

attending the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in Rapid City, SD, where he is pursuing a degree in electrical engineering. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Luke for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Ali, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

H.R. 7072. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7777. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2022 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7072. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7777. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2022 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

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-4402. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled "To clarify the application of the additional fees relating to certain H-1B and L petitions, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4403. A communication from the Chief, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee Increase" (RIN1651-AB40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4404. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act during fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4405. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Ganaxolone in Schedule V" ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA-990)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4406. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Methoxetamine (MXE) in Schedule I" ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA-568)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4407. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of N-Ethylhexedrone, alpha-Pyrrolidinohexanophenone, 4-Methyl-alpha-ethylaminopentiophenone, 4'-Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexiophenone, alpha-Pyrrolidinoheptaphenone, and 4'-Chloro-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone in Schedule I" ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA-495)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4408. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4409. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs, Department of Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4410. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics, Department of

Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-4411. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of General Arnold W. Bunch, Jr., United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4412. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Steven R. Rudder, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4413. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Cuban Assets Control Regulations" (31 CFR Part 515) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4414. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Updating EDGAR Filing Requirements and Form 144 Filings" ((RIN3235-AM15) (RIN3235-AM78)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4415. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "False Advertising, Misrepresentation of Insured Status, and Misuse of the FDIC's Name or Logo" (RIN3064-AF71) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-4416. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Revision of Fee Schedules; Fee Recovery for Fiscal Year 2022" (RIN3150-AK44) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-4417. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Prerinse Spray Valves" (RIN1904-AE30) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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-145. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to pass legislation that would allow farmers to petition the U.S. International Trade Commission to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients imported from Morocco; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 289

Whereas, Michigan's agricultural industry is vitally important to the state economy. As our nation's second most diverse agricultural system, it contributes more than \$104.7

billion in economic activity annually to the state. More than 800,000 people work in Michigan's agricultural industry, and care for nearly 10 million acres of land; and

Whereas, Fertilizer is a critical agricultural input that is utilized by farmers to provide nutrients to their land and maximize the productivity of their farms. Michigan farmers require access to fertilizers in order to nourish their land and maintain production levels; and

Whereas, The International Trade Commission (ITC) determined that the import of foreign fertilizers injured U.S. manufacturers. As a result, the ITC decided to impose a nineteen percent tariff on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients from Morocco. The tariffs, which were implemented in early 2021, significantly increased fertilizer prices; and

Whereas, Fertilizer prices in the United States are now at an all-time high. Fertilizer prices had already been increasing due to factors such as rising costs of raw materials and increased demand for inputs. With these tariffs in effect, farmers who were already struggling to compete with rising costs are now faced with an increased financial burden and uncertain future; and

Whereas, Meanwhile, the U.S. continues to rely on imported fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. For example, more than 95 percent of potash, one of the key components found in fertilizer, is currently imported from outside the U.S.; and

Whereas, Michigan contains the only commercial deposit of natural potash in the U.S. and the highest quality natural potash deposit in the world. The Michigan Legislature recently provided an investment of \$50 million to establish potash extraction infrastructure in Michigan. Once completed, this project will help increase domestic supply of this critical mineral, thereby strengthening and securing the supply of high-quality potash for Michigan farmers, in addition to providing hundreds of full-time jobs and boosting Michigan's economy. This will be crucial for the Michigan agricultural industry, as significant supply shortages and skyrocketing costs continue to burden Michigan farmers; and

Whereas, Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would allow a process for farmers to petition the ITC to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. With the price of fertilizer on the rise, this would help alleviate costs for farmers, as Morocco is one of the top five exporters of fertilizer to the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge Congress to pass legislation that would allow farmers to petition the ITC to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients imported from Morocco; and be it further

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

POM-146. 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 degrada-

tion 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 Agreement 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 initiative 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, be it

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 Hawaii's congressional delegation, Governor, and mayors of each county of Hawaii.

POM-147. 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, and be it further

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-148. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii denouncing Rus-

sia's actions causing a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and urging the United States Congress to take concrete action to support Ukrainian refugees and to increase the refugee limits for the United States and increase funding related to those efforts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 178

Whereas, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has prompted two million Ukrainians to flee the country as of March 8, 2022, and the number is expected to grow even higher as Russia continues its siege tactics of indiscriminately bombing cities; and

Whereas, in only the first week of the conflict, more than one million people had fled Ukraine, in comparison it took over two years for that many people to leave Syria; and

Whereas, as of March 8, 2022, the 2022 invasion of Ukraine by Russia has caused at least 1,335 civilian casualties in Ukraine, according to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and

Whereas, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' statistics are based off confirmable casualties, the number is likely several times higher as many of Ukraine's largest cities under control of the Ukrainian government are subject to relentless bombing campaigns from long-distance artillery as well as air strikes from the Russian military and it is difficult if not impossible to confirm some of the deaths; and

Whereas, Russia has begun to use siege style tactics where cities are surrounded from all sides and shelled repeatedly, such as in the port town of Mariupol, and while Russia has promised to open civilian corridors to allow for civilians to leave these cities, several times when they have done so they have broken the ceasefire and shelled the civilian corridors resulting in civilian casualties; and

Whereas, for many of the civilians living in these areas, staying in their homes is not an option as intense bombing campaigns by Russia have caused water, power, and energy disruptions, leaving these civilians stuck in homes with no electricity, running water, or heat in freezing temperatures; and

Whereas, many of these, civilians have fled from areas of the country with most of the fighting such as the north, east, and south, and have headed to the western part of the country which has been relatively untouched by the fighting; and

Whereas, cities such as Lviv in the western part of Ukraine near its borders with the European Union are bursting at the seams with internally displaced people, and its mayor Andriy Sadovyi has requested international help as the city is currently housing two hundred fifty thousand internally displaced people from other parts of Ukraine, and at least fifty thousand people transit through its railway stations a day; and

Whereas, the vast majority of refugees are women, children, and the elderly as Ukraine has banned men ages eighteen to sixty from leaving the country due to a mass mobilization of soldiers; and

Whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of March 8, 2022, Poland has received 1,204,403 refugees, Hungary has received 191,348 refugees, Romania has received 143,000 refugees, Slovakia has received 140,745 refugees, the Czech Republic has received more than one hundred thousand refugees, and Moldova has received 82,762 refugees, with other countries receiving fewer refugees; and

Whereas, according to the UN Refugee Agency, as of March 31, 2022, Poland has received 2,384,814 refugees, Romania has received 623,627, Moldova received 390,187 refugees, Hungary has received 374,535 refugees,

and Slovakia has received 292,039 refugees; and

Whereas, countries such as Moldova, which is one of the poorest countries in Europe, need more international support to deal with the large number of refugees crossing the border from Ukraine; and

Whereas, although United States President Biden has stated that the United States will accept one hundred thousand refugees, the United States needs to do more to help the refugee crises as countries like Poland, Romania, and Moldova are taking in a disproportionate amount of Ukrainian refugees compared to the rest of the world; and

Whereas, the United States needs to take more concrete steps to help Ukrainian refugees such as increasing humanitarian aid to western parts of Ukraine that are dealing with an influx of refugees from the other parts of the country and countries dealing with large numbers of Ukrainian refugees; and

Whereas, recognizing that the United States has taken some steps towards helping the refugee crisis, such as allowing Ukrainians who arrived in the United States on or prior to March 1, 2022, to apply for temporary protected status; and

Whereas, the United States should further help by taking in refugees from Ukraine, similar to how refugees from Afghanistan were taken in, and the United States should also increase the limit of how many refugees it can take in to allow for the resettlement of Ukrainians; and

Whereas, more help should be given to the Ukrainian government and countries housing refugees as soon as possible, and plans should be made on how to deal with this crisis in the longer term as there does not seem to be an end in sight; 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 strongly and forcefully denounces the Russian Federation and its President Vladimir Putin for the blatant targeting of civilians by the Russian military and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, which makes evacuating civilians from the warzone even more difficult; and be it further

Resolved, That this body urges the United States Congress to take concrete actions to help with the refugee crisis facing Ukraine and its European neighbors by increasing material support to refugees, both those internally displaced, such as those who have fled to the relatively safe western part of Ukraine, and those who have fled the country, by sending monetary support and supplies to Ukraine and its neighbors who have accepted large numbers of refugees; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States President and Congress are urged to take an active role in assisting the crisis by raising the U.S. Refugee Admissions and Refugee Resettlement Ceilings, making a stronger effort at resettling more Ukrainian refugees into the United States, and allocating more funding in order to support those efforts; and be it further

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

POM-149. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii affirming Hawaii's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 108

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 (GHG) emissions 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 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 United Nations Human Rights Council in 2021 adopted landmark legislation, Resolution 48/13, recognizing that 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 GHG) that needs to be collectively addressed by other means; and

Whereas, the Glasgow Climate Pact provided for incremental improvements, 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 Group of Twenty, 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 expose 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 efforts to end 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, the House of Representatives concurring, that this body affirms the State's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and greenhouse gas reduction targets as called for by the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 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 United States government is urged to support the initiative for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent 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-150. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii denouncing Russia's actions causing a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and urging the United States Congress to take concrete action to support Ukrainian refugees and to increase the refugee limits for the United States and increase funding related to those efforts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 185

Whereas, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has prompted two million Ukrainians to flee the country as of March 8, 2022, and the number is expected to grow even higher as Russia continues its siege tactics of indiscriminately bombing cities; and

Whereas, in only the first week of the conflict, more than one million people had fled Ukraine, in comparison it took over two years for that many people to leave Syria; and

Whereas, as of March 8, 2022, the 2022 invasion of Ukraine by Russia has caused at least 1,335 civilian casualties in Ukraine, according to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and

Whereas, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' statistics are based off confirmable casualties, the number is likely several times higher as many of Ukraine's largest cities under control of the Ukrainian government are subject to relentless bombing campaigns from long-distance artillery as well as air strikes from the Russian military and it is difficult if not impossible to confirm some of the deaths; and

Whereas, Russia has begun to use siege style tactics where cities are surrounded from all sides and shelled repeatedly, such as in the port town of Mariupol, and while Russia has promised to open civilian corridors to allow for civilians to leave these cities, several times when they have done so they have broken the ceasefire and shelled the civilian corridors resulting in civilian casualties; and

Whereas, for many of the civilians living in these areas, staying in their homes is not an option as intense bombing campaigns by Russia have caused water, power, and energy disruptions, leaving these civilians stuck in homes with no electricity, running water, or heat in freezing temperatures; and

Whereas, many of these civilians have fled from areas of the country with most of the fighting such as the north, east, and south, and have headed to the western part of the country which has been relatively untouched by the fighting; and

Whereas, cities such as Lviv in the western part of Ukraine near its borders with the European Union are bursting at the seams with internally displaced people, and its mayor Andriy Sadovyi has requested international help as the city is currently housing two hundred fifty thousand internally displaced people from other parts of Ukraine, and at least fifty thousand people transit through its railway stations a day; and

Whereas, the vast majority of refugees are women, children, and the elderly as Ukraine has banned the men ages eighteen to sixty from leaving the country due to a mass mobilization of soldiers; and

Whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of March 8, 2022, Poland has received 1,204,403 refugees, Hungary has received 191,348 refugees, Romania has received 143,000 refugees, Slovakia has received 140,745 refugees, the Czech Republic has received more than one hundred thousand refugees, and Moldova has received 82,762 refugees, with other countries receiving fewer refugees; and

Whereas, according to the UN Refugee Agency, as of March 31, 2022, Poland has received 2,384,814 refugees, Romania has received 623,627, Moldova received 390,187 refugees, Hungary has received 374,535 refugees, and Slovakia has received 292,039 refugees; and

Whereas, countries such as Moldova, which is one of the poorest countries in Europe, need more international support to deal with the large number of refugees crossing the border from Ukraine; and

Whereas, although United States President Biden has stated that the United States will accept one hundred thousand refugees, the United States needs to do more to help the refugee crises as countries like Poland, Romania, and Moldova are taking in a disproportionate amount of Ukrainian refugees compared to the rest of the world; and

Whereas, the United States needs to take more concrete steps to help Ukrainian refugees such as increasing humanitarian aid to western parts of Ukraine that are dealing with an influx of refugees from the other parts of the country and countries dealing with large numbers of Ukrainian refugees; and

Whereas, recognizing that the United States has taken some steps towards helping the refugee crisis, such as allowing Ukrain-

ians who arrived in the United States on or prior to March 1, 2022, to apply for temporary protected status; and

Whereas, the United States should further help by taking in refugees from Ukraine, similar to how refugees from Afghanistan were taken in, and the United States should also increase the limit of how many refugees it can take in to allow for the resettlement of Ukrainians; and

Whereas, more help should be given to the Ukrainian government and countries housing refugees as soon as possible, and plans should be made on how to deal with this crisis in the longer term as there does not seem to be an end in sight; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, the House of Representatives concurring, that this body strongly and forcefully denounces the Russian Federation and its President Vladimir Putin for the blatant targeting of civilians by the Russian military and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, which makes evacuating civilians from the warzone even more difficult; and be it further

Resolved, That this body urges the United States Congress to take concrete actions to help with the refugee crisis facing Ukraine and its European neighbors by increasing material support to refugees, both those internally displaced, such as those who have fled to the relatively safe western part of Ukraine, and those who have fled the country, by sending monetary support and supplies to Ukraine and its neighbors who have accepted large numbers of refugees; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States President and Congress are urged to take an active role in assisting the crisis by raising the U.S. Refugee Admissions and Refugee Resettlement Ceilings, making a stronger effort at resettling more Ukrainian refugees into the United States, and allocating more funding in order to support those efforts; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayors of each county.

POM-151. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee strongly supporting the completion of the secure border wall across our nation's southern border and strongly urging the United States Congress to immediately act to fund the construction of such border wall without delay; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 652

Whereas, the security of our nation's borders and the safety of our citizens are paramount to protecting the American way of life; and

Whereas, it is essential to the welfare of our nation that illegal immigration cease; and

Whereas, we should continue to safeguard our borders by completing the construction of the secure border wall on the southern border of the United States; and

Whereas, illegal immigrants who cross the southern border are not required to receive a vaccination against COVID-19; and

Whereas, it is known that at least eighteen percent of illegal immigrants who cross the southern border of the United States are infected with COVID-19 and are contributing to this country's national health crisis; and

Whereas, the members of this General Assembly have consistently taken steps to address illegal immigration within the borders

of our great State and now wish to urge the United States Congress to address illegal immigration by completing the construction of the border wall: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Twelfth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate Concurring, that we strongly support the completion of the secure border wall across our nation's southern border and strongly urge the United States Congress to immediately act to fund the construction of such border wall without delay; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and each member of the Tennessee Congressional delegation.

POM-152. A memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Colorado urging the United States Congress to authorize forwarding funding to make a one-time appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SENATE MEMORIAL NO. 22-002

Whereas, The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) operates the Higher Education Grant Program (grant program) as authorized by the federal "Act of November 2, 1921", commonly referred to as the "Snyder Act", 25 U.S.C. sec. 13; and

Whereas, Numerous Indian tribal governments provide college financial assistance and scholarships from the grant program directly to Indian college students through the federal "1975 Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act", Pub. L. 93-638, or through the federal "Tribal Self-governance Act of 1994", Pub. L. 103-413; and

Whereas, The federal government routinely operates under continuing resolutions. As such, grant program funding is delayed; consequently, college scholarship and financial assistance payments and institutional disbursements are delayed, which is problematic for many Indian college students who depend on these funds to pay for tuition, books, room, and board; and

Whereas, There is precedent for forward funding of federal Indian education programs. BIE-funded schools, including schools receiving funding pursuant to 25 U.S.C. sec. 1810 and tribally controlled colleges and universities receiving funding pursuant to 25 U.S.C. sec. 1810, are forward funded; and

Whereas, Forward funding of the BIE will make grant program funds available for obligation on July 1 of any given fiscal year, and the funds will remain available until September 30 of the succeeding fiscal year; and

Whereas, Congress may authorize forwarding funding and make a one-time appropriation of such sums, as necessary, to forward fund the BIE grant program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

That we, the members of the Colorado Senate strongly urge Congress to forward fund the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program as authorized by the federal "Act of November 2, 1921"; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be sent to the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives; the Secretary of the United States Senate; each member of Colorado's congressional delegation; Melvin Baker, Chairman of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe; Manuel Heart, Chairman of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; and Jonathan Nez, President of the Navajo Nation.

POM-153. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey commemorating the appointment of Ketanji Brown Jackson as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION No. 139

Whereas, On April 7, 2022, the United States Senate voted, on a bipartisan basis, to confirm Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as the first black woman United States Supreme Court justice; and

Whereas, The confirmation of Judge Jackson's appointment is a historic occasion for the United States and for the institution of the Supreme Court which, for the first time in its 233 year history, and appointment of 116 justices, will have its first black woman Associate Justice; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's nomination for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Joseph R. Biden was prompted by the announcement of Justice Stephen Breyer, for whom Judge Jackson clerked, that he would retire at the close of the current Supreme Court term; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's distinguished judicial career began with her work as a jurist, which commenced with her nomination by President Barack Obama, and confirmation and appointment by a bipartisan Senate in 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson observed, in a notable 2019 opinion granting a Department of Justice administrative stay request, that "Presidents are not kings;" and

Whereas, Judge Jackson went on to be confirmed with bipartisan support to the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in 2021; and

Whereas, Prior to, and continuing for a portion of her judicial career, Judge Jackson also served as a Vice Chair and Commissioner on the United States Sentencing Commission beginning in 2010 and continuing until 2014 where, as a Commissioner, Judge Jackson voted, among other noteworthy actions, to apply retroactively the provision of the 2010 Fair Sentencing Act, which addressed the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine crimes; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's numerous other accomplishments include her academic success at Harvard University, from which she was graduated *magna cum laude*, and at Harvard Law School, from which she was graduated *cum laude*, and her service as a public defender, making her the first federal public defender to serve on the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, Following her confirmation on April 7, 2022, Judge Jackson will be sworn in following the retirement of Justice Bryer at the end of the current Supreme Court term; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This house commemorates the appointment of Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly to the Governor, to each member of New Jersey's congressional delegation, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and the President and Secretary of the United States Senate.

POM-154. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey commemorating the appointment of Ketanji Brown Jackson as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION No. 139

Whereas, On April 7, 2022, the United States Senate voted, on a bipartisan basis, to

confirm Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as the first black woman United States Supreme Court justice; and

Whereas, The confirmation of Judge Jackson's appointment is a historic occasion for the United States and for the institution of the Supreme Court which, for the first time in its 233 year history, and appointment of 116 justices, will have its first black woman Associate Justice; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's nomination for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Joseph R. Biden was prompted by the announcement of Justice Stephen Breyer, for whom Judge Jackson clerked, that he would retire at the close of the current Supreme Court term; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's distinguished judicial career began with her work as a jurist, which commenced with her nomination by President Barack Obama, and confirmation and appointment by a bipartisan Senate in 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson observed, in a notable 2019 opinion granting a Department of Justice administrative stay request, that "Presidents are not kings;" and

Whereas, Judge Jackson went on to be confirmed with bipartisan support to the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in 2021; and

Whereas, Prior to, and continuing for a portion of her judicial career, Judge Jackson also served as a Vice Chair and Commissioner on the United States Sentencing Commission beginning in 2010 and continuing until 2014 where, as a Commissioner, Judge Jackson voted, among other noteworthy actions, to apply retroactively the provision of the 2010 Fair Sentencing Act, which addressed the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine crimes; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's numerous other accomplishments include her academic success at Harvard University, from which she was graduated *magna cum laude*, and at Harvard Law School, from which she was graduated *cum laude*, and her service as a public defender, making her the first federal public defender to serve on the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, Following her confirmation on April 7, 2022, Judge Jackson will be sworn in following the retirement of Justice Bryer at the end of the current Supreme Court term; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This house commemorates the appointment of Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly to the Governor, to each member of New Jersey's congressional delegation, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and the President and Secretary of the United States Senate.

POM-155. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina applying to the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution limited to proposing amendments that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 3205

Whereas, the founders of our constitution empowered state legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of our people—particularly for the generations to come—by proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States through a convention of the states under Article V for the purpose of restraining these and related abuses of power. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Application for calling a convention of the states

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of South Carolina, by this joint resolution, hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.

Distribution of copies

SECTION 2. The Clerks of the South Carolina House of Representatives and the South Carolina Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the South Carolina Congressional Delegation, and the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, attesting to the enactment of this joint resolution by the South Carolina General Assembly and requesting cooperation.

Joint resolution constitutes a continuing application

SECTION 3. This joint resolution constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

Time effective

SECTION 4. This joint resolution takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

POM-156. A resolution adopted by the Council of the County of Maui, affirming the county of Maui's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-157. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to hiring in Congress; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 3487. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-123).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 4136, An original bill to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of