistant to the President and Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Senior Liaison; Secretary of Health and Human Services; Executive Director of the White House Initiative on Asian Americans, Native

Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders; Governor; Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs; and Office of the Mayor for each county.

POM-171. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the State and each county to adopt the Global Pact for the environment to achieve the United Nations Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, and to specifically adopt the United Nations sustainable development goals, numbers 13 through 17; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 94

Whereas, the State is recognized as a global partner and local leader in promotion of human rights and protection of the earth through its consistent acceptance of global standards that better serve our islands and the world; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is guided by traditional Kanaka Maoli values and emerging international human rights principles to generate positive policy encouraging prevention and precaution regarding the planet; and

Whereas, in September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the historic "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (2030 Development Agenda), which is a comprehensive, compassionate, creative, and courageous plan of action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity; and

Whereas, the 2030 Development Agenda includes seventeen sustainable development goals, one hundred sixty-nine targets, and two hundred thirty indicators upon which general agreement has been reached to measure, monitor, and mobilize to achieve these goals and targets; and

Whereas, goals 13 through 17 of the United Nations sustainable development goals are vital to protecting the State's land and people and should be adopted as local policy and governing principles for local government entities and other organizations; and

Whereas, goals 13 through 17 of the United Nations sustainable development goals are the following, respectively:

(1) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

(2) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development;

(3) Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

(4) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

(5) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development; and

Whereas, in December 2015, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also known as Conference of the Parties, adopted the Paris Agreement that further limited the allowable temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius to protect our Pacific neighbors; and

Whereas, Hawai'i continues to partner with other states, territories, and nation-states with the "We Are Still In" movement; and

Whereas, the Pacific islands in the Pacific Islands Forum for Oceania have undertaken creative campaigns to partner with the United Nations' specialized agency programs and funding, as well as participating in the United Nations' major forums, including the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable

Development, which focuses on the United Nations sustainable development goals; and

Whereas, the Global Pact for the Environment (Global Pact) is an initiative led by the hosts of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris to address the fragmented nature and inconsistent implementation of international environmental law by enumerating fundamental climate change principles in one legally binding framework for current and future generations for equity and equality; and

Whereas, the Global Pact will serve as a cornerstone in international human rights and environmental law and create a more coherent global environmental governance; and

Whereas, the Global Pact addresses the challenges posed by environmental degradation in the context of sustainable development and induces a greater degree of uniformity for environmental laws in all states; and

Whereas, the Global Pact consists of over two dozen articles that cover a variety of topics and ideas to consider for implementation, including:

(1) The right to an ecologically sound environment;

(2) The duty to take care of the environment;

(3) Integration and sustainable development;

(4) Intergenerational equity;

(5) Prevention;

(6) Precaution;

(7) Environmental damages;

(8) Polluter-pays;

(9) Access to information;

(10) Public participation;

(11) Access to environmental justice;

(12) Education and training;

(13) Research and innovation;

(14) The role of non-state actors and sub-national entities;

(15) The effectiveness of environmental norms;

(16) Resilience;

(17) Environmental non-regression;

(18) Cooperation;

(19) Armed conflicts;

(20) The diversity of national situations;

(21) Monitoring implementation of the Pact; and

(22) Other topics focusing on the Secretariat, signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, entry into force, denunciation, and depositary; and

Whereas, the Global Pact provides an agenda based upon the articles for grassroots and global action to generate the political will to protect the planet today and tomorrow; and

Whereas, the State desires to promote sustainable development where each generation can satisfy its needs without compromising the capability of future generations to meet their needs to respect the balance and integrity of the Earth's and Hawai'i's fragile ecosystem; and

Whereas, Hawai'i emphasizes the vital role of women to achieve the United Nations sustainable development goals and the necessity to promote gender equality and empowerment of wahine for global general well-being; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is already involved in international initiatives to protect the planet and the Oceania region by actively participating in many United Nations annual sessions and meetings and by partnering with United Nations specialized agencies, programs, and funds, including partnering with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and participating in the United Nations Environment Programme; and

Whereas, in Hawai'i, college, community, and capitol dialogues on the Paris Agree-

ment and the 2030 Development Agenda, among other climate change topics, continue to generate genuine insight that contributes to Voluntary Local Reviews, which are voluntary reports to the United Nations on local progress on implementing the United Nations sustainable development goals; and

Whereas, local opportunities for the State's youth to learn about and participate in climate change initiatives include opportunities at colleges and universities that provide input on achieving the Global Pact, with a focus on research and innovation, and participation in a Hawai'i human rights and resilience process; now, therefore, *Resolved*, By the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the State and each county are urged to adopt the Global Pact to achieve the United Nations Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, and to specifically adopt the United Nations sustainable development goals, numbers 13 through 17; and be it further

Resolved, That the Global Pact should be embraced and that protection of nature should be the centerpiece of the State's policies and practices; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, each member of Hawai'i's congressional delegation, Governor, and mayors of each county of Hawai'i.

POM-172. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to enactment of federal legislation allowing the general public 96 hours to examine bills or resolutions; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED for the Committee on Armed Services.

*Army nomination of Lt. Gen. Bryan P. Fenton, to be General.

*Marine Corps nomination of Lt. Gen. Michael E. Langley, to be General.

*Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Dagvin R. M. Anderson, to be Lieutenant General.

*Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. John P. Healy, to be Lieutenant General.

*Marine Corps nomination of Lt. Gen. David A. Ottignon, to be Lieutenant General.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Army nomination of Juan D. Magri, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Justin T. Wright, to be Major.

Army nomination of Benjamin R. Stone, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Dena R. Goble and ending with Jason P. Nageli,