(D) the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

(e) ACTION BY THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of submission of the report under subsection (d), the Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior, shall incorporate, to the extent practicable, the recommendations of the working group to improve the United States Drought Monitor in accordance with section 12512 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 5856).

(f) TERMINATION.—The working group shall terminate on the date that is 90 days after the date on which the report is submitted under subsection (d).

SEC. 7. ALIGNMENT OF FARM SERVICE AGENCY AND FOREST SERVICE DROUGHT RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of submission of the report under section 6(d), the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency and the Chief of the Forest Service shall enter into a memorandum of understanding to better align drought response activities of the Farm Service Agency and the Forest Service (referred to in this section as the ''agencies'').

(b) CONTENTS.—The memorandum of understanding entered into under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a commitment to better align practices of the agencies with respect to determining the severity of regional drought conditions;

(2) a strategy for amending those determinations to ensure consistent policy with respect to drought response in cases where the agencies are making inconsistent determinations within the same spatial scale;

(3) an agreement to utilize, to the extent practicable, the United States Drought Monitor in making those determinations; and

(4) an agreement to provide consistent information to grazing permittees, operators, and other stakeholders affected by determinations relating to drought.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 80—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2023 AS ''HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE MONTH'' OR '''ŌLELO HAWAI'I MONTH''

Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 80

Whereas the Hawaiian language, or 'Ōlelo Hawai'i—

(1) is the Native language of Native Hawaiians, the aboriginal, Indigenous people who—

(A) settled the Hawaiian archipelago as early as 300 A.D., over which they exercised sovereignty; and

(B) over time, founded the Kingdom of Hawai'i; and

(2) was once widely spoken by Native Hawaiians and non-Native Hawaiians throughout the Kingdom of Hawai'i, which held one of the highest literacy rates in the world prior to the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1893 and the establishment of the Republic of Hawai'i;

Whereas the Republic of Hawai'i enacted a law in 1896 effectively banning school instruction in 'Ōlelo Hawai'i, which led to the near extinction of the language by the 1980s when fewer than 50 fluent speakers under 18 years old remained;

Whereas, since the 1960s, Native Hawaiians have led a grassroots revitalization of their Native language, launching a number of historic initiatives, including—

(1) 'Aha Pūnana Leo's Hawaiian language immersion preschools;

(2) the Hawaiian language immersion program of the Hawai'i State Department of Education; and

(3) the Hawaiian language programs of the University of Hawai'i system; and

Whereas the Hawaiian language revitalization movement inspired systemic Native language policy reform, including—

(1) the State of Hawai'i recognizing 'Ōlelo Hawai'i as an official language in the Constitution of the State of Hawai'i in 1978;

(2) the State of Hawai'i removing the 90-year ban on teaching 'Ōlelo Hawai'i in public and private schools in 1986;

(3) the enactment of the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.) in 1990, which established the policy of the United States to preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages; and

(4) the State of Hawai'i designating the month of February as '''Ōlelo Hawai'i Month'' to celebrate and encourage the use of the Hawaiian language: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 2023 as ''Hawaiian Language Month'' or '''Ōlelo Hawai'i Month'';

(2) commits to preserving, protecting, and promoting the use, practice, and development of 'Ōlelo Hawai'i in alignment with the Native American Languages Act (25 U.S.C. 2901 et seq.); and

(3) urges the people of the United States and interested groups to celebrate 'Ōlelo Hawai'i with appropriate activities and programs to demonstrate support for 'Ōlelo Hawai'i.

SENATE RESOLUTION 81—RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEANS FOR THE SENATE TO PROVIDE ADVICE AND CONSENT REGARDING THE FORM OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT RELATING TO PANDEMIC PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. THUNE, Mr. MULLIN, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. CRAMER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 81

Whereas clause 2 of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States empowers the President ''by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur'';

Whereas without appropriate and meaningful consultation with the Senate—

(1) the requirement for Senate advice and consent to treaties remains unfulfilled; and

(2) in some cases, executive agreements, political agreements, and other arrangements have been improperly used by the Executive branch to circumvent the appropriate review of significant agreements by Congress;

Whereas as an appropriate exercise of the advice and consent power entrusted to the Senate, the Senate may refuse to consider legislative measures intended to authorize or appropriate funds to implement international agreements which, in the opinion of the Senate, constitute treaties under the Constitution of the United States to which the Senate has not given its advice and consent to ratification;

Whereas clause 2 of section 5 of article I of the Constitution of the United States, grants plenary power to the Senate to ''determine the Rules of its Proceedings'';

Whereas an international agreement should take the form of a treaty requiring Senate advice and consent and should be transmitted by the President to the Senate for the Senate's consideration and approval if—

(1) the agreement involves commitments or risks affecting the nation as a whole;

(2) the agreement is intended to affect State laws;

(3) the agreement will not take effect until after subsequent legislation is enacted by Congress;

(4) similar agreements were subjected to the advice and consent of the Senate;

(5) similar agreements are typically subject to the approval of national legislatures in other countries;

(6) Congress has expressed a preference regarding its involvement in such type of agreement;

(7) the agreement involves a high degree of formality;

(8) the agreement is not routine, is not expected to have a short duration, and does not need to be promptly concluded; or

(9) if the agreement is intended to implement an existing treaty or make technical amendments to an existing treaty, the relevant Senate committee has previously indicated that such implementation or amendments are significant enough to require submission to the Senate for its advice and consent:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Resolution may be cited as the ''World Health Organization Pandemic Treaty Implementation Resolution''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Resolution is for the Senate, as the Article I branch of the United States Government that is entrusted with the Advice and Consent power under clause 2 of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States, to establish, through the use of the rulemaking authority of the Senate, a means for determining the form that an international agreement, protocol, legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force, signed by the President or by his designee, shall take and to which the President intends the United States to become a Party or to otherwise be bound under international law, in whole or in part.

SEC. 3. DECLARATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Exercising the rulemaking authority of the Senate, the Senate declares, under clause 2 of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States, that any international convention, agreement, protocol, legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force relating to pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response drafted by the intergovernmental negotiating body of the World Health Assembly that—

(1) is intended to be adopted pursuant to Article 19 or any other provision of the Constitution of the World Health Organization; and

(2) establishes significant international commitments by the United States under the authority of World Health Assembly Decision SSA2(5) or any related decision,