

(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 HAWAII 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. BARASSO, 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,

meets 1 or more of the factors set forth in the last clause of the preamble, indicating that such agreement should take the form of a treaty requiring Senate approval.

(b) **LIMITATION OF AGREEMENT.**—The Senate declares that any agreement described in subsection (a)—

(1) involves a significant political and economic commitment of the United States to foreign countries; and

(2) does not legally bind the United States until after—

(A) the President transmits such agreement to the Senate for its consideration as a treaty, subject to the applicable constitutional advice and consent procedures; and

(B) the Senate provides its consent to such treaty through a resolution of ratification.

#### SEC. 4. ADVICE.

(a) **REFERRAL.**—Any agreement described in section 3(a) that is transmitted to the Senate pursuant to section 3(b)(2)(A) shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate for its consideration.

(b) **CONSULTATION WITH THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE SENATE.**—

(1) **CONSULTATIONS DURING NEGOTIATIONS.**—The Secretary of State, or the designee of the Secretary, shall—

(A) at the request of the Chair or the Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, meet with any or all Members of the Committee regarding—

(i) negotiating objectives;

(ii) the status of negotiations in progress; and

(iii) the nature of any potential changes to the laws of the United States or the administration of such laws that may be recommended to Congress to carry out—

(I) an agreement described in section 3(a); or

(II) any requirement of, amendment to, or recommendation under, such agreement; and

(B) consult closely and on a timely basis with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(2) **CONSULTATIONS BEFORE SIGNING AGREEMENT.**—Before signing an agreement described in section 3(a), the President shall—

(A) consult closely, and on a timely basis, with the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) keep such members fully apprised of the measures other nations have taken to comply with the provisions of such agreement that are to take effect on the date on which such agreement enters into force.

(c) **DESIGNATED SENATE ADVISORS.**—

(1) **DESIGNATION.**—The Secretary of State—

(A) shall designate not fewer than 2 members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, on a bipartisan basis, to serve as Senate advisors to the negotiations regarding an agreement described in section 3(a); and

(B) may designate additional members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate as Senate advisors, after consultation with the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee.

(2) **CONSULTATIONS WITH DESIGNATED CONGRESSIONAL ADVISORS.**—During negotiations regarding an agreement described in section 3(a), the Secretary of State or an officer of the Department of State who has been confirmed to such position by the Senate and designated by the Secretary, shall consult closely and on a timely basis (including immediately before initialing any agreement) with, and keep fully apprised of the negotiations, the Senate advisors designated pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) **ACCREDITATION.**—Each Senator designated as a Senate advisor pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be accredited by the Sec-

retary of State on behalf of the President as an official advisor to the United States delegation to any relevant international conferences, meetings, and negotiating sessions relating to an agreement described in section 3(a).

#### SEC. 5. CONSENT.

(a) **SUBMISSION OF TREATY TO THE SENATE.**—An international convention, agreement, protocol, legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force relating to pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response described in section 3(a) shall not become effective with respect to the United States until after the President, not later than 60 days after such agreement is signed, submits to the Senate—

(1) such agreement, including all related materials, annexes, and other relevant documents; and

(2) a certification that—

(A) the materials submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) constitute the totality of such agreement in question; and

(B) the adoption of the treaty is in the vital national security interest of the United States.

(b) **DECLARATION.**—Exercising the rule-making authority granted to the Senate under clause 2 of section 5 of article I of the Constitution of the United States, the Senate declares that it shall not be in order for the Senate to consider any bill, any joint or concurrent resolution, any amendment to such bill or amendment, or any conference report authorizing or providing budget authority to implement, in whole or in part, any international pandemic preparedness, prevention, and response convention, agreement, protocol, legal instrument, or agreed outcome with legal force of the World Health Assembly, the purpose of which is to implement, in whole or in part, an agreement described in section 3(a).

(c) **SUNSET.**—This section shall remain in effect until the date on which the President submits the agreement and certification required under subsection (a) to the Senate as a treaty for its constitutional advice and consent.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 82—CONGRATULATING THE NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION ON ITS 85TH ANNIVERSARY AND COMMENDING THE DEDICATION SHOWN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AND CONTINUED SERVICE PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION

Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. LUJAN, Ms. WARREN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. SANDERS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

#### S. RES. 82

Whereas, in 1938, a group of employees in Wisconsin banded together to eliminate political influence in the jobs of those employees as revenue collectors, marking the beginning of the National Treasury Employees Union (referred to in this preamble as “NTEU”);

Whereas that group persisted for 14 years and finally won civil service protections, leading to the establishment of the professional workforce at the Internal Revenue Service that exists today;

Whereas, in 1972, NTEU signed the first negotiated bargaining agreement of NTEU, which developed a shared set of responsibilities for managers and bargaining unit employees that were designed to improve the workforce and achieve the mission of the Internal Revenue Service;

Whereas, since that initial agreement, NTEU has promoted new and innovative workplace policies that benefit Federal employees and agencies, such as alternative work schedules and telework policies;

Whereas NTEU—

(1) serves as a powerful voice for the members of NTEU and for Federal employees in general;

(2) has successfully sought to promote and defend Federal service as a noble calling involving a variety of challenging and rewarding professions; and

(3) has fought tirelessly to ensure that Federal employees are free from discrimination, politicization, and retaliation for disclosing Federal Government waste, fraud, and abuse;

Whereas the work of NTEU and the knowledge and skills of the highly trained individuals represented by NTEU who work for the Federal Government contribute significantly to the greatness and prosperity of the United States;

Whereas NTEU has grown to represent approximately 150,000 employees from 34 different Federal agencies, and the members of NTEU, among other things—

(1) collect the revenue that funds the Federal Government;

(2) help protect the borders of the United States;

(3) ensure that individuals in the United States have clean air and water;

(4) protect consumers, investors, bank depositors, and agriculture commodity traders;

(5) serve the beneficiaries of important health and social programs and ensure the safety of food and drugs in the United States; and

(6) protect and preserve the national parks and public lands of the United States;

Whereas the mission of NTEU, to help create workplaces in which every Federal employee is treated with dignity and respect, has been met by the efforts of NTEU to—

(1) advocate for fair pay and benefits;

(2) negotiate for work-life balance initiatives; and

(3) ensure a merit-based, nonpartisan civil service;

Whereas, whether advocating on Capitol Hill, at the bargaining table, or in workplaces across the United States, NTEU continues to make history through its accomplishments; and

Whereas, in 2023, NTEU is celebrating its 85th anniversary: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the National Treasury Employees Union on its 85th anniversary; and

(2) commends—

(A) the work of the National Treasury Employees Union; and

(B) the members of the National Treasury Employees Union for their outstanding contributions to the United States.

### SENATE RESOLUTION 83—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 6 THROUGH 10, 2023, AS “NATIONAL SCHOOL COUNSELING WEEK”

Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. COLINS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. KING, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr.