



STOP CLIMATE CHAOS SCOTLAND BRIEFING: CLIMATE CHANGE BILL STAGE 2 AMENDMENTS

Stop Climate Chaos Scotland (SCCS) has welcomed the constructive and thorough scrutiny process of the Climate Change Bill at Stage 1. We are encouraged by the clear message from the Committee that the Bill could go further in taking urgent action and that it should set a net zero target.

Therefore, we support the Committee’s finding that while it *“supports the general principles [of the Bill] ... several significant issues need to be addressed and provisions require strengthening to ensure Scotland fully contributes to meeting the challenge of limiting temperature rises to 1.5degrees.”* (p166)

This briefing outlines the coalition’s position on relevant amendments. We also support the briefing provided by Scottish Environment LINK.

SCCS Priority Amendments

Amendment number(s)	Section	Amendment type	SCCS comment and position
1, 1B	1	Net-zero target	<p>SCCS supports amendments 1B and 1.</p> <p>Stop Climate Chaos Scotland has consistently called for a net-zero target to be set in this Bill, understanding that a net-zero target sends a powerful international message about Scotland’s climate ambition, and domestically that all sectors of the economy will need to make significant changes.</p> <p>It is clear from the CCC’s advice, and previous work by WWF/Vivid that a net-zero target for Scotland is not just necessary but feasible and achievable. The coalition has been calling for net-zero by 2045, under the existing inventory, and welcomes the cross-party agreement that a net-zero target should now be set in this Bill.</p>
6, 92	3	2030 target	<p>The IPCC ‘Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C’ makes clear that urgent action over the next decade is crucial. The Tyndall climate centre’s report on Scotland’s role in delivering the Paris Agreement calculated that, without rapidly accelerating emissions reductions, Scotland will have used our fair share of the 2°C carbon budget in less than 10 years.</p>

			<p>SCCS has called for a reduction in emissions by 80% by 2030, under the existing inventory, a higher level of ambition than the level proposed by the CCC - it is therefore disappointing there are no Stage 2 amendments which exceed the CCC level.</p> <p>However, as a fallback, SCCS encourages MSPs to vote for either amendment that increases ambition over the Bill as introduced, and we hope MSPs consider returning with amendments at Stage 3 that go beyond the CCC advice and would support stronger action over the next decade, in line with the IPCC advice.</p> <p>It is clear the Committee want to have a discussion about which inventory should be used. SCCS want to see this issue clarified in legislation, and legislative safeguards put in place, regardless of which inventory the Committee decide to use.</p>
111	After Section 11	Housing Emissions Target	<p>SCCS supports amendment 111.</p> <p>SCCS has long supported a target for improving the energy efficiency of all existing homes to at least an EPC 'C' banding by 2030. Increase the scale and pace of Scotland's domestic energy efficiency programmes would cutting climate emissions from homes more quickly, and give proper effect to the 2015 designation of energy efficiency as a National Infrastructure Project.</p> <p>The Scottish Government's Energy Efficient Scotland Routemap sets an all homes target for 2040, but this is too late for climate change and fuel poverty purposes. The Scottish Government is currently consulting on an earlier target date, and the Parliament has already voted in favour of a 2030 target date. Emerging evidence from the Existing Homes Alliance suggests that an accelerated programme can be delivered in response to the climate emergency, if firms in the supply chain are given clear direction and support to expand their skills base.</p> <p>While the wording of the amendment does not immediately reflect the EPC 'C' objective, we understand that an amendment of this nature would currently be out of scope of the Bill We would encourage MSPs to vote for this amendment, and require the Scottish Government to return at Stage 3 with more appropriate wording for giving Scotland's Energy Efficiency Scotland programme a legislative basis.</p>
76, 147	19	Finance information in Climate Plan annual progress reports	<p>SCCS strongly supports amendment 76 SCCS strongly supports amendment 147</p> <p>SCCS believes the Bill should do more to ensure that the Scottish Government's financial budgets are pulling in the same direction as our climate change targets.</p> <p>Amendment 76 requires Ministers to include cost and benefit information in the Climate Plan.</p>

			<p>Amendment 147 would also ensure that on an annual basis, in the annual monitoring reports, Ministers reported on the expenditure attached to the implementation of each policy in the most recent Climate Change Plan.</p> <p>These would give a clear guide as to whether Ministers were delivering on their spending commitments set out in the Climate Plan, and also would allow comparison with the impact of the policies on emissions, providing evidence for parliamentary scrutiny about whether spending on a policy could be relaxed or needed to be increased.</p> <p>The Stage 1 Report says:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “656. The Committee recommends the Scottish Government bring forward amendments to section 19 to require each Climate Change Plan to include an economic analysis of the estimated costs and benefits to be delivered by the plan. This should specify the detail of the costs to be incurred by the Scottish Government and the public sector for each policy and proposal and provide an indication of the estimated costs to the private sector. This analysis should be updated in the annual monitoring reports.”
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Other key amendments

Amendment number(s)	Section	Amendment type	SCCS comment and position
97 104 54		Establishing the Paris Agreement 1.5°C goal in the Bill	<p>SCCS strongly supports amendment 97 SCCS strongly supports amendment 104</p> <p>Humanity’s actions have already warmed the planet by approximately 1°C since pre-industrial times, and we are already seeing the impacts of this, in Scotland and around the world with more extreme and erratic weather patterns.</p> <p>Even an increase in global average warming to 1.5°C cannot be regarded as “safe” but it still poses significantly fewer threats than 2°C. Limiting warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1.3 billion fewer people exposed to extreme heatwaves ● 60 million fewer people exposed to droughts. ● The chance to protect up to 30 per cent of coral reefs versus the near certainty of destroying all of them – an ecosystem on which up to a billion people depend.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an ice-free Arctic only once every 100 years as opposed to every 10 years, with implications for Arctic wildlife and peoples. <p>SCCS wishes to see the importance of the 1.5°C temperature target appear on the face of the Bill. SCCS therefore strongly supports amendments 97 and 104. SCCS also notes that amendment 54 includes mention of 1.5, however we strongly support amendment 95 which would pre-empt this.</p> <p>What the Stage 1 Report says:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “the environmental and social impacts of the difference between 1.5oC and 2oC are very significant” (p63) - “The Committee recommends the Bill include an explicit reference to the temperature the targets are seeking to achieve. The Committee recommends this should be 1.5oC...” (p68)
Climate Change Plan			
100, 130, 131, 132, 137, 134, 138, 139 135 140 1	Section 19	Policies required in Climate Change Plans	<p>There is a need to rapidly and urgently convert the cross-party agreement that climate targets should be strengthened into accelerated policy delivery. The Scottish Government has committed to publishing a revised Climate Change Plan within 6 months of Royal Assent, and this Plan will need to include new, accelerated and more ambitious policy action.</p> <p>SCCS welcomes the constructive suggestions for new policies from opposition party MSPs, and we would hope to see a constructive response from the Scottish Government, as well further continued suggestions from both MSPs and Government as the Bill progresses.</p> <p>100 proposes procurement rules for public bodies purchasing electric vehicles 130 proposes improved access to electric vehicle charging for those in tenements 132 proposes increased financial spending on energy efficiency 134 proposes procurement rules for public bodies purchasing ultra-low emission vehicles 135 proposes Ministers setting out policies regarding the banning of fracking and extraction of other unconventional oil and gas reserves 137 proposes the establishment of an efficiency fund to support mitigation measures on farms 138 proposes tightened building standards requiring all new homes to be heated from renewable energy 139 proposes new policy to support district heating 140 proposes the banning of petrol and diesel vehicles in low emission zones and city centres</p> <p>The Stage 1 Report notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The Committee received a wealth of evidence during its consideration of the Bill regarding the policy proposals that stakeholders believe should be included in the next Climate

			<p>Change Plan. In particular, it heard about the urgency required to strengthen policies in the agriculture and transport sectors, and the opportunities around heating and buildings”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “The Committee recommends that the Scottish Government consider the amount of evidence it has received on policies and proposals which stakeholders believe will contribute to meeting more ambitious climate change targets in updating the current climate change plan.” (p153)
46	19	Climate Change Plan within 6 months of Royal Assent	<p>SCCS welcomed the Government’s announcement that they will be updating the Climate Change Plan within 6 months of Royal Assent, one of the key recommendations of the Committee’s Stage 1 report.</p> <p>On the understanding that an updated Climate Change Plan would comply with the provisions in the amendment, SCCS supports amendment 46, which would in our view effectively put the Government’s commitment into legislation.</p>
110, 124		Zero-carbon infrastructure	<p>SCCS strongly supports amendment 110 SCCS strongly supports amendment 124</p> <p>It is vital that our infrastructure investments reflect our climate change commitments. So that we are developing the infrastructure needed to transition our economy towards climate neutrality, and so that we avoid locking ourselves into high-carbon projects that will need to be written off early or become stranded assets.</p> <p>The proportion of capital investment that is going towards zero- and low-carbon projects needs to increase, and there is no time now for high-carbon projects. Amendment 110 would create a process that sets targets for this in future years. Amendment 124 would require each Infrastructure Investment Plan to be assessed for its climate impact, and would allow Ministers to appoint another body (e.g. the CCC or a Scottish Infrastructure Commission) to carry out the assessment independently.</p> <p>Chris Stark, giving evidence on 14 May “<i>I would like to see decisions about infrastructure provision, here in Scotland and across the UK, made in light of the net zero target.</i>”</p> <p>Professor Jim Skea, giving evidence on 28 May “<i>My top-line message on policy is that investment in infrastructure and skills will be important.</i>”</p>
Climate justice, fair & safe budget			
91, 93, 103, 113, 141		Climate justice principles	<p>SCCS Strongly supports amendments 91, 93, 103, 113, and 141</p> <p>Climate justice recognises that the impacts of climate change disproportionately affect the poorest,</p>

			<p>most vulnerable, and those who have done the least to cause the problem.</p> <p>These principles of climate justice come from the work of the Mary Robinson Climate Justice Foundation, set up by the former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote</p> <p>Mary Robinson Foundation states that their principles “ are rooted in the frameworks of international and regional human rights law and do not require the breaking of any new ground on the part of those who ought, in the name of climate justice, to be willing to take them on.”</p> <p>This amendment would require future Scottish Ministers to have regard to the principles as they carry out their functions under the Act, and would send an important signal as to Scotland’s understanding of our moral obligation to act on climate change in a fair and just way.</p> <p>What the Stage 1 Report says:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>“The Committee considers climate justice requires further focus to ensure Scotland has the necessary structures in place to engage and support the most vulnerable through the period of transition, as well as a responsibility to developing nations”</i> - In the conclusions section: <i>“Climate change is an intergenerational justice issue. As a developed country, which has benefited economically from previous emissions, Scotland has a responsibility to lead on action to ensure, in so far as it can, future generations inherit a world that is sustainable”</i>
<p>95, 54, 96, 55, 98, 99, 70</p>	<p>5, 6, 17</p>	<p>Fair and safe emissions budget</p>	<p>SCCS strongly support amendments 95, 96, 98, 70 SCCS support amendments, 55, 99 SCCS only supports amendment 54 if amendment 95 falls</p> <p>These amendments improve the definition of the “fair and safe emissions budget”, established by the 2009 Act, and includes the relevant body to consider that budget in their regular advice.</p> <p>Both amendments 95 and 54 include reference to limiting the global temperature rise to the goals of the UN climate agreements - thereby defining ‘safe’. However SCCS recommends amendment 95 over 54, as this strengthens the definition to include reference to the principles of equity and of common but differentiated responsibility which are established in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and in the Paris Agreement - thereby defining ‘fair’.</p> <p>Including reference to equity and common but differentiated responsibility would enshrine</p>

			Scotland's commitment to recognise and act in accordance with our historic contribution to climate change by acting faster than developing nations - as noted in the Committee's Stage 1 report: <i>"The Committee recognises that Scotland has a larger responsibility for global warming as a developed nation and recommends that the Scottish Government continue to focus its work on how Scotland should account for its fair share globally"</i>
Just Transition			
113, 114, 115 154, 143, 144, 150, 151	After Section 15, 16, 19	Just Transition Commission	<p>Achieving our emissions reductions targets must be done in keeping with the principles of a just transition - enhancing social justice, protecting workers and communities, and creating a fairer and more equal society in the low carbon economy.</p> <p>SCCS has welcomed the Scottish Government's decision to establish a Just Transition Commission. It is now important to establish this on a statutory basis in order to give it the status and independence needed to carry out these functions effectively and help drive the changes needed, for the duration of the climate targets laid out in the Bill. This would not preclude setting up the Commission before the Bill becomes an Act, as the precedent of the Poverty and Inequality Commission shows.</p> <p>In his evidence to the committee, Dave Moxham from the STUC stated that the commission was a key way to bridge the gap between the idea and the delivery, and to engage with key institutions, such as the national investment bank, local authorities and enterprise agencies. He proposed that <i>"...the commission should be in legislation, because that would be a statement of future intent. It should be suitably independent, because that would make it operate more effectively."</i></p>
154	Long title	Just Transition Commission in long title	Strongly supports
75, 83, and 86	19,	Just Transition principles	<p>An alternative set of Just Transition principles are included in amendment 91, 'Climate justice principles' ZA1 (f).</p> <p>SCCS recommends the wording in amendment 91, however supports this amendment in the event that amendment 91 is not passed.</p>

Technical amendments			
116, 126, 47,	After Section 17, Schedule,	Section 36	<p>Strongly supports</p> <p>Section 36 of the 2009 Climate Act requires Scottish Ministers to “<i>lay a report before the Scottish Parliament setting out proposals and policies to compensate in future years for the excess emissions</i>” when targets are missed.</p> <p>However, the Climate Change Bill as introduced removes this power - meaning there would no longer be a duty on the Government to respond to missed targets with increased action. This would be particularly worrying as we move towards stronger targets.</p> <p>Amendment 47 would reverse the removal of Section 36 from the original act. Amendment 116 would clarify the role of this provision within the context of the Bill.</p>
122	After Section 18	Consumption emissions	<p>Strongly supports</p> <p>The 2009 Act established a requirement to produce a report on emissions attributable to Scottish consumption of goods and services, Scotland’s Carbon Footprint Report, which is also a National Performance Framework Indicator. Crucially, this includes emissions associated with the imports of goods and services from overseas, which are not accounted for in the annual ‘Scottish greenhouse gas emissions’ report.</p> <p>While Scotland’s domestic production emissions have been falling, emissions embedded in imported goods and services have been increasing . The CCC’s net-zero report notes this trend and states that “actions that the UK can take to reduce its consumption emissions could be as effective in tackling climate change as actions to reduce territorial emissions.”</p> <p>In order to better understand what is driving Scotland’s consumption emissions and how to tackle them, the Bill should require a report to be laid before Parliament each year outlining progress and listing the most significant goods and services contributing to Scotland’s consumption emissions, as in done in Sweden, and require Ministers to lay a statement in Parliament alongside the report detailing the actions taken to reduce consumption emissions.</p>

International development			
108	5	Include consideration of impacts on developing countries to target setting criteria	<p>Strongly support</p> <p>For this Bill to adequately reflect the need for action on this global issue, it must include mechanisms to ensure that Scotland’s action on climate change is commensurate with its responsibility to act, and with the needs of developing countries. This amendment will require Ministers to consider the international impacts of climate change on the global south when reviewing targets.</p> <p>At present, there is no requirement to consider these impacts in this legislation. However, there does include requirement to consider its impacts on poorer and deprived communities [2B(1){g}], and rural and island communities [2B(1){h}]. As climate change is a global issue, a particular threat to developing countries, and action on climate change is determined by international agreements which are informed by assessment of the impact on developing countries, it is appropriate that Scottish Ministers must also consider these impacts when revising targets under this Bill.</p>
152, 127		Climate Change Plans should lay out policies and plans to support international climate adaptation	<p>These amendments put support for climate finance on a statutory footing. The Scottish Government currently provides climate finance through its climate justice fund. As it stands, this fund is committed to in each Parliament. However, this fund is a vital part of Scotland implementing the Paris Agreement, and this Bill was introduced to enshrine Paris in Scottish law. Article 9 of the Paris Agreement requires developed countries to provide climate finance to developing countries to support adaptation and mitigation. Therefore, Scottish support to climate finance should be included in legislation.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is essential that this finance is spent in a transparent way that aligns with poverty alleviation targets, the SDGs and the temperature goals of the Paris Agreement. A recent inquiry by the UK Parliament IDC found that the UK invests heavily in fossil fuels in developing countries, including through UK Export Finance and DFID. This is a clear incoherence, and the IDC concluded that “any financial support for fossil fuels... ODA or non-ODA... undermines the Government’s International Climate Finance spend”.</p> <p>Though Scottish climate finance is mostly spent by the UK Government, the Scottish Government does currently spend £3m per year through its climate justice fund. This is a very important contribution that the Scottish Government makes to global efforts. It is essential that it is spent appropriately and incoherencies like this do not develop. Therefore, these amendments would also</p>

			<p>ensure that spending by the Scottish Parliament abroad is aligned with global agreements on climate change, and support low-carbon development.</p> <p>The existing Climate Change Act includes provision for Government to support climate change adaptation in Scotland. This is a vital part of addressing climate change, as even holding global temperature increases to 1.5C will require adaptation. However, the Act does not include commitments to support adaptation internationally, nor to help countries develop low-carbon economies. Such an important contribution to global efforts to tackle climate change should be put into legislation to prevent these commitments being easily repealed by future Governments. Amendments are required to protect this important contribution to climate finance into the future, and to ensure this is spent appropriately.</p> <p>In her evidence to the committee in May last year, Cabinet Secretary Roseanna Cunningham said <i>“We were one of the first sub-state contributors to the UN climate justice fund and I know that the UN was very grateful for that, because it was able to use Scotland as an example precisely for the reasons that you have laid out.”</i></p>
128		<p>Climate Change Plan should lay out how Scotland will share technology and expertise with developing countries to enhance their capacity to tackle climate change</p>	<p>This amendment proposes to put a commitment in the Climate Change Bill to supporting developing countries in adaptation and mitigation through the transfer for technology and expertise. Articles 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement detail the requirement for developed countries to support developing countries by sharing technology and expertise through capacity building.</p> <p>This Bill was introduced to implement the Paris Agreement in Scottish law. This amendment therefore seeks to enshrine this aspect of the Paris Agreement in the Climate Change Bill.</p> <p>At present, the Climate Change Act does not include any provisions for how Scotland will support global efforts to challenge climate change, with the exception of its emissions reduction targets, and the commitment that these will be set in line with the “fair and safe” principle set out by the UNFCCC. This amendment is needed to ensure that the whole of the Paris Agreement is enshrined in law, and to formalise the requirement for developed countries to support developing countries in climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>Through implementation of its ambitious legislation and policies over the last decade, Scotland has developed particular knowledge and expertise in implementing ambitious greenhouse gas emissions reductions. In keeping with its commitment to the Paris Agreement, Scotland must have the responsibility of sharing this with developing countries.</p>
129, 153		<p>Climate Change Plan must take a</p>	<p>These amendments relate specifically to the principle of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD). This principle is about ensuring that domestic policies are aligned with and contribute to international goals and policies. It is also about ensuring that appropriate</p>

		policy coherence approach	<p>mechanisms are in place to scrutinise the potential negative impacts of domestic policies on achieving international development. These amendments require the Climate Change Plan to report on the potential negative impacts of domestic policies internationally, and to clarify what steps have been taken to mitigate these negative impacts.</p> <p>There is currently no requirement to consider the potential negative impacts that policies implemented in the Climate Change Plan could have on international development or global action to tackle the climate emergency. For example, a policy could realistically require increased import of high emitting goods, which would serve Scotland emissions reduction targets, but negatively impact upon the emission targets of other countries. Depending on the production of those goods, they could also negatively impact upon the development of that country. An amendment is required to ensure that a PCSD approach is taken to developing climate policy; that potential international impacts are scrutinised, and mitigation measures detailed in the climate change plan.</p> <p>The existing legislation should be amended to require ministers to consider the positive contribution of domestic policies on other countries achieving sustainable development, and ensure that policies do not negatively impact on the ability of other countries to achieve their Paris Agreement commitments. These amendments would require this under the law, and report on this in the Climate Change Plan.</p>
58, 59	6, 8	Aviation Multiplier	<p>SCCS strongly supports these amendments</p> <p>The 2009 Act established the power for Ministers to set an aviation multiplier, accounting for the additional impact of emissions at high altitudes. However, the multiplier was set at one and needs urgent review. These amendments create a requirement for Ministers, as part of their regular requirement to seek advice from the relevant body, to seek advice on the level at which the aviation multiplier should be set.</p>
94,		Additions to target setting criteria	<p>SCCS supports this amendment</p> <p>94 adds public health to the list of criteria. SCCS strongly supports this. Unimpeded climate change will carry serious public health consequences, and many climate change mitigation actions (e.g. better insulated homes or cleaner transport) have a public health benefit.</p>
64, 65	14	Stronger assumption against credits	<p>SCCS supports these amendments</p> <p>These amendments further strengthen the presumption against the use of international emissions credits to achieve Scotland's climate targets. Morally, Scotland should not be paying other countries to reduce emissions so that we can continue to pollute. Economically, all projections suggest that international credits will be very expensive in the 2040s, so cutting emissions domestically will be more cost-effective and creates more economic opportunities through developing climate-neutral businesses and technologies.</p>

49		Increased climate-agriculture policy from Scottish Government	<p>SCCS supports this amendment</p> <p>Agriculture is an area where the CCC have regularly said that the Scottish Government needs to introduce more policy to support farmers to reduce emissions across their activities. Farmers in Scotland are already on the front line of climate change. Research by WWF Scotland showing that severe weather, of the type that will become ever more frequent in Scotland with rising global temperatures, cost farmers £161m in 2018. Many farmers have already taken action to help tackle climate change, from installing wind turbines, anaerobic digesters or through greater precision in the application of fertiliser. However, these types of actions, which both help tackle climate change and improve efficiency for the farmer, are not yet commonplace across the board. In particular there continues to be over application of nitrogen fertilisers with negative consequences for climate emissions, water quality and farm expenditure. SCCS therefore strongly supports the intention of amendment 49 to press for more agriculture policy action from the Scottish Government.</p> <p>SCCS would also like to see the creation of a Nitrogen Balance Sheet for Scotland which would provide the basis for charting progress in the more efficient use of nitrogen across the economy. The Scottish Government recently made the welcome announcement that it would undertake a first Nitrogen Balance Sheet for Scotland, however we hope to see this repeated in future years and targets set so that we can chart our progress.</p> <p>SCCS understands and supports the intention behind the parts of amendment 49 that would require whole farm greenhouse gas emission reporting (also included in amendment 101). We support the intention of giving individual climate-friendly farmers credit for all the activities that they are doing on a farm to tackle climate change, whether those activities are accounted for in the agricultural section of the greenhouse gas emission statistics or elsewhere. We understand that there may be concerns about the best way to give farmers this credit, and that future farm support programmes may be a better place than greenhouse gas accounting. However, we hope amendment 49 will be supported and that these issues can be dealt with at stage 3.</p>
125 Claudia Beamish		Climate impact assessment for all legislation	<p>SCCS supports this amendment</p> <p>This amendment would require Ministers to produce a statement alongside every piece of legislation, setting out its impact on climate emissions and whether it is consistent with the targets in this Climate Act. Just as a Financial Memorandum is required alongside all legislation, setting out the financial impacts of that Bill, this would reflect that climate change is a cross-cutting issue that cuts across all legislation areas, and all legislation should have adequate climate reporting.</p>

Marshaled list (only featuring amendments on which SCCS has a position)

Section	Amendment Number	SCCS Position
Before Section 1	91	Strongly support
Before Section 1	104	Strongly support
Section 1	1	Strongly support
Section 3	92	Strongly support
Section 5	93	Strongly support (follows from amendment 91)
Section 5	94	Strongly support
Section 5	108	Strongly support
Section 5	95	Strongly support
Section 5	54	SCCS supports only if 95 falls
Section 5	96	Strongly support
Section 6	55	Strongly support
Section 6	58	Strongly support
Section 6	97	Strongly support
Section 6	98	Strongly support
Section 8	19	Strongly support
After Section 11	110	Strongly support
After Section 11	111	Strongly support
Section 14	65	Support

After Section 15	113	Strongly support
After Section 15	114	Strongly support
After Section 17	116	Support
After Section 18	122	Strongly support
After Section 18	124	Strongly support
After Section 18	125	Support
Section 19	46	Support
Section 19	127	Strongly support
Section 19	128	Strongly support
Section 19	129	Strongly support
Section 19	138	Support
Section 19	139	Support
Section 19	100	Support
Section 19	130	Support
Section 19	134	Support
Section 19	140	Support
Section 19	136	Support
Section 19	137	Support
Section 19	132	Support
Section 19	135	Support
Section 19	141	Strongly support

Section 19	76	Strongly support
Section 19	75	Support
Section 19	103	Strongly support
Section 19	143	Strongly support
Section 19	49	Support
Section 19	147	Strongly support
Section 19	151	Strongly support
Section 19	83	Support
After Section 19	152	Strongly support
After Section 19	153	Strongly support
Long Title	50	Support
Long title	154	Strongly support