

2024 *on* NATIONAL YOUTH STATEMENT on CLIMATE

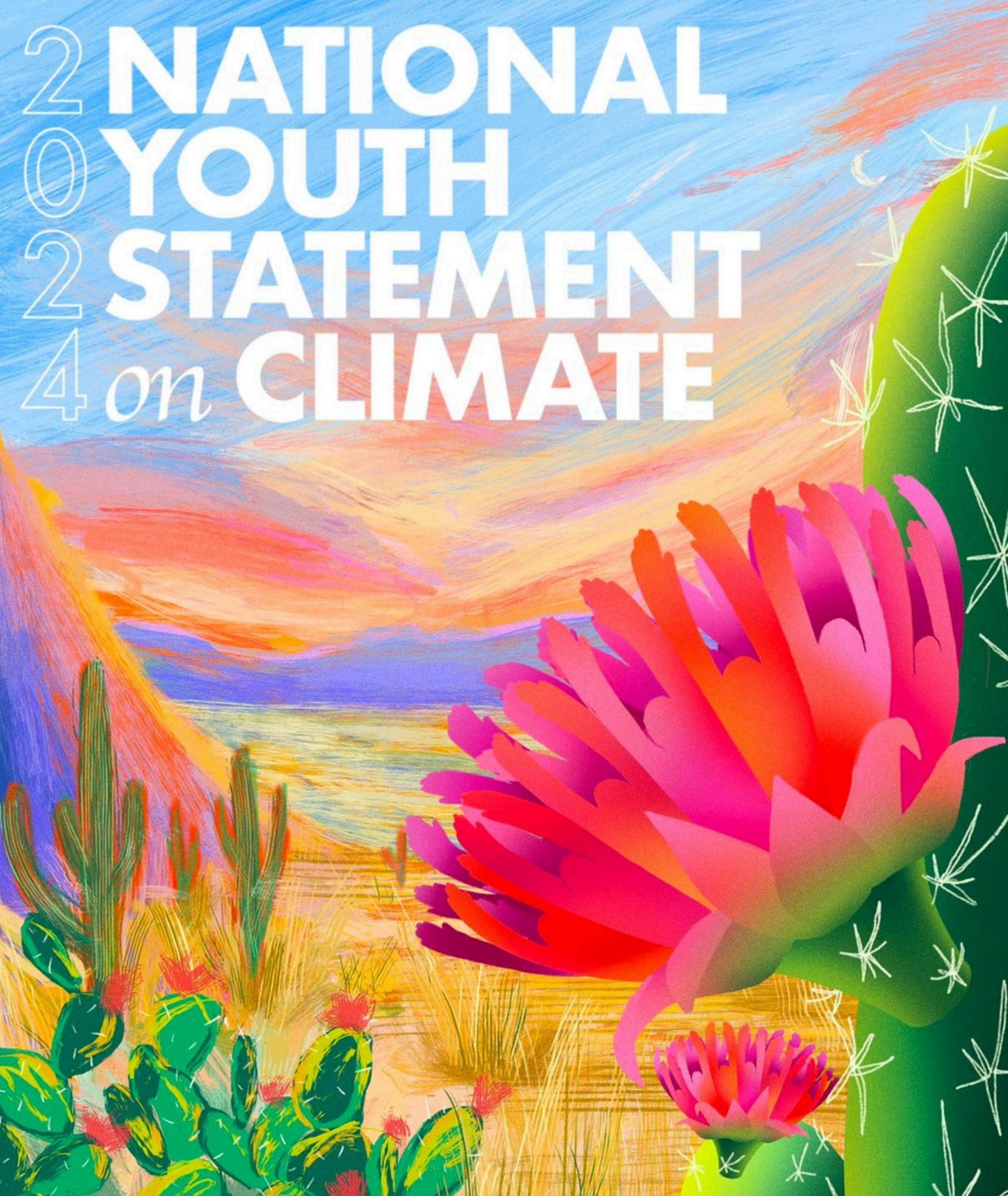


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PREFACE

This document was crafted with input from over 150 youth representing over 100 different youth organizations and 35 US States through a democratic process that included thorough research, debate, and extensive peer review. While there are no sources included in the document itself, a comprehensive list of sources associated with each demand can be made available for any interested parties. The numbers used to label the demands and sub-actions, as well as any bolding and italicization, have been included to improve legibility and do not imply hierarchy between any of the demands. For more information about LCOY USA or this statement, please reach out to secretariat@lcoyusa.com.

WHAT IS LCOY USA?

The Local Conference of Youth (LCOY) USA is the country's official UN-endorsed national youth climate conference. As an organizing body under YOUNGO, the youth constituency of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), LCOY USA is a youth-led initiative that culminates in an annual conference where delegates come together to craft the National Youth Statement (NYS) on climate. LCOY represents a national version of the international Conference of Youth (COY), which takes place immediately before the Conference of Parties (COP), the annual UN Climate Change Conference.

LCOY aims to ensure young people are empowered and their voices are represented in decision-making surrounding national and international climate policy. The Conference also seeks to reduce fragmentation and enhance coordination across the US climate movement by bringing together youth representatives from diverse communities and organizations nationwide.

From September 13th-15th, 2024, at Arizona State University's Global Futures Laboratory, LCOY USA convened over 150 young people (14-35 years old) from across the country, carefully selected for their leadership in the climate movement. Delegates engaged in educational panels on current research, negotiation trainings, and policy workshops before participating in deliberative dialogues to create the 3rd ever National Youth Statement on Climate.

OVERVIEW OF THE YOUTH STATEMENT

This Statement provides key policy recommendations, called demands, from young people to US policymakers and implementers. After consensus is reached and the NYS is adopted, it is presented to various offices of the US government, US climate negotiators, and is incorporated into the Global Youth Statement which informs world leaders at COP. It starts with a preamble that leads into young peoples' top demands on policies and practices concerning mitigation, adaptation, climate finance, and youth inclusion efforts.

PREAMBLE

Acknowledging that the Conference that conceived this document took place on unceded O'Odham and Piipaash peoples' native land, and recognizing that this is only one of the over 500 recognized, yet underrepresented, Indigenous communities in the United States;

Honoring the Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), immigrants, frontline communities, people with disabilities, LGBTQIA+, and low-income and working-class youth participants who joined us at LCOY USA 2024, as well as those unable to attend but whose experiences are reflected in the statements and demands below;

Recognizing that young people, considered anyone up to the age of 35 per the UNFCCC definition, are valuable knowledge holders and must be included as partners and leaders in the Just Transition;

Asserting that the below demands require free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous People when their community, resources, and cultures are impacted by decisions;

Noting the importance of creating a youth declaration in the US, in the form of a National Youth Statement, listing equitable and just demands for all communities affected by climate change;

Recognizing the need for meaningful youth participation in climate action dialogues, policy-making, and implementation in the United States of America as stated in the ACE Action Plan (Decisions 23/CP.27 and 22/CMA.4);

Claiming our right to a livable Earth and sustainable future; an equitable and urgent phase-out of fossil fuels complemented with a just transition for frontline communities; and proactive, well-funded climate adaptation activities at home and abroad;

And emphasizing with certainty that not only the future, but the present, belongs to the youth, we demand:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Youth Inclusion: *Establish* a National US Youth Office, complementary to the Global Youth Issues Office, where young people act as inter-agency liaisons in climate decision-making and implementation processes in Congress, EPA, NOAA, Office of Global Change, and the White House;

Youth Inclusion: *Mandate* that the Office of Global Change produce an annual report on youth inclusion in climate policy, highlighting how youth priorities are collected and integrated in key positions and implementation strategies;

Domestic Mitigation: In the upcoming NDC, *commit* to an equitable fossil fuel phase-out domestically by 2031, ensuring that the 2035 total US mitigation goal is equivalent to emissions reductions of 203% below 2005 levels, including a cut in domestic emissions by 80% from 2005 levels by 2035 (6 billion metric tons);

Domestic Mitigation: *Increase* federal investment in public and active transportation, including the development of high-speed rail, expanded bus networks, and micro-mobility infrastructure, with the goal of reducing car dependency by 50% by 2030;

International Mitigation: *Adopt* a Mitigation Work Programme that commits to reaching a global equitable phase-out of fossil fuels and their by-products by 2050 in alignment with the IPCC findings;

International Mitigation: *Reject* false solutions by *acknowledging* that carbon capture & storage (CCS), nature-based carbon sequestration, and geoengineering cannot be an alternative to an equitable fossil fuel phase-out and decarbonization, and by prohibiting CCS sequestration from being included in emission reduction projections;

Domestic Adaptation: *Develop* a National Sea-Level Rise Preparedness program within FEMA and NOAA by 2030 to support the development of green-gray sea-level rise management strategies to safeguard coastal communities, coral reefs, and coastal ecosystems;

Domestic Adaptation: *Increase* regulation on insurance providers to ban them from increasing premiums or excluding vulnerable communities from purchasing insurance, and expand the National Flood Insurance Program to extend to all climate hazards as a way to encourage increased investment in climate preparedness by local governments;

International Adaptation: *Establish* a mandated dialogue for addressing climate refugees at SB62, further calling upon the UNFCCC, in partnership with the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change, to create a report from the dialogue with recommendations on next steps;

Domestic Finance: *Eliminate* all corporate tax breaks, investments, and subsidies for fossil fuel companies, including Master Limited Partnerships and percentage depletion allowances, and redirect those funds towards climate resilience and renewable energy by 2030;

International Finance: *Adopt* an ambitious New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) which takes a rights-based approach, where marginalized communities, including children, youth, women, and Indigenous Peoples, have transparent, efficient, and adequate access to grant-based finance, while mandating nations establish explicit financial percentage targets for adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage.

International Finance: *Disburse* at least \$446 billion per year in climate finance to the Global South, including \$340 billion explicitly for adaptation and loss and damage, in line with the US Fair Shares NDC.

FULL STATEMENT

Climate Literacy & Youth Inclusion

1. Establish a National US Youth Office, complementary to the Global Youth Issues Office, where young people act as inter-agency liaisons in climate decision-making and implementation processes in Congress, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), Office of Global Change, and the White House.

1.1 Work with Special Envoy on Youth Abby Finkenauer's office and youth stakeholders to establish a National Envoy on Youth and Climate.

1.2 Initiate a program to select and support at least 10 young people (one from each EPA region) to attend the UN Climate negotiations as a representative of the US.

2. Mandate that State Department and EPA regional representatives enhance engagement with youth organizations by coordinating workshops and local events, exploring underutilized channels of direct communication, and developing opportunities for active involvement in environmental initiatives.

2.1 Increase youth inclusion in climate governance and implementation by mandating that at least 20% of members of federal advisory bodies and grantee boards are youth from impacted communities.

3. Allocate increased funding for youth-led climate initiatives and provide capacity building for young people to access funding opportunities.

3.1 Establish dedicated funding streams in the annual federal budget to support both short-term and long-term youth-led climate action projects and initiatives.

3.2 Provide up to \$10,000 per year for the hosting of the National Youth Climate Conference (LCOY USA).

Climate Literacy & Youth Inclusion

4. Strengthen and update job training opportunities and workers' rights regulations in accordance with climate change impacts and upcoming generational needs.

4.1 Conduct five-year reviews on youth worker well-being and retention rates.

4.2 Expand green job training programs, focusing on members of marginalized communities and fossil fuel industry workers in transition.

5. Equip communities and federal employees with information and resources needed to assess climate risks and develop solutions most appropriate for them by expanding climate literacy training, social media campaigns, and partnering with local organizations to disseminate information.

5.1 Create a National Climate Education Office within NOAA to provide climate literacy training to communities, schools, and federal employees, requiring all federal employees to take a climate literacy course annually by 2028.

5.2 Co-develop climate literacy training and resources for implementing the National Climate Literacy Guide with frontline communities.

5.3 Implement policies to increase open access academic publishing and control the costs of open access fees to ensure publishing is accessible to scientists with limited resources.

6. Charge the Office of Global Change to produce an annual report on youth inclusion in climate policy, highlighting how youth priorities are collected and integrated in key positions and implementation strategies.

Domestic - Reducing Emissions

1. In the upcoming Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), **commit** to an equitable fossil fuel phase-out domestically by 2031, ensuring that the 2035 total US mitigation goal is equivalent to emissions reductions of 203% below 2005 levels, including a cut in domestic emissions by 80% from 2005 levels by 2035 (6 billion metric tons).

1.1 Develop a roadmap for the equitable phase-out of all fossil fuel use across all sectors by 2031.

1.2 Establish a program within the EPA to implement and monitor a ban of all new fossil fuel infrastructure production and offshore drilling, regulate the decommissioning of outdated pipelines by 2031, and provide mandatory and regular third-party validation and inspections for leak detection and long-term environmental health.

1.3 Establish new standards to require climate impact disclosure of all federal contracts and agencies, including the Department of Defense and Pentagon.

2. Implement national-scale grid modernization initiatives to accommodate large-scale electrification, including complete electrification of buildings, by 2035.

2.1 Provide and regulate grants for all government-owned buildings, including schools, to achieve full electrification by 2035.

2.2 Promote the creation of energy resilience plans in preparation for natural disasters and blackouts.

2.3 Streamline the permitting process for high-capacity, long distance transmission lines without fossil fuel provisions, upgrade grid systems, and enhance energy sharing across grid systems in the US.

3. Increase the pace of clean, renewable energy development and simplify deployment by setting targets to achieve 100% renewable energy by 2030.

3.1 Mandate that all new power plants and energy systems be based on renewable sources such as solar, wind, hydropower, and geothermal by 2030.

Domestic - Reducing Emissions

3.2 Conduct social and behavior change communication (SBCC) marketing campaigns to promote reduction in energy usage across the nation.

4. Increase federal investment in public and active transportation, including the development of high-speed rail, expanded bus networks, and micro-mobility infrastructure, with the goal of reducing car dependency by 50% by 2030.

4.1 Launch a new federal funding program, similar to the Climate Pollution Reduction Grants, specifically for public transportation improvements to expand bus, metro, bike, and regional rail incentive options in urban areas to shift transit demand away from carbon-intensive infrastructure.

4.2 Ensure that all train stations, bus stations, airports, and sidewalks comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD) to ensure equitable access for individuals with disabilities.

5. Convene a multi-stakeholder committee with at least 20% youth representation under the auspices of the EPA to develop a federal circular economy action plan and monitoring framework that encourages product design and disposal aligned with climate-neutral, resource-efficient, and source reduction principles.

6. Expand federal protections of wetland and forest ecosystems, ending deforestation by 2030 and increasing investment in nature-based solutions.

Domestic - Funding the Future

1. Eliminate all corporate tax breaks, investments, and subsidies for fossil fuel companies, including Master Limited Partnerships and percentage depletion allowances, and redirect those funds toward climate resilience and renewable energy by 2030.

1.1 Implement a policy and establish a cross-stakeholder working group to end fossil fuel subsidies and tax credits by 2030 and redirect the funds to renewable energy projects and climate adaptation measures.

1.2 Promote divestment from fossil fuels by public universities, public employee pension funds, and other investment portfolios managed by public institutions.

2. Establish a revolving climate fund in the Treasury Department financed by charges on fossil fuel corporations.

2.1 Charge fossil fuel companies with more than 1 billion tons in cumulative emissions a total of \$1T in line with the Polluters Pay Climate Fund Act.

3. Evaluate the current performance of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) using Justice40 principles by September 2025 to identify areas for improvement and update the legislative framework to reflect the latest climate science and economic conditions.

3.1 Ensure equitable access to climate finance for frontline communities, especially Indigenous-led initiatives which enhance their sovereignty and rights.

3.2 Create competitive funding opportunities for small businesses and startups focused on innovative climate solutions, ensuring support is allocated for transitioning workers from the fossil fuel industry.

Domestic - Funding the Future

4. Create a federal task force charged with the research and reform of public utility markets to reduce monopolistic control and promote innovation in clean energy.

4.1 Create incentives that empower energy utilities to decentralize, encourage community ownership of renewable energy projects, and enact a federal policy preventing utility companies from charging homeowners for installing and connecting solar, while providing more resources on the true costs and benefits of solar.

4.2 Regularly review market conditions and emerging monopolistic practices, with annual assessments starting in 2026, to ensure effective competition and address issues promptly.

4.3 Pass federal legislation that makes it illegal for for-profit utility companies to spend ratepayer money on political activities, such as lobbying and campaign finance, and require utility services to provide annual reports on energy security and renewable energy portfolios as it relates to safeguarding energy security for potential climate impacts.

5. Convene a committee of leaders from frontline and Indigenous communities, as well as representatives from the EPA, Federal Reserve, and other relevant agencies to research, discuss, and publish a report on potential carbon pricing mechanisms, analyzing the effectiveness of carbon pricing from the standpoints of environmental and economic justice, by 2028.

6. Utilize the upcoming congressional reauthorizations of the US International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and Export-Import Bank (EXIM) to adhere to the US international commitment to restricting US agencies from using public money to finance fossil fuels internationally.

7. Facilitate annual training for civil society on the US federal budget process as it pertains to international climate finance, focusing on how civil society can actively engage in and influence decision-making in this process.

Domestic - Adaptation

1. Establish an inter-agency and community-based stakeholder group comprised of representatives from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Department Of Energy (DOE), to co-create a National Adaptive Agriculture Agenda by 2030 towards the achievement of sustainably managing 75% of farmland by 2035, food sovereignty for all, and expanding urban agriculture.

1.1 Invest in food sovereignty by supporting small and regional-scale agriculture, aquaculture, and urban food production in underserved communities to adopt adaptive practices, such as agroforestry, agrivoltaics, permaculture, and micro-irrigation, while continuing to support their communities' specific food needs.

1.2 Modify agricultural subsidy programs (i.e. Farm Service Agency programs) to require soil conservation and diversified crop portfolios and increase funding for conservation practices on working lands, without relying on added soil carbon sequestration for carbon markets.

2. Create a Climate Displaced Persons Visa (CDPV) which allows individuals displaced by climate change to access the same resettlement support as refugees. The CDPV will admit at least 100,000 people annually.

2.1 Request that FEMA directs internal capacity to streamline and simplify the disaster declaration process and application for disaster relief by 2030 and provide on-demand support to vulnerable populations in the application process.

3. Increase regulation on insurance providers to ban increasing premiums or excluding vulnerable communities from purchasing insurance, and expand the National Flood Insurance Program to extend to all climate hazards as a way to encourage increased investment in climate preparedness by local governments.

Domestic - Adaptation

3.1 Direct FEMA to enhance its national disaster preparedness and response educational resources for state governments by including a focused section on the impacts of climate change by 2028.

4. Increase heat preparedness efforts, including establishing a National Cooling Center Network, updating thresholds for National Heat Advisory Systems to account for regional high temperatures, and drafting a federal rule to ensure equitable shade coverage in urban areas by 2030.

4.1 Establish regulatory guidance and funding for the establishment of at least 30% urban tree canopy in all major US cities, prioritizing canopy coverage in frontline communities traditionally underserved by forest cover.

4.2 Work with city and state governments to retrofit buildings and support the operation of cooling centers and transportation systems, primarily in Environmental Justice Communities of Concern (EJCOC), that can serve as part of a national cooling center network.

4.3 Work with Congress and the National Weather Service to reclassify heat emergencies and lower thresholds for heat alert and warning systems.

4.4 Take federal action to ensure the public has access to free, clean, and well maintained drinking water throughout the country via parks, streets, and other public spaces.

5. Utilize the successful model of the National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS) to develop training, research initiatives, and programs that address the adverse effects of climate change on public health by 2028.

5.1 Initiate a program to train public health officials at federally qualified health centers, frontline responders, and medical professionals to treat individuals affected by climate change-related health issues (extreme heat, petrochemical exposure, air pollution).

5.2 Include climate change and health indicators in federal surveys, such as the National Health Interview Survey.

Domestic - Adaptation

5.3 Update Environmental Impact Statements to identify cumulative impacts, climate and pollution risks, and exposures that must be considered before approving construction of new projects.

6. Implement large-scale reforestation, ocean and coastal restoration, and afforestation projects with specific targets, such as reforesting 100 million acres by 2030.

7. Develop a National Sea-Level Rise Preparedness Program within the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and NOAA by 2030 to support the development of green-gray sea-level rise management strategies to safeguard coastal communities, coral reefs, and coastal ecosystems.

8. Improve watershed and ecosystem resilience by increasing the number of federal employees who regulate ecosystem health and updating regulations (e.g. Clean Water Act, EPA Superfund Act, Clean Air Act, wildfire management) to include and consider climate change.

9. Maximize public and private investment in urban forests through zoning reform, parking reform, backyard and school stewardship, and incentives for nationwide lawn-to-native-meadow conversions.

International - Reducing Emissions

- 1. Adopt** a Mitigation Work Programme that commits to reaching a global equitable phase-out of fossil fuels and their by-products by 2050 and provides accountability to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees, in alignment with the IPCC findings.
- 2. Reject** false solutions by recognizing that carbon capture and storage (CCS), nature-based carbon sequestration, and geoengineering cannot serve as alternatives to an equitable fossil fuel phase-out and decarbonization, in addition to prohibiting CCS sequestration from being included in emission reduction projections.
- 3. Commit** to reaching a global equitable phase-out of fossil fuels and their by-products by 2050 in the final decision of the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP).
- 4. Adopt** a conflict of interest policy to ban fossil fuel and industry lobbyists in international climate negotiations and cap parties' ability to accept donations from the fossil fuel industry.
- 5. Host** a Technical Dialogue (TD) as part of the Mitigation Work Programme on strategies for advancing the implementation of accessible, multimodal, and electrified public transportation.
- 6. Commit** to the long term monitoring of decommissioning fossil fuel infrastructure, including conducting health-environmental assessments to track impacts.
- 7. Agree** to a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty.

International - Funding the Future

1. Adopt an ambitious New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), which takes a rights-based approach where marginalized communities, including children, youth, women, and Indigenous Peoples, have transparent, efficient, and adequate access to grant-based finance, while mandating nations establish explicit financial percentage targets for adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage.

2. Disburse at least USD446 billion per year in climate finance to the Global South, including USD340 billion explicitly for adaptation and loss and damage, in line with the [US Fair Share NDC](#). This funding must include, but is not limited to, increased support to the Loss and Damage fund, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility, Climate Investment Funds, and UN agencies that engage in climate action such as United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Development Programme, and United Nations Environment Programme.

3. Increase support for direct, rights-based financing, such as cash transfers and financial inclusion efforts which enhance autonomous adaptation and support the agency, needs, and priorities of those at the frontlines of climate change, in particular women and gender-diverse groups, children and youth, Indigenous People, workers, and people living with disabilities.

4. Include financing for the Loss and Damage fund in the NCQG and explore other avenues for loss and damage financing for groups that don't currently qualify for the Loss and Damage Fund.

5. Call for a Moratorium on voluntary carbon markets, until there exists a regulated international carbon market with verified, centralized public measures that enforce strict rules for establishing real-world emissions reductions that is endorsed by the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC).

International - Funding the Future

6. Support strengthening protections for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, prohibiting removal policies which perpetuate fossil fuel dependence, establishing accountability measures on double counting, and increasing the 2% cancellation rate for Article 6.4 carbon credits in COP29 Article 6.4 negotiations.

7. Improve ease of access to international climate finance, especially for Indigenous Peoples, youth, women and other marginalized genders and sexualities, by creating a Climate Finance Task Force that annually reviews and reduces processing time and administrative hurdles for climate-related grants and projects by United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DFC, and EXIM Bank.

8. Support an increase in the quality of international climate finance by increasing the share of below-market-rate financing (i.e. concessional financing), increasing grants, and implementing unconditional debt-for-climate swaps to ease debt burden.

9. Act as a principal contributor to the Climate Finance Action Fund (CFAF), proposed by Azerbaijan in July 2024, on an annual basis.

International - Adaptation

1. Establish a mandated dialogue for addressing climate refugees at SB62, further calling upon the UNFCCC, in partnership with the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Climate Change, to create a report from the dialogue with recommendations on next steps.

2. Update representation on the Loss and Damage Fund board with respect to proportions of people most impacted by climate change, including the Global South and Indigenous stakeholders.

3. Utilize targets and goals from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), integrate fair and just labor laws, and prioritize young people and other marginalized groups from the Global South in designing global indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), to be reviewed every five years.

4. Adopt the following indicators for the GGA:

- Annual direct agricultural and crop loss attributed to climate disasters, disaggregated between climate and weather-related losses
- Annual number of climate refugees
- Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems with their effectiveness monitoring of climate-related impacts (i.e. deaths, illnesses, disruption in socio-economic activities)
- Number of workshops and amounts of materials on climate-related risks and solutions to communities disseminated
- Annual amount of communities and infrastructure lost to sea-level rise and/or flooding
- Increase in global native plant-based forest coverage
- Number of countries with National Adaptation Plans and a process to review them every five years

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