

(D) allow the International Committee of the Red Cross entry into the camps to assist with the release and rehabilitation of prisoners;

(E) allow entry to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in North Korea to monitor the situation and assist with the rehabilitation; and

(F) comply with international standards of food distribution and monitoring and allow full access to international humanitarian agencies; and

(3) calls on the United States Government to—

(A) continue to pursue any additional sanctions to the extent possible against those individuals responsible for the North Korean labor camp system, including individuals administering such labor camps; and

(B) continue to raise awareness in the international community of the labor camps and the continuing atrocious crimes being committed in the labor camps.

SENATE RESOLUTION 482—CONGRATULATING THE VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY WILDCATS FOR WINNING THE 2018 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I MEN'S BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. TOMMEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 482

Whereas on April 2, 2018, the Villanova University Wildcats (referred to in this preamble as the "Villanova Wildcats") defeated the University of Michigan Wolverines by a score of 79-62 in the final game of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the "NCAA") Division I Men's Basketball Tournament in San Antonio, Texas;

Whereas the Villanova Wildcats won the NCAA championship in 1985, 2016, and 2018;

Whereas junior point guard Jalen Brunson was named the National Player of the Year after leading the Villanova Wildcats to a second NCAA championship in 3 seasons;

Whereas redshirt sophomore guard Donte DiVincenzo was named the Final Four Most Outstanding Player of 2018;

Whereas the record of Donte DiVincenzo of 31 points, 10-for-15 shooting, 5 rebounds, 3 assists, and 2 blocks will be remembered as one of the greatest individual title game performances in the history of the NCAA tournament;

Whereas Donte DiVincenzo joins Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Bill Walton, and Jack "Goose" Givens as the only players that have scored 30 points and shot 66 percent or better from the field in an NCAA title game;

Whereas the Villanova Wildcats made 18 3-point field goals in the national semifinal game against the University of Kansas, setting an NCAA tournament record;

Whereas the Villanova Wildcats—

(1) finished the 2017-2018 season with a record of 36-4;

(2) have won 4 Big East men's basketball tournament titles; and

(3) have won 3 national championships; and

Whereas Villanova University is committed to the ideal of the student athlete and the education of the athletes of Villanova University, as evidenced by the presence of 2 seniors and 5 juniors on the roster of the Villanova Wildcats: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates and honors the Villanova University Wildcats men's basketball team on the performance of the team in the 2018 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Men's Basketball Tournament; and

(2) recognizes and commends the hard work, dedication, determination, and commitment to excellence of the players, parents, families, coaches, and managers of the Villanova University Wildcats.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2240. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2061, to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2240. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. RUBIO) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 2061, to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "North Korean Human Rights Reauthorization Act of 2017".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In 2014, the United Nations Commission of Inquiry (COI) on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) found that the grave human rights violations still being perpetrated against the people of North Korea, due to policies established at the highest level of the state, amount to crimes against humanity. Crimes include forced starvation, sexual violence against women and children, restrictions on freedom of movement, arbitrary detention, torture, executions, and enforced disappearances, among other hardships.

(2) The COI also noted that the Government of the People's Republic of China is aiding and abetting in crimes against humanity by forcibly repatriating North Korean refugees back to the DPRK. Upon repatriation, North Koreans are sent to prison camps, tortured, or even executed. The Government of the People's Republic of China's forcible repatriation of North Korean refugees violates its obligation to uphold the principle of non-refoulement, under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva July 28, 1951 (as made applicable by the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, done at New York January 31, 1967 (19 UST 6223)).

(3) Estimates from the COI suggest that between 80,000 and 120,000 people are believed to be imprisoned in political prison camps in North Korea. Another 70,000 are believed to be held at other detention facilities. Prisoners in both situations are subject to harsh conditions, limited food, sexual abuse, and in most cases hard labor.

(4) One of the findings of the COI report was the persecution of religious minorities, especially Christians. There is effectively no freedom of religion in North Korea, only worship of the Kim family. Christians are subjected to particularly acute persecution. It has been reported that Christians in North Korea have been tortured, forcibly detained, and even executed for possessing a Bible or professing Christianity.

(5) North Korea profits from its human rights abuses. A 2014 report from the Asian Institute for Policy Studies suggests that

there are nearly 50,000 North Korean workers forced to labor overseas, sometimes without compensation, and for as much as 20 hours at a time. Workers that received compensation were not to be paid more than \$150 per month, which is between 10 to 20 percent of the value of the labor they performed. Based on this report, the regime may profit as much as \$360,000,000 annually from just 50,000 laborers.

(6) On July 6, 2016, the United States imposed sanctions on North Korean leader Kim Jong Un and other senior North Korean officials for human rights violations as required by the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-122). This was the first time that the United States had designated North Korean officials for human rights abuses.

(7) The North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-122) requires the President to impose mandatory penalties under United States law on any person that "knowingly engages in, is responsible for, or facilitates serious human rights abuses by the Government of North Korea".

(8) Although the United States Refugee Admissions Program remains the largest in the world by far, the United States has only resettled 212 refugees from North Korea since the date of the enactment of the North Korea Human Rights Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-333).

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should continue to make it a priority to improve information access in North Korea by exploring the use of new and emerging technologies and expanding nongovernmental radio broadcasting to North Korea, including news and information;

(2) the United Nations has a significant role to play in promoting and improving human rights in North Korea and should press for access for the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in North Korea as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(3) because North Koreans fleeing into China face a well-founded fear of persecution upon their forcible repatriation, the United States should urge China to—

(A) immediately halt the forcible repatriation of North Koreans;

(B) allow the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees unimpeded access to North Koreans inside China to determine whether such North Koreans require protection as refugees;

(C) fulfill its obligations under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, and the Agreement on the Upgrading of the UNHCR Mission in the People's Republic of China to UNHCR Branch Office in the People's Republic of China (signed December 1, 1995);

(D) address the concerns of the United Nations Committee against Torture by incorporating the principle of non-refoulement into Chinese domestic legislation; and

(E) recognize the legal status of North Korean women who marry or have children with Chinese citizens, and ensure that all such children are granted resident status and access to education and other public services in accordance with Chinese law and international standards;

(4) the President should continue to designate all individuals found to have committed violations described in section 104(a) of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 2914(a)), regarding complicity in censorship and human right abuses;